















# FURTHER PAPERS (No. 9)

(IN CONTINUATION OF No. 7)

RELATIVE TO THE

## INSURRECTION

IN

## THE EAST INDIES.

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*\* Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*  
1858.

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## Further Papers (No. 9, in continuation of No. 7) relative to the Insurrection in the East Indies.

### No. 1.

*The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Fort William, December 10, 1857. (No. 143.)*

IN continuation of our letter No. 137 of 1857, dated the 24th ultimo,\* we have the honour to forward, for your information, the narratives of events furnished by the Government of Bengal, for the weeks ending on the 7th and 14th November, 1857.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

*Narrative of Events, dated November 21, 1857.*

WITH the exception of the tract of country passed over by the mutineers of the 32nd Regiment, and some portions of the Chota Nagpore division, the territory, subject to the Government of Bengal, remained tranquil and undisturbed during the week ending on the 7th instant.

2. *Patna Division.*—On the 2nd instant the Burhait mutineers were attacked by Major English, near Nowada, and several of them killed and wounded. The rest succeeded in effecting their escape, and forded the Soane at Urwal on the night of the 5th instant, their pursuers not coming up to the spot till about ten hours after. Mr. Money, who was with Major English's force, had sent a message to Mr. Wake to intercept them at the Soane; but Mr. Wake failed to do this, by crossing to the right bank of the river, instead of waiting for the mutineers on the opposite bank. After effecting the passage of the Soane, the mutineers were reported to have marched in the direction of Peeroo.

3. The Deoghur mutineers were last seen crossing the Grand Trunk Road at Motanee, thirty-six miles from Dehree. His Excellency the Commander-in-chief saw them pass, and counted the elephants and horses they had with them. They were supposed to be moving towards Bidieghur.

4. In the Shahabad district the rebel Ummer Sing was reported to be moving about the hills between Rhotas and Kuchoolah, and to be daily strengthening the former place.

5. All was quiet in the districts to the north of the Ganges, though it was reported that Reethram Sing, the nephew of Koer Sing, contemplated visiting Selimpore shortly, at the head of a considerable force, and thence to invade the district of Sarun. The military arrangements on the Sarun frontier were reported by the Commissioner to be efficient. The Ghoorka regiment, which was stationed at Motcharee, had advanced, under the orders of Colonel Templer, towards Bettiah, whence it would be able to support the regiment at Sewan, in case of need; and Jung Bahadoor was stated to have placed 100 additional men, from one of his frontier thannahs, at the disposal of Mr. Raikes, for employment at Motcharee.

6. The Sonapore fair passed off quietly. At first no traders were to be seen on the spot; but, on hearing that European gentlemen had pitched their tents there, they soon flocked in, in considerable numbers, and Mr. Macleod succeeded in purchasing 50 horses and 553 bullocks on behalf of Government.

\* See "Further Papers (No. 7) relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies," p. 25.

7. The Commissioner, having found reason to believe that the party-feuds prevailing at Patna might possibly be productive of disturbances, summoned before him the principal parties of the two factions, and informed them that if the peace of the town should be endangered by their feuds, he should not hesitate to arrest the whole of them, and keep them in custody until the country became quiet. He also adopted the precautionary measure of placing the "Jumna" steamer immediately below the Opium godown, and landing her men to garrison it, with the assistance of 30 Sikhs dispatched from the jail.

8. The Supreme Government having sanctioned the proposition of having a small body of European mounted police, for employment in the districts of Behar and Shahabad, a force consisting of 26 Europeans and a Commandant has been organized for the service, and supplied with arms and accoutrements. Arrangements have been made for their conveyance to Gya, under the charge of Mr. J. Mackenzie, recently appointed Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in that district.

9. The Commissioner of Patna having recommended that the European crew of the steamer "Patna" (7 in number) should be discharged, the vessel being ill-adapted for a ferry-boat, was asked if they could not be, temporarily, employed with advantage on shore, and authorized to employ them in that manner, if it should be considered desirable to do so.

10. The Commandant of the Behar Station Guards having submitted a representation through the Commission, that the strength of the corps having been considerably reduced, from mutiny and desertion, it was no longer possible to furnish from it all the guards required for the protection of the civil jails, hospitals, &c., was authorized to entertain, temporarily, extra burkundauzes for the purpose, on the understanding that the cost of such establishment should not exceed the available balance of the authorized cost of the corps.

11. Mr. Wake, Magistrate of Behar, and Mr. Worsley, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Nowadah, were vested with the powers of a Commissioner under section 7 of Act XIV of 1857.

12. Thirteen persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857 in the district of Behar, during the month of October last, of whom one was hanged, eleven were sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment, and one acquitted. Nine persons were tried under the same Act in Shahabad; of whom one was hanged, four sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, two to imprisonment for seven years, and two released. And sixteen persons were tried in the Sarun district, of whom one was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, two for seven years, one for five years, five for four years, one for three years, one for two, and five released.

13. The Commissioner of Patna was authorized to purchase fourteen ponies, required for the mountain-train guns placed at his disposal by Sir J. Outram.

14. *Bhaugulpore Division and the Sonthal Pergunahs.*—Nothing particular occurred in the districts of the Bhaugulpore division during the week under report; but much scarcity prevailed in some of them, especially in the districts of Monghyr, on account of the failure of the rain crop, and this has given rise to numerous felonies.

15. Nine persons were tried in the district of Bhaugulpore during the month of October, under Act XVI of 1857, of whom six were hanged, one transported for life, one for fourteen years, and one for seven years.

16. A letter was received, from the Military Department, communicating the concurrence of the Governor-General in Council, in the view expressed by the Lieutenant-Governor, that there appeared to be no one entitled to receive the balance of the reward that was offered by Mr. Yule for the apprehension of the murderers of Sir Norman Leslie.

17. *Rajshahye Division.*—The only incident in the Rajshahye Division, which requires to be particularly noticed, is the conduct of a sepoy, of the 73rd Regiment Native Infantry, at Jelpigorie, who loaded his musket when on sentry duty, and called out that he would shoot the jemadar or any European officer he might meet. Upon being seized, and his musket taken away from him, the man ran and jumped into the river, but was afterwards secured, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to transportation for life.

18. With the view of counteracting any evil influence which the men of the regiment, who were expected to return from furlough, might exercise upon their comrades, Colonel Sherer, it has been reported, has commenced enlisting a number of Goorkhas for the 73rd Native Infantry.

19. The Commissioner submitted a copy of the remarks of the Sessions Judge of Rungpore on the case of Srenath Doss, Darogah of the Sudder Thannah of that district, who was tried under Act XIV of 1857, and acquitted, and who has been since reinstated in his post.

20. In reply to communications received from him regarding the sale of sulphur in the districts of Rajshahye and Maldah, the Commissioner was referred to the Notification of this Government, dated the 26th October, published in the "Calcutta Gazette," of the 28th idem, for the conditions on which sulphur might be stored and sold.

*Burdwan Division.*—Nothing that calls for remark occurred in the districts of the Burdwan Division.

22. In the Beerbhoom district one person was tried under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of October, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment; and another was tried under Act XVII of 1857, and hanged. A report, received from the Commissioner, on the latter case, was forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department.

23. The Magistrate of Howrah, having been called upon to report on a petition purporting to be from the Hindoo residents at Mankara, in Thannah Rajpore, accusing certain Mahometan inhabitants of the same place of seditious practices and correspondence, stated that the real cause of the petition was a long-standing litigious spite between the petty Hindoo landholders and some of the Mahometans complained against, and that he had warned the parties concerned to be more careful in their conduct for the future, and had required two of them to enter into suitable recognisances for their good behaviour.

24. The present Magistrate of Midnapore was furnished with a copy of a letter from Mr. Lushington, his predecessor in office, together with its inclosures, having reference to a charge now under inquiry, brought by one Ramdeen Tewarry, and Modoo Pandey, Jemadar of the Kotwallah thannah, against the Subadar of the Shekawattee battalion.

25. *Nuddea Division.*—The Commissioner of the Nuddea Division submitted a translation of an anonymous Bengalee letter, received by dāk, by one Tarucknath Roy, a zemindar in the Baraset district, calling on him and other zemindars to hold in readiness a supply of provisions for 8,000 to 10,000 sepoys coming down to take possession of Bengal. This letter was forwarded to the Supreme Government.

26. A petition was received from one Azceemooddeen Mundle, of Sultankate, stating that he had employed two mookahs for the purpose of praying to God for the success of the British arms, and that he had been assured in a dream that the British rule in India would last for ever.

27. *Dacca Division.*—The districts of the Dacca Division continued undisturbed throughout the week, and the detachment of the 73rd Regiment Native Infantry, quartered in the city of Dacca, were orderly and well-behaved.

28. An intimation was received from the Commissioner that the Magistrate of Dacca has completed his arrangements for dispatching a guard boat, with a suitable escort, to take charge of the arms and ammunition required for the Dacca Volunteer corps.

29. A communication was received from the Government of India in the Home Department, forwarding for disposal a translation of a letter published in the "Blaskur" newspaper, regarding the state of affairs in Mymensing. The letter did not appear to the Lieutenant-Governor to be worthy of attention.

30. *Chittagong Division.*—The districts of the Chittagong Division were as quiet as usual.

31. For the purpose of securing a proper supervision of the recruits, raised for the local corps in this division, the Commissioner authorized the temporary appointment of Duffadars in the proportion of one to every twenty recruits, on a salary of 8 or 9 rupees each, and this was approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor.

32. *Cuttack Division and the Tributary Mehals.*—In the Cuttack Division the public peace of the three districts and of the tributary Mehals remained unbroken during the week under report, and the only cause of anxiety felt was in respect to the state of affairs in Sumbulpore.

33. The apprehensions which had been entertained by the Mohurbhunge Rajah, of the occurrence of disturbances at Bannughotty, were ascertained to have no foundation.

34. An application was received from Rajah Gudadhur Narain Bhunj, of Killah Kinjore, in Zillah Cuttack, for a passport, for a retinue with which he proposed, to proceed to Cossipore in Purulea, for the purpose of celebrating his marriage with a relative of the zemindar of Pachete. The Lieutenant-Governor did not comply with his request, and the Government of India were informed accordingly.

35. *Chota Nagpore Division.*—In the Chota Nagpore Division, the state of affairs, in the Sumbulpore district, was reported to be unsettled, and the Commissioner of Cuttack mentioned that men in large numbers were said to be collecting again for the avowed purpose of setting up one of their leaders on the raj; so many as 1,400 men were said to have assembled at Khinda, a village of Oodunt Saiee's.

36. Lieutenant Stanton also reported that in the neighbourhood of Palamow the Coles had commenced plundering.

37. The khelat, intended for the Rajah of Serai Killah, has been kept back, pending the receipt of a further communication from the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singbhoom, who reported, in a letter dated the 20th ultimo, that the representations before submitted, regarding the Rajah's having successfully detained the mutineers at Chyebassa, and of his ability and readiness to prevent the plunder of the treasure, were based on incorrect information, the Rajah having done little or nothing, and the greater portion of the treasure having been lost.

38. Eighteen persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857, in October last, in the Hazareebaugh district, of whom two were sentenced to be hanged, five transported for life, eight imprisoned for fourteen years, one for ten years, one for eight years, and one for seven years. Seven persons were also tried in the same district under Act XVII of 1857, of whom four were hanged, and three imprisoned for fourteen years.

39. *Assam Division.*—The Chairman of the Assam Company having represented that the sepoys at Deroghur and other stations still continued to evince a turbulent disposition, and that some of the hill tribes were reported to have threatened a descent upon the plains, the Commissioner of Assam was requested to report whether there was any foundation for the apprehensions which the Company seemed to entertain. He has mentioned in his weekly report, dated the 7th instant, that he is aware of nothing likely to interfere with the continuance of peace in that province.

40. The Sarun Rajah having stated that he was able to swear to the signature of Munceram, and was prepared to do so if called upon, an intimation to that effect was made to Colonel Jenkins.

41. In sanctioning a bill for 344 rupees, 13 annas, and 10 pice, on account of the military police in Upper Assam, which now numbers seventy-one men, Colonel Jenkins was asked to submit a proposed statement in the usual form, specifying distinctly its ultimate numerical strength and cost, in order that the same might be submitted for the formal sanction of the Supreme Government.

42. The Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned an expenditure of not more than 300 rupees for a new barrack at Cherra Poonjee, for the accommodation of the Muncepore recruits at that station.

43. *Arracan Division, Cachar, and Darjeeling.*—The districts of the province of Arracan were quiet and orderly during the week, and in Cachar and Darjeeling the public peace remained undisturbed.

44. *General Subjects.*—Captain Rattray having asked for 9,018 rupees, 15 annas, 10 pice, for paying the men of his corps for the months of August and September, the Collector of Behar was requested to send him 10,000 rupees if he could, and the Collector of Burdwan to have an equal sum ready, that it may be sent up in case Mr. Money should be unable to make arrangements for dispatching the remittance from Gya.

45. A copy of a certificate submitted by Captain Rattray relative to Subadar Hydiat Ali, of the corps under his command, recommended to the Supreme Government for the rank of "Subadar Bahadoor," and the first-class of the Order of Merit, was forwarded to the Military Department.

46. The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singbhoom having solicited instructions regarding the disposal of the Sikh volunteers at present employed in that district, and recommended that the Commander-in-chief should be moved to create, from among them, as many commissioned and non-commissioned officers as their numerical strength entitled them to, an extract from his letter was forwarded to the Military Department, together with a request that the men in question might not be removed from the districts of Bengal.

47. The Lieutenant-Governor accorded his sanction to the employment of 100 peons at 4 rupees each, and 5 duffadars at 5 rupees each, for the purpose of assisting Mr. Macleod, Deputy Collector of Sarun, in the collection of carriages for the public service, with an injunction that care should be taken to prevent oppression and abuse of authority on the part of the peons to be thus employed.

48. A letter having been received from the Commissioner of Patna stating that both Mr. Macleod and Mr. Dampier urged the impossibility of providing the quantity of carriage required, without compulsion, the Commissioner was directed to impress on the subordinates the desirability of avoiding any recourse to forcible measures, and to warn them that nothing short of absolute necessity should ever induce them to resort to such an extreme.

49. In reply to the inquiry which was made regarding the oppressive measures

alleged to have been adopted in the Nuddea and Baraset districts in the procuring of carts, the Commissioner of Patna reported that the Magistrate had fined the Collector's Nazir (who will moreover, probably, be dismissed), 50 rupees, and punished his baxce and the peons who were guilty of the oppression complained of in Nuddea; and that in the Baraset district the only cases of oppression were those in which two impostors were concerned, one at Nychattee and the other at Kuddumgatchee, who, professing to be employed by the police, were seizing men and carts for the purpose of extorting money, and one of whom is now under trial, and the other under investigation by the Magistrate.

50. The Superintendent of Darjeeling has informed the Sub-Assistant Commissary-General at Dinapore that he has advanced 200 rupees to the Sikhim Rajah's Vakeel, which will entitle him to the first choice of his ponies on behalf of Government, if required, for the conveyance of stores after the European troops; the advance being wholly refunded if no ponies are required.

51. The Commissioner of Nagpore having proffered his assistance in the supply of grain when needed, the officers noted in the margin \* have been requested to state if it could be advantageously availed of in any of their districts.

52. A report received from Mr. Ward, on a complaint made by the Commissariat officer with Colonel Fischer's brigade, regarding the inadequate supply of grain on the Grand Trunk Road, was forwarded to the Military Department.

53. Mr. Ward having expressed a desire to be relieved of the duties of the office of Superintendent of Carriage, &c., on account of ill-health, Mr. E. Jackson was appointed to succeed him in that post.

54. In reply to an inquiry from the Accountant to the Government of Bengal whether three lacs of rupees, which were much required at Gya, could be sent up to Sherghotty by the bullock-train, the Government of India, in the Military Department, intimated that they could not consent to the delay of forty men for such a purpose.

55. The following troops passed up the Grand Trunk Road, by bullock-train, during the month of October, viz. :—

1. A detachment of Royal Engineers.
2. Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders.
3. Her Majesty's 23rd Welch Fusiliers.
4. Depot company; and
5. Her Majesty's 83rd Regiment (three companies).

The greatest satisfaction appears to have been expressed by the officers, generally, with the arrangements made for the accommodation of the troops, the supply of provisions, &c.

56. The Government of India, in the Foreign Department, having desired to be furnished, for the information of the Court of Directors, with correct intelligence respecting the Europeans who had been, or might be, killed or wounded by the mutineers or rebels, a return of such information, as was forthcoming on the subject, was submitted, and corresponding information called for from the local authorities subordinate to this Government.

57. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the charge, incurred for the passage of the children of Mr. Pughe, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent at Chuprah, who were sent away, from Dinapore to Calcutta, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India in the Home Department of 4th September last.

58. An intimation received from Supreme Government that some difficulty having been experienced in getting a suitable building at Raneegunge for the telegraph office, the Deputy Superintendent of the electric telegraph had been directed to establish it temporarily in a tent near the railway terminus, was communicated to the Commissioner of Burdwan.

59. A copy of a letter from the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, directing that the necessary orders should be issued for pulling down the sepoys' huts at Raneegunge, and erecting mat-huts in their place, for accommodating a regiment of European troops, was forwarded to the Chief Engineer, for his guidance.

60. An intimation received from the Government of India, in the Home Department, sanctioning the grant of batta, at the rate of 3 rupees per diem, to the Commander and mate of the gun-boat "Jumna," and to all officers similarly situated, was communicated to the Superintendent of Marine.

61. Copies of letters from the Commissioners of Patna and Rajshahye, explaining the causes of certain differences in the pay of the extra police forces entertained at Nowadah and Jelpigoree, were forwarded to the Supreme Government, the information having been asked for by that Government before sanctioning the charges incurred.

62. A letter was received from the Financial Department, communicating instructions

regarding the payment of the salaries of officers and establishments whose employment, in the Civil Department, had ceased in consequence of the mutinies.

63. A return was furnished to the Government of India, in the Home Department, of arms sold in Calcutta and Monghyr during the months of May, June, and July last, in reply to a requisition on the subject.

64. Reports were received from the officers named in the margin,\* stating the extent to which the provisions of sections 18 to 22, of Act XXVIII of 1857, might be enforced in the districts subordinate to their control. The Governor-General's Agent in the North-east Frontier, and the Superintendent of Cachar, considered it unnecessary to enforce any of the provisions of the Act in the districts of the Assam Province and in Cachar.

65. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned a reward of 100 rupees, to be granted to the military guard furnished by the Nawab Nazim, to escort seventy horses selected for the Yeomanry Cavalry, from Moorshedabad to Soory.

66. The Rev. Mr. Neible having given up his chapel for the accommodation of the officer quartered with the European soldiers at Darjeeling, and the furniture of the chapel being removed into the Assembly Rooms, and subsequently destroyed along with those rooms by fire, the Lieutenant-Governor authorized the value of the furniture (110 rupees) to be made good to him.

67. Nawab Syud Sudar Ally Khan Bahadoor, of Moorshedabad, having offered to lend two of his elephants to the Government, for employment on field service, the Governor-General's Agent at Moorshedabad was authorized to accept the offer, and to communicate to the Nawab the Lieutenant-Governor's appreciation of his loyalty and goodwill.

68. The Governor-General's Agent at Moorshedabad having reported the despatch of twenty-five Nizamut elephants from Berhampore to Raneegunge, for the service of the State, the information was communicated to the Superintendent for Carriage, &c.

69. The Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs having questioned the power of a Native District Court-martial to award a sentence of imprisonment for life, in regard to the cases of two sepoys of the 73rd Regiment Native Infantry, now in the Alipore Jail under sentence of such a Court, the orders of the Government of India in the Military Department were solicited on the subject.

70. Mooksood Ali, the Mooktear of the Suddur Court, who was placed under arrest in July last, was authorized to be set at liberty, nothing of a treasonable or seditious nature having been found among his papers.

A. R. YOUNG,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

*Fort William, November 21, 1857.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Patna, October 22, 1857.*

WITH reference to the annexed letter dated the 22nd instant, from Major Nation, commanding Behar Station Guards, I have the honour to request the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor to the entertainment of burkundauzes as guards over civil jails, hospitals, &c., as suggested by Major Nation. The number who have mutinied or deserted is nearly 300.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

Inclosure 3 in No. 1.

*Major Nation to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

*Patna, October 22, 1857.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Government, that owing to the late defections, the strength of the Behar Station Guards is so considerably reduced that it is impossible to furnish all the Guards required at the different stations. I beg, therefore, to submit that, until men are recruited, and the establishment made again complete,

\* The Commissioners of Patna, Bhagulpore, Nuddea, Cuttack, and Arracan; the Governor-General's Agent, North-East Frontier; and the Superintendent of Cachar.

all guards furnished for protection of offices, civil jails, hospitals, &c., shall be discontinued, and their places for the present be taken by burkundauzes. This will enable me to furnish all really essential guards, such as those for jails and treasuries, and have a small overplus for casualties, &c. For the present I do not propose filling up all the vacant appointments, by which means any man promoted for distinguished service can at once be admitted to the superior grade, without being supernumerary, and an extra expense to Government.

The strength of the different Toomans I propose to equalize, by reducing each from 80 to 60 Nujeebs, and the numbers of burkundauzes required to replace the withdrawn guards I can entertain and bear on my rolls, under the designation of acting Nujeebs, and draw pay for them at the usual rate of 4 rupees per mensem; or Magistrates or other officers may entertain and draw pay for them in their own bills.

I have, &c.

H. M. NATION,  
*Commanding Behar Station Guards.*

Inclosure 4 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 3, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo, with its inclosure, and to inform you, in reply, that under the circumstances therein represented, the Lieutenant-Governor authorizes Major Nation, commanding the Behar Station Guards, to entertain, temporarily, extra burkundauzes on a salary of four rupees each per mensem, to replace the guards hitherto furnished from that corps for the protection of civil jails, hospitals, &c., at different stations, on the understanding that the cost of this extra establishment does not exceed the available balance of the unauthorized cost of the corps.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 5 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*October 26, 1857.*

I HAVE the honour to forward a memorandum of Colonel Rowcroft, commanding at Dinapore, inclosing another memorandum from Colonel Huyshe, commanding Artillery at that station, on the propriety of providing pony-draught for the mountain-train guns, and to request that the Lieutenant-Governor will sanction the purchase of ponies for the purpose specified; application is made, through this office, in consequence of the guns having been left by Sir James Outram at my disposal. Two are with the Naval Brigade, and four in the Bankipore entrenchment. The officer commanding the Naval Brigade has been authorized to purchase and train ponies for the two guns with him, in anticipation of the Lieutenant-Governor's sanction.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELS.

Inclosure 6 in No. 1.

*Memorandum on Elephant Carriage for Mountain-Train Howitzers, or Guns.*

HAVING, on several occasions, lately gone through the process of removing a 12-pounder mountain-train howitzer on to its cradle on the back of an elephant, and taking it down again, I have arrived at the conclusion that, without having elephants set apart for this purpose and regularly drilled to it, the operation is attended with great difficulty, and would almost certainly fail on service.

The smallest movement of the animal, whilst the gun is being hauled up the slide-bars, renders the operation dangerous; and if the animal gets up before the gun is lashed to its cradle, it must fall off, and the carriage, in all probability, be broken. Were elephants available for the exclusive use of the battery, they would, doubtless, in time, become used to Europeans working around them, and be steady enough; but even then I much question any elephant remaining steadily kneeling down under fire whilst the gun was being taken off his back, knowing, as I do, how timid an animal an elephant is; and

it appears to me that an elephant becoming unmanageable at such a time might entail serious consequences.

The fact that although elephants have been, and are, used to draw heavy guns and howitzers, they are invariably, as I believe, changed for bullock-draught before going into action, would seem to show that the steadiness of the elephant under fire is not to be depended on.

As regards the ammunition boxes there is no difficulty in loading them on the cradles, now that the latter have been altered for the reception of the old pattern boxes, and any baggage elephant will answer for them. The same objection as to the unsteadiness of the animal under fire, of course, applies, though with less force, inasmuch as it is a far simpler matter to take off or put on an ammunition box, than a gun mounted on its carriage.

If there is any likelihood of the mountain-train howitzers being taken out of the Bankipore entrenchment, I should recommend that two ponies per gun should be purchased. Cabul yaboos would be the best; there are shafts to the howitzers, and two ponies, harnessed the one in front of the other, would take the gun anywhere. The harness required would be very little, merely a collar and harness, traces of rope, a pad and a common bridle, the ponies to be led in hand and not ridden.

The ammunition boxes might be carried on elephants, on bullocks, on carts, or by bearers, two of whom would carry a box slung on a bamboo.

ALFRED HUYSHE, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*  
*Commanding Artillery, Dinapore.*

*Dinapore, October 15, 1857.*

*Memorandum.*—Recommended to the favourable consideration of E. A. Samuells, Esq., Commissioner at Patna; as formerly brought to his notice by me, while in command of the troops at Patna. The four mountain-train 12-pounder howitzers at Bankipore and the two at Buxar will require twelve ponies and two spare.

H. ROWCROFT, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 7 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 3, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 26th ultimo, with its inclosure, having reference to a proposition for providing pony-draught for the mountain-train guns placed at your disposal by Sir J. Outram.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that his Honor has been pleased to approve of the plan suggested, and to authorize the purchase of fourteen ponies required for the purpose.

3. You will be pleased to report, for the information of Government, the aggregate expense incurred on this account.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 8 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Patna, October 31, 1857.*

I HAVE the honour to report that, with the exception of the tract along which the mutineers are passing, all is quiet in this division.

2. The Deoghur mutineers, after advancing as far as Wazurgunge, in the direction of Gya, suddenly turned to the north, entered Thannah Atta Serai in Zillah Patna, and thence moved rapidly to the west, crossed the Trunk Road to the south of Jehanabad, and the Soane at Mahatullupore, near Urwul. Thence they have proceeded by the neighbourhood of Puroo, by Roopsagur and Dhunsolee, towards the Karummassa. They give out that their destination is Rewah, but it is quite possible they may get across the Ganges, in order to join the Goruckpore district. There was a report forwarded by Mr. Littledale, from Arrah two days ago, that they were then about to make for Soonkee Ghat, near Shapore, and I dispatched the "Jumna" steamer in consequence to intercept them, but it is needless to say it proved groundless. This body of mutineers was piloted across the country by Goodhar Sing, who had formerly acted as guide to the 5th Irregular Cavalry in their passage through Behar. He took them, generally speaking, by village paths, across the fields, carefully avoiding all roads, as he was under the impression that Mr. Wake,



who had posted himself at Narreegunge, under the idea that the mutineers would cross there, had guns with him. Near Urwul he gratified his malice against Mr. Solano, by burning down the only two bungalows that, I believe, belonged to that gentleman, which had escaped him on former occasions. Neither in the Catrac or the Shahabad district did the people show any inclination to join the rebels; their presence, however, necessarily excited much alarm. There was a considerable panic in the town of Buxar on the night of the 29th, and numerous villages, along the rebels' line of march, were plundered. I need not say that our prestige has suffered severely by the escape of this handful of men from a country which was at the time nearly encircled by our troops, and in which we had three moveable bodies of troops, under Major English, Captain Rattray, and Lieutenant Robertson. Major English halted at Sherghotty, I believe for some instructions from the Commander-in-chief, and remained a day at Gya. He then moved on to Jehanabad, on the Trunk Road to Patra, but reached it two days after the rebels had passed. Captain Rattray was stationed at Dehree, Lieutenant Robertson and Mr. Wake at Narreegunge. The latter hearing of the arrival of the rebels at Urwul, but supposing that they had been joined by the Burhait detachment, and were too strong for their small detachment, sent to Captain Rattray for assistance. That officer accordingly joined Mr. Wake, but, as the rebels had got twenty-six miles' start, it was considered useless to pursue them. It is evident, however, that if they had moved to Roopsagur, fourteen miles from Narreegunge, they would, in all probability, have cut off the rebels from their line of retreat, as the latter did not reach Roopsagur for two days afterwards.

3. There has been no second inroad into the Chuprah district, nor have I, as yet, received any detailed account of the first, although I wrote for it some time ago. The Goorkhas (one regiment) reached Sarun about a week ago, and their arrival, with the preparations for the reception and march of the Naval Brigade, created considerable alarm amongst the rebels, who fell back from Burhalgunge, and have since remained quiet. Rattaram Sing, Kooer Sing's nephew, however, it is still said, is to visit Selimpore immediately, at the head of a considerable force, and thence to inroad the Chuprah district at Myrwah. The Naval Brigade must have reached Sewan yesterday. The Collector of Saran has made excellent arrangements for their Commissariat, and proceeds immediately to Sewan, to organize a marching establishment for the small force now assembled there. I have been obliged to withdraw 50 Sikhs from Chuprah and Sewan, to garrison Buxar, but if the arrangements I shall presently propose, for garrisoning that place, are approved, I will send them back again, and there will then be one full company of Sikhs at Sewan.

4. I instructed Mr. Raikes, at Mooteharee, to send the Goorkha regiment in his district to Govindgunge, or Bettiah, whence it might either support the Sewan Regiment, or protect his own position, as might be necessary. Mr. Raikes sent me, by way of reply, a protest from seven indigo planters, against denuding their district of troops. A copy of my reply to those gentlemen is sent under a separate cover. In forwarding this I again drew Mr. Raikes' attention to my former order, but on calling on him to know in what way he had carried out my order, and where the regiment was located, he informs me, to my great annoyance, and without any apology or explanation, that the regiment is still stationed at Mooteharee, with small detachments at Bagha and Segowlee. I have called on him for an explanation of his conduct, which, if unsatisfactory, I must refer to the Lieutenant-Governor, and have, in the meantime, warned him strongly against permitting himself to neglect or delay obedience to any order of Colonel Templer, from whom all orders for the movement of troops will in future emanate.

5. By a letter, received yesterday evening, from the Resident at Nepal, with whom I had been in communication on the state of the frontier and the defence of Chumparun, I learn that Jung Bahadoor has placed 100 Nepalese soldiers, from one of his frontier thannahs, at the disposal of Mr. Raikes, for employment at Mooteharee, so that the station at that place will now be sufficiently protected, whether the Goorkha regiment leaves the district or not. By looking at the map, however, you will see that there is no occasion for troops at Mooteharee. Bettiah, where there is only a small body of troops available, is obviously the best point to occupy.

6. Colonel Templer, Captain Morgan, and Lieutenant Burlton joined the force at Sewan some days ago. I have proposed to Colonel Templer that a force should be raised of picked men from the Hutwa and other States in that neighbourhood, similar to Mr. Catania's burkundause levy at Benares, for frontier and outpost duty, and he approves of the plan, and is now making inquiries regarding the men who are to compose it. Colonel Rowcroft informs me that I can have 300 carbines and 60 rounds of ammunition for carbines from the Dinapore magazine, and, if I can get a few good men to command the levy, I have no doubt we may raise an efficient body, who will be useful hereafter as a military police. Mr. C. Reilly, the Deputy Magistrate, who has just joined at

Chuprah, may have the command for the present under Mr. Da Costa, the Sudder Ameen, of Arrah, who displayed great gallantry in the defence of the Arrah house, and volunteers for the service: He has, I believe, scarcely any civil duties at present. Mr. Mangles is also anxious to go, but I do not think his health will permit of it.

7. One hundred men of two Naval Brigades, under Lieutenant Radcliffe, Royal Artillery, are expected hourly. I have received no instructions regarding them. The military authorities at Dinapore were under the impression that they were to garrison Bankipore and the Opium Godown, but they have received no orders for either. Captain Sotheby writes me they form a portion of his brigade, and has requested me to order them to Sewan, which I have accordingly done. The force at Sewan will thus consist, very shortly, of 240 European sailors, 2 marines, with four guns, 500 Goorkhas, and 100 Sikhs. with 500 more Goorkhas as a reserve within twenty miles.

8. The rebel force in Goruckpore is very differently estimated by different people.

The Mughowlee Rajah, who is very hard pressed by the Nazim, writes me that his force consists of 17,000 men, and fourteen guns, and, if armed peons and guns of native manufacture be taken into account, I dare say this is not far from the mark. There appears to be from 4,000 to 6,000 men in the neighbourhood of Burhal Jungle, and there are considerable camps at Goruckpore, Perowna, and another place, the name of which I at this moment forget, besides a chain of posts along the position, and armed bands in attendance on the Rajahs and Tehseldars who have joined him. The number of sepoys, however, I believe to be small. Hatbarn Sing was said to have brought over 400, and I have heard of very few more having joined the Nazim from Oude. As far as I can judge, the force now in Sarun, if well handled, has nothing to fear from any of the troops the Nazim can bring against it.

9. The "Jumna," after her unsuccessful expedition to Soonkee, proceeded to secure the mouth of the Gogra. The Captain found, after a careful boat-survey, that the deepest channel had only 3 feet 6 inches, and understood from the pilots that the river was falling; it was, therefore, impossible to make the Gogra. The "Jumna" is very leaky, and in such a state altogether that Lieutenant Batt considers a few broadsides would shake her to pieces. Lieutenant Batt, with his men and guns, had better, I think, be placed in garrison at Buxar Fort, which ought not to be left in the hands even of the Sikhs, in the neighbourhood, as it is, of a large sepoy population, and the "Jumna" herself sent down to Calcutta, where she can be usefully employed, while the river is low, in the ordinary duties of a river steamer. I have sent the "Jumna" for the present to act as a guard-ship at Sonapore, where the natives were afraid to go for want of protection, and where a great many gentlemen have gone to purchase horses and bullocks.

10. The "Patna" arrived at Dinapore a few days ago, and I have inspected her; with her guns on board she draws about 4 feet 2 inches. She is ill adapted for a ferry-boat, draws too much water, and steers very badly. However, I will put her on the ferry between Deigha and Hajepore, and see how she answers. At present I have sent her to watch the mouth of the Gogra, but, now that the river is low, there is not much fear of boats of rebels passing down. Her guns and ammunition had better be landed here, and her European crew discharged. They are seven in number, are paid very high, and the Captain informs me are quite useless for river work.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

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Inclosure 9 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 7, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, reporting on the state of the districts in your division, and in reply to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor entirely approves of the several measures reported therein.

2. Your reply to the indigo planters in the Mooteharree district, which you state in your fourth paragraph was forwarded under a separate cover, has not been received.

3. With reference to your recommendation for the discharge of the European crew attached to the "Patna" steam ferry-boat, I am desired to observe that it may be possible to employ these men on shore; should you concur in this opinion, you are at liberty to employ their services to the best advantage.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG

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## Inclosure 10 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.*

(Telegraphic.)

November 3, 1857.

COLONEL CHRISTIE is to go to Dinagepore, but I cannot learn when he is likely to be there. Lieutenant Bishop has been appointed to the Goorkhas in the room of Captain Fisher.

## Inclosure 11 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

Patna, November 4, 1857.

DAVIS is at Sonepore; he should have powers of Magistrate and Collector in the districts of Tirhoot, Chuprah, and Chumparun. All quiet; not heard of Major English since he left Huswa.

## Inclosure 12 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Extract.)

Patna, November 5, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report that all is quiet in the districts to the north of the Ganges. The first portion of the Naval Brigade, under Captain Sotheby, reached Sewah some days ago. The second portion, under Lieutenant Radcliffe, was to leave Chuprah for the same place yesterday.

The Sonepore fair has passed off quietly. At first, no traders were to be seen, but on hearing that European gentlemen had pitched their tents there, they flocked in, in considerable numbers, and Mr. Macleod purchased 50 horses and 553 bullocks on behalf of Government.

I received a report from Jehanabad this morning, that the detachment of the 32nd had been attacked by Major English, near Nowadah, on the 2nd, and a good many of them killed and wounded. They do not appear, however, to have been dispersed, as they marched into Wullaty, with a good deal of plunder along with them, burned the village, and then proceeded to the westward, crossing the Trunk Road at Kokra, a few miles to the south of Jehanabad. They will probably cross the Soane above Urwul. Mr. Money, who is with Major English's force, had sent on a messenger to Mr. Wake, who will, I hope, be able to stop the rebels, till Major English can come up with them again. It is at any rate satisfactory to know that they have not passed unscathed, and that the leisurely march of the former detachments through the division has been exchanged on this occasion for a headlong flight. This cannot but produce a good effect.

Yesterday Moulvie Ahmud-oollah, one of the Wahabees imprisoned by Mr. Tayler, called on me, and told me he had heard that Velayut Ali Khan and his party intended to get up a disturbance now that Moulah Buksh was removed, in order to prove that his presence was necessary to the peace of Patna. Subsequently I heard the same story from the second principal Sudder Ameen, and other parties, all of whom, however, I knew to be enemies of Velayut Ali Khan. From the inquiries I have made from people unconnected with the contending factions here, there would seem to be some danger either, as reported, that Velayut Ali Khan and his set should get up a disturbance for the sake of vindicating the policy they induced Mr. Tayler to pursue, or that the opposite party should themselves excite a riot, with a view of turning the tables on Velayut Ali Khan. I have, therefore, sent for the principal parties of the two factions, and informed them that if I find the peace of the town endangered by their feuds, I shall not hesitate to arrest the whole of them and detain them in custody until the country is quiet. I doubt, myself, if any disturbance has been seriously contemplated. It is probable that the contending parties merely wished to cast the suspicion of such intentions on their opponents; but I have thought it right to take every precaution against the possibility of such an event. I have placed the "Jumna" steamer immediately below the godown, and landed her men to garrison the godown. I have also sent thirty Sikhs from the jail to the godown. I have directed the Magistrate to go down to the godown every evening and sleep there,

for the purpose of being better able to look after the patrols that are here. The police have also been warned to be on the alert, and they and the principal people of the Mohullahs have both been warned that they will be held strictly responsible for any breach of the peace. I have little doubt that these measures will prevent any disturbance, by showing those who are inclined to excite them that we have anticipated their plans, and are prepared for them.

I send, under a separate cover, some letters connected with the state of Goruckpore, which have been sent me by Mr. Cooke, an indigo planter, whose factories are situated in that district.

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Inclosure 13 in No. 1.

*The Magistrate of Gya to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Gya, October 21, 1857.

THE district is, as it has been for the last two months, much unsettled. I will not, however, dwell upon this, except to repeat, once more, that nothing can restore order and confidence, but the sending here 200 Sikhs, or Madras sepoy, and a couple of Joint Magistrates. My work at present is more than any man can do. I would again beg of the Government to inform me whether there is a probability of my getting such assistance; and if so, when.

Major English does not expect to remain here more than a very short time. Some of the Sikhs, left here by Captain Rattray, are getting healthy and fit for work; but as Captain Rattray wishes them to be sent to him, we run the risk of being very shortly weaker than we have yet been. As there is now no enemy near the Dehree Ghaut, and as that ghaut is better protected than ever, by the large numbers of European troops daily passing over the Soane, the Government may perhaps consider, ere long, that the Sikhs are more required here.

I have detained at Gya the 50 Nujeebs sent from Patna to Nowadah. I called them in when the mutineers approached that part of the country. They escorted in 235 prisoners. My jail now holds above 600 men. It would be madness to entrust the safeguard of these to burkundauzes, and therefore I have begged the Commissioner to allow me for the present to keep these Nujeebs, although I have no faith in them whatever. I look upon these Nujeebs as a very dangerous element in all these provinces; nineteen in twenty are Oude men, and, more than that, the Oude rebels are approaching Bengal by Chuprah. I believe, as a general rule, we should be safer without Nujeebs than with.

Major English came in yesterday evening; Mr. Davies, Deputy Magistrate at Sherglhoty, sent him, the day before, my telegraphic message to you, ending "the Government will lose fourteen elephants, and the district will be ruined." He at once ordered the troops to be got ready for marching, and came in here. The mutineers were last night at Munceara, north of Utree, and left this morning going north. They will make for Urwul or attempt to cross the Ganges. I fear Major English, now, will have no chance of seeing anything of them, and Dehree is so far from Urwul that I doubt Captain Rattray getting up in time, even if he attempted it.

I hear, on good authority, that there are eight good-sized guns in the Tihanec fort, which are generally concealed, and only brought out when danger is near. As probably, owing to the vicinity of the mutineers, these guns will now be mounted, I have begged Mr. Hollings to go to-day to the fort, under the plea of trying to settle amicably a quarrel between the Ranees, about twelve lacs left by Woodernarain, and ascertain the truth. The Maharanee, Hetnarain's wife, is also said to have some Cashmerians in the fort, manufacturing a large brass gun. Mr. Hollings, will, if possible, also see to this. He went at 3 o'clock this morning. I cannot speak too highly of this gentleman's public zeal and courage. He is always willing to do anything for the benefit of the Government, whether that be within the circle of his own immediate duties or not.

I have, &c.

A. MONEY.

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## Inclosure 14 in No. 1.

*The Magistrate of Gya to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Gya, October 29, 1857.

MY last weekly report mentioned that Mr. Hollings was going to visit the Tibanee fort, under the plea of inducing the widows of Woodenarain Sing, to settle, with a woman called the Begum Sapife, a disputed claim to money left by the late Baboo. ●

Mr. Hollings kindly consented to visit the fort on the 21st instant. He started at 3 o'clock in the morning with the Government pleader, a native gentleman of whose ability and loyalty I have a high opinion.

The result of his visit was, that he saw two large brass guns, quite serviceable, and of the calibre of either 6-pounders or 9-pounders. He also saw newly-made embrasures for seven other guns, which guns he had reason to believe were concealed in a hut pointed out to him. There was an evident attempt to prevent his seeing even as much as he did see. One gun was being removed, and the other hidden under matting.

It was merely the supposed approach of the mutinous sepoys of the 32nd, which had brought any of these guns out of their hiding-places. It was upon this calculation that I sent Mr. Hollings at that particular time. What he observed, agrees exactly with my previous information. There are eight large guns, and one larger yet, called the "Futteh Wusrut."

Mr. Hollings had no excuse for penetrating into that part of the fort occupied by Maharanee Tudanjeet Koer, and for ascertaining the truth of the story. I had heard that a large brass gun was being manufactured there.

I have no doubt, however, that a gun is either being made or being cleaned: the hire of some Cashmerians; skilled in gun-making, and their being employed upon a large gun, are facts, I consider, well established, at least as well as anything can be by native evidence.

These guns, should, I think, be in the hands of the Government; they may, at any time fall into those of mutineers, and their existence is a constant danger to this station. If they were in the hands of the most loyal subjects, they would still, I think, afford grounds for just apprehension; but I have strong doubts with reference to the loyalty of the Maharanee.

I have reported all this to the Commissioner, but he does not think we are at present strong enough here to act with a high hand in the matter. Since meeting last week the three mutinous companies of the 32nd have gone through the district. Major English started in pursuit when they had got to Jehanabad, and they crossed the Soane the day he arrived at Jehanabad. The second batch was at Kurruckdeah two days ago: of the troops that were to follow them, I have heard nothing.

If these mutineers are only 200 or 250, so as to render pursuit with guns unnecessary on the part of Major English, and if Captain Rattray is ordered to keep himself in communication with Major English, and to act as directed by him, I have no doubt these rascals will be intercepted and cut up.

The district is in the state I have described more than once. Crime is on the increase. The zemindars have no authority in some of their villages, and I anticipate serious deficiencies in the next quarter's revenue.

I have begged of you to let me at least know how much or how little assistance I may expect. If the Government have not troops at their disposal, I only ask to be informed of the real prospects of this district in that respect, both present and future. This knowledge would affect many an order I might have to give. It must affect the amount of extra police I entertain. I am willing to do my best with little or no aid, if necessary; but I should find the task easier if I knew exactly what I had to depend upon.

I am still without a Joint Magistrate; two would not clear off the arrears in two months. Mr. Bailey, I understand, is to come from Alipore, and Mr. Davey, as Deputy Magistrate from RaneeGUNGE. I have already five gentlemen here with Assistant's powers, and if I had a dozen more, could find no want for them. If the Government does not send men here with full powers, arrears will accumulate to a great extent. I have no time for important questions, so much is taken up by the daily routine of detail; no man in a responsible situation, like mine, should feel himself unable to bring to the consideration of matters of consequence, a mind unhampered by multifarious little duties, which tax its energies and destroy its elasticity.

I have, &amp;c.

A. MONEY.

## Inclosure 15 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Magistrate of Gya.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 6, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 29th ultimo, and, with reference to its concluding paragraph, to inform you that further assistance in the performance of your civil duties will be given to you as soon as the services of an officer qualified to exercise higher powers become available.

2. In regard to the measures which are being taken for strengthening the police, and for the military defence of the district, I am to request that you will place yourself in communication with the Commissioner of the division, who is informed of the arrangements in progress.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 16 in No. 1.

*Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.*

SINCE the date of my Minute on the proposition of Mr. Solano, I have been inquiring for the means of strengthening the police of the Behar Province, and especially of the two zillahs of Behar and Shahabad, which have suffered so much from the outbreak of Koer Sing and his followers, and from the depredations of the mutineers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry and the 32nd Native Infantry.

I find that I can obtain the services of a very competent European Superintendent of Local Police, and through him of twenty to twenty-five reasonably steady Europeans, accustomed in some degree to the use of arms, on a pay of 100 rupees a month for two of a superior class, to serve in a grade similar to that of non-commissioned officers, and 60 rupees for the rest. Some of these men are said to have horses, and I should propose to give a small horse-allowance to such as brought horses, and in this way, or otherwise, eventually to mount them all.

A body like this, placed at the disposal of the Magistrate of Gya or Shahabad, could hardly fail to be of service in repressing disorder, arresting armed plunderers and other violent criminals, and even in assisting military operations when needed, against some parties of mutineers such as have recently devastated many parts of these districts. And ultimately, when peace and good order shall be restored, the best of these Europeans might be selected to fill those subordinate situations in the Mofussil police, which it is now clear must hereafter be much more supplied from European sources than heretofore.

I would therefore submit this paper to the Governor-General in Council in continuation of the Minute of the 20th instant, with my solicitation that I may be permitted to entertain an European police of the strength and at the expense above stated.

Should this be granted, I would ask further, that I should be permitted to send them by rail to Ranceegunge, and march them thence to Gya up the Trunk Road, assisting them with a few pauls by way of tents, and with a limited amount of carriage for the pauls and other actual necessities.

I would ask, also, that they be armed with carbines and side-arms, at the expense of Government.

I should further wish to try whether a body of mounted native police could not be raised in the Behar districts, first for local service, and hereafter to be transferred to any part of the country where their services may be needful.

For this, however, the services of a competent country officer would be indispensable, and he should, if possible, be an officer accustomed to Irregular Cavalry. If the Governor-General should approve this part of my scheme, and be able to place at my disposal an officer fit to undertake it, I should be glad to see it begun at an early date.

F. J. HALLIDAY.

October 27, 1857.

## Inclosure 17 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, October 27, 1857.*

IN forwarding to you the accompanying copy of a Minute of this date, by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in which it is proposed to raise a small force of Europeans and a body of native mounted police, for the purpose of strengthening the police of the Zillahs, Behar and Allahabad, I am directed to state a circumstance mentioned in a private letter, from the Commissioner of the division, which illustrates the necessity of some such measure being resorted to in support of the authority of the officers of Government, and the restoration of our prestige in that district.

2. In the Behar district are large estates held by a family, at the head of which, at present, is the widow of the late Woodenarain Sing, who died while the mutineers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry were threatening the fort of Tikharie, in which he resided. These mutineers were bought off this land by the payment of a large sum of money, and since their departure great exertions have been made to strengthen the fortifications, additional guns having been mounted.

3. Recently, it was desired to raise money in the district for the opium advances, and this rich Ranee was applied to for an advance of two lacs of rupees of revenue by way of a loan to Government. This loan she at once and decidedly refused to make, and took the opportunity to reproach the authorities by saying that, if Government had protected her as they ought to have done, she would not have had to pay the large sum she did to the mutineers.

4. Considering the present almost avowed inability of the Government to protect its subjects in the interior of the Behar district, it is undesirable to interfere with those who have the means and are only endeavouring to protect themselves. Yet, on hearing of the extensive preparations this same Ranee was making, in addition to the fortifications of Tikharie, the Magistrate considered it would be advisable to interfere, and proposed to demand the delivery of the guns. This the Commissioner has been obliged to prohibit, from a consciousness of inability to enforce the demand, and this zemindar is consequently permitted to pursue her own course without the officers in the district daring to oppose her.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 18 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Fort William, October 30, 1857.*

IN reply to your letter dated the 27th instant, I am directed to state that the Governor-General in Council entirely approves of the proposal of the Lieutenant-Governor to raise a body of European mounted police, under a competent Superintendent, for service in the districts of Shahabad and Behar.

2. The pay of the Superintendent is not mentioned. The men are to be paid two at the rate of 100 rupees, and the rest at the rate of 60 rupees a-month, with a small horse allowance to those who provide their own horses. They may also be armed with carbines and side-arms at the expense of the Government.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor can direct these men to proceed to Gya in any way that may appear to his Honor most expedient. It may be of advantage to send them from Raneegunge by some route parallel to the Grand Trunk Road, rather than by that road itself.

4. The raising of a body of Irregular Horse has already been sanctioned in my letter of this date.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

## Inclosure 19 in No. 1.

*Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.*

THE Governor-General in Council having sanctioned my proposition for raising a small body of European police for service in Zillahs Behar and Shahabad, it remains to adopt measures for collecting and organizing the force, and forwarding them to Gya, as their present head-quarters.

2. Subject to the sanction and approval of the Supreme Government, I propose to assign to the Superintendent a salary of 300 rupees per mensem, with a horse allowance of 30 rupees per mensem.

3. I propose to appoint as Superintendent Mr. Hely, of the Indus Patrol, now in Calcutta on leave of absence, subject to any objection to his being taken from his Indus duties, which may be raised by the Financial Department, Government of India, to whom the nomination will be communicated.

4. Mr. Mackenzie, recently appointed a Deputy Magistrate of Behar, will be charged with the duty of selecting and engaging the men to be employed, in which he will be assisted by Mr. Hely.

5. Mr. Mackenzie, assisted in like manner by Mr. Hely, will undertake all subsidiary arrangements regarding the arrival of the men, and for their march to Gya, on which Mr. Mackenzie will accompany them.

6. The necessary communication will be made to the Ordnance Department regarding arms.

7. Pauls also will be provided for the men, and, if necessary, a small hill-tent for the Superintendent.

8. Carriage for necessary articles on the march, and rations, will be supplied by the Superintendent of Road Supplies. The carriage will be at the expense of Government, but the rations supplied will be charged hereafter to those who receive them, and the amount deducted from their pay.

9. The pay of the police and the Superintendent will commence on the day they leave Calcutta by rail for Rancegunge.

10. They will go as third class passengers at the Government expense, and the Superintendent as a second class passenger at the Government expense.

11. The salary of Mr. Mackenzie will commence on the date above specified.

12. He will draw travelling allowance, under the rules provided for uncovenanted Deputy Magistrates, and he will receive no other travelling expense during the journey.

13. Mr. Hely will command the policemen, and will be responsible for all that relates to drill and discipline. The policemen will receive all orders through him.

14. During the journey, Mr. Hely will be subject to the orders of Mr. Mackenzie, as his superior Civil authority. On arriving at Gya he will be subject to the Magistrate of the Zillah, and will obey such orders as he may receive from that authority.

15. Mr. Mackenzie is authorized to draw an advance of pay for the men, extending, if needful, to one month's pay, for the purchase of actual necessities for the march, for which he will account to them on their arrival at Gya.

16. Each man of the force will be required to sign an engagement for service similar to that signed by constables of the Calcutta police. Mr. Mackenzie will see to the due preparation and signature of the engagements.

17. Uniforms will be supplied to the men at the expense of Government, and these should, if possible, be ready before departure; or, if that be not possible, the materials should be purchased and carried up with the men.

18. With this, also, Mr. Mackenzie will charge himself.

19. Full intimation of these measures will be transmitted to the Commissioner of Patna, who will instruct the Magistrate of Gya as he may think fit. It will be necessary to provide shelter for the force at Gya, and the Magistrate should be advised by the Commissioner accordingly.

F. J. HALLIDAY.

November 2, 1857.



## Inclosure 20 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Mr. Hely.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 3, 1857.*

I AM directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint you to be Superintendent of the European mounted police force, to be employed in the Behar district, on a salary of 300 rupees per mensem, with a horse allowance of 30 rupees, commencing from the date on which you leave Howrah by rail on the march towards Gya.

2. You will receive full instructions from Mr. Deputy Magistrate J. Mackenzie, under whose orders you will act on the journey to Gya. On your arrival at that station you will place your services at the disposal of the Magistrate of the district.

3. You will be so good as to communicate, without loss of time, with Mr. Mackenzie, relative to the terms on which the men to be entertained are to be engaged. A copy of the instructions furnished to Mr. Mackenzie is hereto appended for your guidance.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 21 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 3, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to state that, subject to the acquiescence of the Governor-General in Council in the arrangement, the Lieutenant-Governor has appointed Mr. Hely, of the Indus Patrol, now in Calcutta on leave of absence, to be Superintendent of an European mounted police force, intended to be employed in the Behar district.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 22 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Deputy Magistrate of Behar.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 3, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter, dated the 27th ultimo, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to inform you that Mr. F. O'B. Hely has been appointed Superintendent of the European mounted police force for service in Behar.

2. You are charged with the duty of selecting and engaging the men to be employed in that force, in which you will be assisted by Mr. Hely.

3. You will, in like manner, with Mr. Hely's assistance, undertake all subsidiary arrangements regarding the arming of the men with carbines and side-arms, and their march to Gya, on which you will accompany them: on your indenting on this office, the necessary communication will be made to the Ordnance Department for the arms, &c.

4. Pauls also will be provided for the men, and, if necessary, a small bill-tent for the Superintendent.

5. Carriage for necessary articles on the march, and rations, will be supplied by the Superintendent of Road Supplies, to whom the necessary instructions will issue on your intimating the quantity and description of carriage and rations required. The carriage will be at the expense of Government, but the rations supplied will be charged hereafter to those who receive them, and the amount deducted from their pay. Your own pay, as well as that of the Superintendent and men, will commence from the date on which you leave by rail for Rancegunge.

6. The men will go as third class passengers, and the Superintendent as a second class passenger at the Government expense.

7. You will yourself draw the usual travelling allowance, under the rules applicable to uncovenanted Deputy Magistrates, but no charges incurred by you on the journey will be defrayed by Government.

8. Mr. Hely will command the policemen, will be responsible for all that relates to their drill and discipline, and will communicate all orders to them.

9. During their journey Mr. Hely will be subject to your orders, but on arrival at Gya he will receive his instructions from the Magistrate of the district.

10. You are authorized to draw an advance of pay for the men, to the extent, if needed, of one month's pay, for the purchase of the necessaries for the march, for which you will account to them on arrival at Gya.

11. Each man of the force will be required to execute an engagement for service similar to that entered into by the constables of the Calcutta police, and you will be pleased to see to the due preparation and signature of these engagements.

12. The uniform for the men will be supplied at the expense of Government, and should, if possible, be supplied to them before their departure. If this cannot be arranged, the materials should be purchased and carried up with the men, for the purpose of being made up after they reach Gya.

13. Of the men who may be entertained under Mr. Hely, two, it is expected, will be men of a superior class, whose pay has been fixed at 100 rupees per mensem; the rest of the men will receive 60 rupees a-month, and to those who provide their own horses an additional horse-allowance of 20 rupees will be paid. Those who have no horses will be mounted at the Government expense on their arrival at Gya.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 23 in No. 1.

*Mr. Hely, Commanding the Gya Police Cavalry, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Calcutta, November 6, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor, in reply to letter dated the 3rd instant, with inclosure, to my address (received on the 5th instant), to request that you will do me the favour to convey my grateful acknowledgments to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the appointment conferred on me.

I have, &c.

FRANCIS O'BYRNE HELY.

Inclosure 24 in No. 1.

*The Deputy Magistrate of Behar to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Calcutta, November 6, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to submit a Memorandum for an advance of one month's pay required for the men of the mounted police, organized under orders of the 3rd instant, and to solicit early orders for the payment of the same.

I further beg to add that I purpose starting on Monday morning, the 9th instant, by rail for Rancegung.

I have, &c.

J. MACKENZIE.

Inclosure 25 in No. 1.

ESTIMATE of one Month's Pay (in advance) required for the Mounted Police proceeding to Gya.

	Co.'s Rupees.
Captain F. Hely, Commandant .. .. .	300
R. A. Fairlie, Pay Sergeant .. .. .	100
— True, Serjeant-Major .. .. .	100
W. H. Gale, Quartermaster-Serjeant .. .. .	60
M. Fairlie, Trooper .. .. .	60
W. Love, ditto .. .. .	60
J. H. Leadbeater, ditto .. .. .	60
J. B. Bingham, ditto .. .. .	60
A. D. Larmour, ditto .. .. .	60
J. W. Mc Mahon, ditto .. .. .	60
W. Lucas, ditto .. .. .	60
P. O'Brien, ditto .. .. .	60
C. Lichford, ditto .. .. .	60

					Rupees
J. Clements, Trooper	..	:	..	..	60
C. Hilton, ditto	..	..	..	..	60
T. Connolly, ditto	..	..	..	..	60
J. Macgregor, ditto	..	..	..	..	60
H. Howard, ditto	..	..	..	..	60
P. Antoni, ditto	..	..	..	..	60
T. Morris, ditto	..	..	..	..	60
S. Mason, ditto	..	..	..	..	60
J. Hussion, ditto	..	..	..	..	60
M. Abrien, ditto	..	..	..	..	60
J. Wood, ditto	..	..	..	..	60
J. Manjay, ditto	..	..	..	..	60
J. Caldwell, ditto	..	..	..	..	60
H. Pullin, ditto	..	..	..	..	60
Total, Company's rupees	..	..	..	..	1,940

*Calcutta, November 6, 1857.*

**J. MACKENZIE, Deputy Magistrate of Gya.**

Inclosure 26 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Sub-Treasurer.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 6, 1857.*

A BODY of European mounted police for the Behar district, raised under the orders of the Government of India, being about to proceed to Gya under the charge of Mr. J. Mackenzie, lately appointed Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of that district, I am directed to request that you will pay to that officer, on presentation of an audited bill, the sum of 1,940 Company's rupees, being an advance of one month's pay of the men, as per list herewith forwarded.

I have, &c.

**A. R. YOUNG.**

Inclosure 27 in No. 1.

*The Deputy Magistrate of Behar to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Calcutta, November 6, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to submit an indent for arms and accoutrements required for the use of the mounted police force organized under orders of the 3rd instant, and to solicit early instructions for the issue of the same.

I have, &c.

**J. MACKENZIE.**

Inclosure 28 in No. 1.

**INDENT for Arms and Accoutrements for the Gya Police Cavalry.**

26 Light Cavalry swords.  
 26 carbines, with slings.  
 26 brace of pistols.  
 26 pairs of holsters.  
 26 sword-belts.  
 26 sword-knots.  
 26 pouch-belts.  
 26 percussion pouches.  
 26 saddles (Cavalry) with bridles, &c., complete.  
 26 saddle-cloths.  
 26 valises.  
 26 pair of spurs, with straps.  
 26 head stalls and heel ropes.  
 26 horse-cloths.  
 2,000 rounds of carbine ammunition (bd.)  
 3 jars, or 3,000, percussion caps.  
 810 rounds of pistol ammunition (bd.)  
 3 pauls.  
 1 rowtee, or hill-tent.

*Calcutta, November 6, 1857.*

**J. MACKENZIE, Deputy Magistrate of Gya.**

**F. O'BYRNE HELY, Commanding Police Cavalry.**

## Inclosure 29 in No. 1.

*The Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 6, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward the accompanying copy of a letter from the Deputy Magistrate and Collector of Behar, together with the indent which accompanied it, and to request that, with the permission of the Governor-General of India in Council, the necessary orders may be issued for the supply of the arms and accoutrements required for the use of the mounted police force which is being organized for employment in the Behar district, under sanction of the Government of India in the Home Department.

I have, &c.

C. T. BUCKLAND.

## Inclosure 30 in No. 1.

*The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to the Inspector-General of Ordnance.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 7, 1857.*

I AM directed to transmit to you the accompanying letter from the Deputy Magistrate and Collector of Behar, dated 6th November, 1857, submitting an indent for arms and accoutrements for the use of the mounted police force which is being organized for employment in the Behar district, and to request that you will have the goodness to instruct the Commissary of Ordnance in charge of the arsenal, Fort William, to comply with the indent as early as practicable.

I am, &c.

F. D. ATKINSON.

## Inclosure 31 in No. 1.

*The Deputy Magistrate of Gya to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Calcutta, November 6, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to submit an estimate of the probable cost of uniforms for the mounted police, organized under orders of the 3rd instant, and solicit orders for the early payment of the same.

I have, &c.

J. MACKENZIE.

## Inclosure 32 in No. 1.

## ESTIMATE of Uniforms supplied to the Men of the Gya Police Cavalry.

	Rs.	A.
To 26 blouses, at 6 rs. 8 a. per blouse .. .. .	169	0
To 26 iron-grey trousers, at 5 rs. 8 a. per trousers .. .. .	143	0
To 27 leather helmets, at 5 rs. 6 a. per helmet .. .. .	135	0
To 27 covers for ditto, at 8 a. per cover .. .. .	13	8
To 27 puggrees, at 1 r. 2 a. per puggree .. .. .	30	6
To 26 tunics, or dark blue cloth coats, with red facings, at 12 rs. each .. .. .	312	0
Total . . . . .	802	14

F. O'BYRNE HELY,

*Commanding Gya Police Cavalry.*

*Calcutta, November 6, 1857.*

I declare upon honor that the above statement is a true and faithful account of clothing absolutely necessary for the men, and that on receipt of the said amount I will faithfully disburse the same.

FRANCIS O'BYRNE HELY,

*Commanding Police Cavalry.*

## Inclosure 33 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Deputy Magistrate of Gya.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 6, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, and to inform you, in reply, that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the estimate therewith submitted, amounting to 802 rupees 14 annas, being the cost of uniforms supplied to the men of the European mounted police force organised for employment in the Behar district.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 34 in No. 1.

*The Deputy Magistrate of Gya to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

November 6, 1857.

WITH advertence to your letter of the 3rd instant, I have the honor to submit a Memorandum of the probable amount of carriage and rations required for the Commandant and twenty-six troopers of the mounted police proceeding from Raneegunge to Gya.

I am, &amp;c.

J. MACKENZIE.

## Inclosure 35 in No. 1.

*Probable Amount of Carriage and Rations required for the Commandant and 26 Troopers of the Mounted Police proceeding from Raneegunge to Gya.*

26 rations, similar to those supplied to each soldier proceeding by the Grand Trunk Road.

4 bullock-waggon, or 8 country carts.

The carts will be employed in the conveyance of the baggage of the men, the tents, spare ammunition, saddlery, &c.

J. MACKENZIE,

Deputy Magistrate of Gya.

Calcutta, November 6, 1857.

## Inclosure 36 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Superintendent for Carriage, &c.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 6, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter of this day's date, from Mr. Deputy Magistrate J. Mackenzie, and of its inclosure, and to request that you will make arrangements for supplying the requisite carriage and rations, as therein stated, for twenty-six Europeans of the Behar mounted police-force, who are proceeding from Raneegunge to Gya, accompanied by Mr. Deputy Collector Mackenzie, who is in charge of the party.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 37 in No. 1.

*The Deputy Magistrate of Behar to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Calcutta, November 7, 1857.

WITH advertence to your letter of the 3rd instant, I have the honor to solicit the favor of your issuing the necessary instructions to the railway authorities for the convey-

ance of the Commandant and twenty-six men of the Gya police force from Howrah to Rancegunge.

The men take up six horses, and they will require space for their baggage.

I am, &c.

J. MACKENZIE.

Inclosure 38 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Traffic Manager, East India Railway.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 7, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to request that you will have the goodness to arrange for the conveyance from Howrah to Rancegunge by the morning train of the 11th instant, at the expense of Government, of the Commandant and twenty-six men of the Gya Police force, proceeding under charge of Mr. J. Mackenzie, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of that district.

The men will go as third class passengers, and the Commandant as a second class passenger. They will take with them six horses and some baggage, which will also be taken at the Government expense.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 39 in No. 1.

*Mr. Trotter to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Commissioner's Office, Zillah Behar, November 2, 1857.*

IN compliance with paragraph 5 of the Government Circular, dated the 15th August last, I have to forward herewith a statement for the month of October 1857.

I have, &c.

T. C. TROTTER,

*Commissioner under Act XIV.*

RETURN of Persons tried and punished in the District of Behar, under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of October 1857.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Behar ..	1857 Oct. 9	Hyder Ally Khan Mohummud Buksh Oorun Padhya Dacod Ali Dhoonya Sudhoo Ali Dhoonya Bhuttoo Doosadh Sobhya Rujwar Junglee Kahar Sheik Jinnut Sookun Padya Dagun Rujwar Dumree Jogee	The defendant Hyder Ally Khan, on a charge of rebellion and of plunder. The other defendants on a charge of plundering and of abetting rebellion	Hyder Ally Khan to be hanged by the neck till he be dead, and the remaining prisoners to be imprisoned with labour and irons each, for fourteen years	<i>Judgments recorded.</i>  We have abundance of evidence, on the record, to show not only that Hyder Ally Khan having collected large numbers of armed men, proclaimed himself a Rajah, and the Company's reign at an end; but that having done so, he proceeded with them to places occupied by Government servants and others, and, after plundering them, that he drove them from their posts, saying, that he only had sovereignty and power in the Pergunnah of Rajpore. This note of insurrection having been sounded by the Chief, was greedily taken up and acted upon by his retainers, among whom were the remaining eleven prisoners at the bar. And it is shown, in like manner, that these men, aided by others, progressed from one act of oppression and plunder to another, until they were attacked by the police. Even then stout resistance was offered by Hyder Ally Khan and his rebel followers, who, fighting under the impulse of rebellion, continued to proclaim Hyder Ally Rajah, and the Company's raj as over. But the conflict appears to have been short and decisive, ending in the capture of Hyder Ally, a cannon and some muskets—the sinews of war. I, consequently, under the circumstances of the case, direct Hyder Ally Khan, whom I find guilty of the charges on which he is committed, to be hanged by the neck till he be dead, and the remaining prisoners —from Nos. 2 to 12, named marginally*—who are also guilty of the charges on which they were made over, to be imprisoned, with labour and irons, for a period of fourteen years each, and their property of every description to be confiscated. Separate warrants will issue regarding prisoner No 1, and those consecutively numbered 2 to 12; and the usual proceeding will be dispatched about the disposal of property. The charge is that of "Abetting rebellion." It is true that the sows of the 5th Irregular Cavalry had married, and it may be believed that they took away the defendant's horses, but this is deemed by the magistrate a point in favour of the prisoner, though that officer considers there is "strong suspicion" of complicity, arising, as I take it, from the fact of the prisoner's not instantly accompanying Humman Singh; still the urgency of the case was not pointed out by this witness, and if it had been the "strong suspicion" would not be clear, or even the suspicion which could lead to a conviction. I consequently acquit the prisoner of the charge, and direct his release. The usual warrant will issue.
Behar ..	Oct. 12	Kallee Khan, sowar	Abetting rebellion	Acquitted	

\* 2. Mohummud Buksh; 3. Poorun Padhya; 4. Dacod Ally Dhoonya; 5. Sidhoo Ally Dhoonya; 6. Bhuttoo Das; 7. Soloria Rujwar; 8. Junglee Kahar; 9. Sheik Jinnut; 10. Sookun Padhya; 11. Dagun Rujwar; 12. Dumree Jogee.

## Inclosure 41 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Patna, October 16, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 5th instant, I beg to state that section 10, Act XIV of 1857, appears to me to be permissive. If there is a Magistrate within the district to which a Commissioner has been appointed under the Act, he may commit persons for trial before such Commissioner; but it does not appear from the wording of section 7, that a commitment by a Magistrate is a procedure which the law requires. A Commissioner appointed under the Act may bring and try any person charged with any of the offences described in the Act, and the charge, of course, may be preferred either by a private individual or a police officer.

2. I observe that powers have been conferred on several officers situated precisely as Mr. Worseley is; Mr. Lynch, for instance, Lieutenant Stanton, &c.

I have, &amp;c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

## Inclosure 42 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Deputy Magistrate of Nowadah.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 5, 1857.

I AM directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint you to be a Commissioner under section 7, Act XIV of 1857, in the district of Behar, for the trial of all crimes and offences punishable under the said Act.

2. It is to be understood that when two or more officers specially empowered under this Act happen to be present at the same station, the Sessions Judge, should he be one of them, will try prisoners committed under the Act in question. If the Sessions Judge be not present, then the Commissioner of Circuit will try the cases; and, in the absence of both the Session Judge and the Commissioner, the senior officer possessing the requisite powers will hold the trial.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 43 in No. 1.

*The Magistrate of Shahabad to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Arrah, October 20, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that nothing worthy of notice has occurred in this district since my last communication. The mutineers of the 32nd may enter the district on their way up-country, but should they do so, we are quite strong enough to dispose of them, and few will, I hope, leave it. Ummer Sing, with his rabble force, still remains in the hills and jungle in the south-east of the district, and cannot at present be easily dislodged. I must again beg to bring to the notice of his Honor the necessity for investing me with the powers of a Commissioner to enable me to re-establish order in the district.

I have, &amp;c.

H. C. WAKE.

## Inclosure 44 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Magistrate of Shahabad.*

Sir,

Fort William, October 27, 1857.

I AM directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint you to be a Commissioner under section 7, Act XIV of 1857, in the district of Shahabad, for the trial of all crimes and offences punishable under the said Act.

2. It is to be understood that when two or more officers specially empowered under this Act happen to be present at the same station, the Sessions Judge, should he be one of



them, will try prisoners committed under the Act in question. If the Sessions Judge be not present, then the Commissioner of Circuit will try the cases; and, in the absence of both the Sessions Judge and the Commissioner, the senior officer possessing the requisite powers will hold the trial.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 45 in No. 1.

*The Magistrate of Shahabad to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

November 16, 1857.

HAVING been absent on an expedition, unsuccessful I am sorry to say, to intercept the Seraghur mutineers, I omitted to send in the usual weekly report of the state of the district.

Since my last communication nothing of any importance has occurred; but the police, though they have now a large addition to their force, do not apprehend any of the offenders in the late disturbances, and, on my approach, the villages in which they reside are invariably deserted.

No cases of aggravated plunder have lately been reported.

Ummer Sing is daily strengthening Rhotas, and, doubtless, provisioning it; and should, as is rumoured, Koer Sing's defeated forces return to the district, it will doubtless become a formidable and strongly garrisoned fortress.

The taking of the place now would, doubtless, be only effected with serious loss to the small force which could be spared for such service; but I should strongly recommend its being done if possible, before it becomes a refuge for large numbers of rebels.

The place should be completely dismantled.

I have, &c.

H. C. WAKE.

Inclosure 46 in No. 1.

RETURN of Persons tried and punished in the District of Shahabad, under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of October, 1857.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoners.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Zillah Shahabad	1857 Oct. 5	Moharban Gosalah, of the 2nd Company 7th Regiment Native Infantry	Mutiny and rebellion .	Death.	
	Oct. 8	Lotun Choubay . .	Affray attended with culpable homicide	To be imprisoned with labour in irons, for eight years	This case was not connected with the rebellion.
		Ram Kishon' . .	Ditto . . . .	Ditto.	
		Chukouri . . . .	Ditto . . . .	Ditto.	
		Ram Suran . . . .	Ditto . . . .	Ditto.	
		Bhowani Sing . .	Ditto . . . .	Released.	
		Alek Taway . . .	Ditto . . . .	Ditto.	
	Oct. 21	Ramburun Misser .	Culpable homicide .	To be imprisoned with labour in irons for seven years	Ditto.
		Peryug Misser . .	Ditto . . . .	Ditto. . .	

A. LITTLEDALE, *Officiating Secretary and Commissioner,*  
Act XIV of 1857.

## Inclosure 47 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Magistrate of Gya.*

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 24, 1857.

CAPTAIN SMYTH, of the 53rd, writes to say that they can get no correct information of the movements of the mutineers: one day they are said to have gone in one direction; another, the contrary. Write by post, and explain how this happens.

## Inclosure 48 in No. 1.

*The Magistrate of Gya to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

October 26, 1857.

I HAVE just received your telegram of yesterday; I imagine it refers to a telegraphic message sent by Captain Smyth to General Mansfield. Captain Smyth showed me that message before he sent it; I do not believe he at all intended to complain of the information supplied by me. I understood him to mean that it was impossible to get any information of the intended movements of the mutineers. That was impossible; I had two men on different occasions in their camp, but nothing could be elicited as to their real intentions. Whenever they stated them, it proved to be with a view to mislead. On turning to the westward from Islampore, they gave out they were going to the Kachmun Ghaut, and I thereupon wrote to the Commissioner that I felt certain they meant to go to Urwul. So careful were they to give no clue to their intentions even for a night, that when evening approached they used to send four or five elephants with a dozen men to prepare russud for them at a particular village, while they went to another three or four miles off. My information, at first, was not good. They were in a wild part of the country. An eye-witness declared he had seen them at Dangra. I telegraphed this to you, and afterwards telegraphed that the news was false. Major English was then at Sherghotty. When he arrived here, the mutineers had left Wuzceergunge that morning. From that moment my information was excellent. I had a number of men posted out in the direction of the mutineers' march, and the Rancee of Muhrudpore sent me information of their movements by means of sowars at least six times between Kunjeen and Islampore. As to their going in one direction one day, and the contrary another, that is perfectly correct, as the accompanying sketch will show. Having no carts, and fourteen elephants and some tattoos, they kept on no road. English troops with guns will never catch sepoy flying for their lives under such circumstances.

I believe the only chance was at the Soane: had there been a strong force of Sikhs to head them there, Major English would, I have no doubt, have caught them. As it was, they crossed when he was two miles behind at Jehanabad.

I have, &amp;c.

A. MONEY.

## Inclosure 49 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 3, 1857.

ON being made aware that a complaint, made by Captain Smyth, of Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, regarding the contradictory reports supplied to him of the movements of the mutineers of the 32nd Regiment Native Infantry, the Lieutenant-Governor called on the Magistrate and Commissioner of Behar to explain how this had happened; and I am now directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India and for communication to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, the accompanying copy of a letter from Mr. Money, explaining the circumstances under which information was received and supplied by him.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 50 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

Patna, November 1, 1857.

ALL quiet in Chuprah. Burhait mutineers entering Nowadah sub-division. Rattray and Wake have been ordered to use strenuous exertion to intercept them if they cross the Soane. I hope Major English will be ordered to Jehanabad. If these mutineers are not dispersed the character of the Government will suffer, and it is impossible to answer for the peace of Behar, which is now about to be subjected to plunder for the third time.

## Inclosure 51 in No. 1.

*The Magistrate of Gya to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

Gya, November 1, 1857.

THE mutineers were at Goyindpore yesterday, and probably, therefore, are at Nowadah to-day. We march against them this evening.

## Inclosure 52 in No. 1.

*The Assistant Commissioner of the Southal Pergunahs to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Camp, Deoghur, November 2, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report our arrival here this morning.

2. The detachment of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry will halt here to-morrow, and will march on the next morning towards Chukye.

I have, &amp;c.

H. M. BODDAM.

## Inclosure 53 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Lieutenant Stanton.*

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, November 2, 1857.

WHY have you discontinued your reports of what is going on in your neighbourhood? The Lieutenant-Governor is informed that the mutineers of the 32nd have crossed the road near Dehree.

## Inclosure 54 in No. 1.

*Lieutenant Stanton to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

Sherghotty, November 3, 1857.

THE first detachment of the 32nd mutineers crossed the Grand Trunk Road at Mootanee, thirty-six miles from Dehree: they have gone towards Bidieghur, plundering Bhulhooa thannah *en route*. The second detachment are reported near Nowadah. Ummer Sing reported to be wandering about the hills between Rhotas and Kuchoochar.

His Excellency the Commander-in-chief saw the mutineers crossing the road, and counted the elephants and horses with them.

The Coles in the neighbourhood of Palamow are plundering.

## Inclosure 55 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Magistrate of Raneegunge.*

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, November 3, 1857.

MONEY reports at 2 P.M. yesterday from Huswa, which is ten miles west of Nowadah, that he, with Captain English's force, was there, and the mutineers at Nowadah, ten miles off. They were to start again in an hour in pursuit. Let Boddam know this, if possible.

## Inclosure 56 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

Patna, November 3, 1857.

ALL quiet. English gone to Nowadah: Weston accompanied. You have not gazetted John Gale and Charles Gale to honorary magistracies in Tirhoot, though my nomination was sanctioned. Pray rectify the mistake.

## Inclosure 57 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

Raneegunge, November 3, 1857.

THE four companies of the 32nd appear to have united, and on the 30th were at Mootance, on the other side of the Soane, beyond Jehanabad, where they carried off five horses belonging to the Post Office Department.

## Inclosure 58 in No. 1.

*The Magistrate of Gya to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

Artee, November 3, 1857.

THE mutineers halted before we got to Nowadah. We caught them up during the night. They got away again, and are gone towards Rajgeer. We are in pursuit. Lieutenant T. C. Daunt wounded.

## Inclosure 59 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

Patna, November 5, 1857.

A REPORT received from Jehanabad states that Major English had defeated rebels near Nowadah; that they had fled towards Soane, and crossed trunk road at Kokea. Major English was in pursuit, and had sent message to Wake to stop them.

## Inclosure 60 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Captain Rattray, Dehree.*

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, November 7, 1857.

THE Burhait detachment of mutineers were only a few miles a-head of English's party when they marched in pursuit from Jehanabad at 5 P.M. on the 5th. Rebels were making for Urwal. Money says, if well headed at the Soane, they will be caught on right or left bank.

## Inclosure 61 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

Patna, November 8, 1857.

THE rebels have got across the Soane, which was fordable, and are off in the direction of Peeroo. Wake, instead of waiting at Nonore, crossed to this side, and so missed them. Captain Brookes arrived; Weston immediately expected. Other officers behind.

Captain Brookes says you told him I would settle their allowances. I have received no orders on the subject.

All quiet in this division.

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## Inclosure 62 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Captain Rattray, Dehree.*

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, November 8, 1857.

SAMUELLS reports to-day that the rebels have got across the Soane, which was fordable, and are off in the direction of Peeroo.

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## Inclosure 63 in No. 1.

*The Magistrate of Gya to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

Gya, November 8, 1857.

THE mutineers of the 32nd crossed the Soane at Urwul at 9 p.m. on the 5th: we were ten hours behind. I could not hear that the Sikhs had arrived on the left bank.

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RETURN of Persons tried and punished in the District of Sarun, under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of October 1857.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoners.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Sarun	1857 Oct. 1	Ramburn Rai (Prisoner No. 1).	Perjury, in having intentionally and deliberately deposed, under a solemn declaration, taken instead of an oath, before the Deputy Magistrate of Sewan, on the 1st of February, 1857, that Sunput Rai held Achera Raj Rai, while Pureag Rai struck him on the neck with a sword, from which Achera Raj Rai died; that deponent did not himself see it, but heard it. And again, the prisoner stated, under a solemn affirmation, made instead of an oath, under Act V of 1840, before the Deputy Magistrate of Sewan, on the 14th of February, 1857, that he, prisoner, had not been told this story; that Sunput Rai seized Achera Raj Rai, and that prisoner saw the sword-blow being inflicted on Achera Raj Rai with his own eyes. Witness further identifies the two depositions, which were written by himself.	To be imprisoned, with hard labour in irons, for a period of two years, from the 1st of October, 1857.	<p>The prisoner pleads not guilty. Rada Kishen (witness No. 1), Head Mohurir and Nazir of Deputy Magistrate of Sewan's Court, deposes, that the prisoner stated, under a solemn declaration, made agreeably to Act V of 1840, before the Deputy Magistrate of Sewan, on the 1st of February, 1857, that Achera Raj Rai, his (prisoner's) father, was seized, by Sunput Rai, and that Pureag Rai struck him on the neck with a sword, from which he, Achera Raj Rai died; that deponent did not himself see it, but heard it. And again, the prisoner stated, under a solemn affirmation, made instead of an oath, under Act V of 1840, before the Deputy Magistrate of Sewan, on the 14th of February, 1857, that he, prisoner, had not been told this story; that Sunput Rai seized Achera Raj Rai, and that prisoner saw the sword-blow being inflicted on Achera Raj Rai with his own eyes. Witness further identifies the two depositions, which were written by himself.</p> <p>Juboonal and Hurruckhai, Mokars of the Deputy Magistrate's Court (witnesses Nos. 2 and 3), depose, that the prisoner, under a solemn affirmation made under Act V of 1840, before the Deputy Magistrate of Sewan, on the 14th of February, 1857, stated, that as Pureag Rai and Sunput Rai were bringing Achera Raj Rai, his father, along, and as the blow with the sword was being inflicted, he witnessed it with his own eyes. Witnesses on hearing the said deposition read to them, declare it to be that of the prisoner, and identify their signatures to it.</p> <p>The prisoner, in defence, pleads, that he never varied his statement, which was to the effect that he had seen the blow with the sword given. In his defence before the Deputy Magistrate he said, that when his first deposition was given, he was in such distress about his father's death, he did not know what he was saying.</p> <p>It appears that the maliks of Sewan are at issue amongst themselves; that one of them attempted to execute a summary decree against some of the villagers, on which occasion the peadars were beaten off. To screen themselves, the body of Achera Raj Rai, who had been murdered, was taken to the police, and his son, the prisoner, accused the maliks Pureag Rai and Sunput Rai of the murder. At first he said that he had heard they had killed his father; then, afterwards, to make the case strong, he stated that he had seen the blow with the sword inflicted with his own eyes.</p> <p>The charge is fully proved against the prisoner, and I should pass upon him the usual sentence of three years' imprisonment, but that he has already been in prison under trial since the 14th of February last; I therefore sentence him to be imprisoned for two years, with hard labour, in irons, and the Deputy Magistrate will be called upon to explain what prevented the prisoner being committed before the 24th of June, 1857.</p>

# Return of Persons tried and punished in the District of Sarun, &c.—continued.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoners.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Sarun	1857 Oct. 2	Alahee Bux (Prisoner No. 2).	Burglary, and theft of property valued at 2 a. 6 p.; and having in his possession stolen property, knowing it to have been acquired by theft.	To be imprisoned, with hard labour in irons, for a period of three years, from the 2nd of October, 1857.	<p>The prisoner pleads not guilty. Singar Chund, prosecutor, sworn, states :—That having eaten his evening meal, he was returning to his shop, in the town of Cauprah, about 8 o'clock on the night of the 10th of September last, and on reaching the door found the lock was broken, and that the house had been entered; immediately after saw the prisoner escaping from the verandah with a bundle, and thereupon seized him, with the property now in Court, consisting of rice, ilachee, and pepper, valued at 2 annas and 6 pie. Prisoner lives a few doors off, and is known in the mohallah as a gambler. On prosecutor's calling out, the witnesses Sheochurn, Ramdhun, and Luchoo, ran up, and helped to secure the prisoner.</p> <p>The witnesses Luchoo and Sheochurn depose, that hearing the prosecutor call out, they ran to his shop, and found he had seized the prisoner, with the property before the Court, the lock, also in Court, was lying on the ground broken.</p> <p>Prisoner pleads that he was passing prosecutor's house, on his way to the bazaar, when all on a sudden, without any previous misunderstanding between them, the prosecutor rushed out, seized him, and charged him with theft. Has no witnesses.</p> <p>The evidence clearly establishes the charge against the prisoner, who is sentenced to three years' imprisonment, with hard labour in irons.</p>
Sarun	Oct. 13	Kiana (Prisoner No. 3).  Jairam (Prisoner No. 4).  Juggernoth (Prisoner No. 5).	<p>First count.—Burglary, and theft of property, valued at 25 r. 2 a.</p> <p>Second count.—Having in their possession a portion of the stolen property, knowing it to have been acquired by theft.</p>	<p>No. 3 to be imprisoned, with hard labour in irons, for a period of five years, from the 13th of October, 1857.</p> <p>No. 4 to be ditto, with ditto, for four years, from ditto.</p> <p>No. 5 acquired on the 13th of October, 1857.</p>	<p>The prisoners plead not guilty. The prosecutor declares, on oath, that on waking up on a Sunday morning, in the month of Sawun last, he discovered that his house, facing the east, had been entered by burglars, through a hole dug in the wall during the night, and property abstracted from a pottah, of the value of 25 rupees 2 annas; that, after giving information at the thanah the following day, on his return home, Busti and Rada, belonging to a neighbouring village, came and informed him that they had arrested the prisoners Nos. 2 and 4, with the property, at Nowrangah. Accordingly deponent went there, and brought away his property, with the two thieves, who were made over to the police. The value of the property recovered is 8 r. 13 a. 6 p. Deponent recognises it as his, and it consists of two gold "nuths" and some cloths.</p> <p>Busti, witness, deposes, that he is chokedar of Muddjobunrei; that his fields are close to Gokool's house at Nowrangah; that on the Sunday in Sawun he saw the prisoners Nos. 3 to 5, and two others, dividing some booty, in the compound of Gokool's house; he mentioned it to Rada, who was in the road hard by, and they both went in, and seized the prisoners Nos. 3 and 4; the former with the bundle of clothes, and the latter with the "nuths" in his waist. The prisoner No. 5, and two others, escaped. Witness had heard of the burglary in the prosecutor's house, and suspected that it was the booty stolen on that occasion, which the prisoners, and others not apprehended, were dividing.</p> <p>The witness Rada deposes to the same effect as the above witness.</p> <p>The witness Bingai deposes, that he saw where the burglary had been committed, and, being a neighbour of the prosecutor, he recognises the articles on the table to be the latter's property.</p> <p>The prisoner No. 3 pleads, that he accompanied the prisoner No. 4 to Gokool's house,</p>

## Return of Persons tried and punished in the District of Sarun, &amp;c.—continued.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoners.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
	1857				<p>the prisoner No. 4 stating that he wanted to recover 4 annas due to him by the prisoner No. 5, of the same village as Gokool; that whilst at Gokool's house the latter, along with Phoolchand and another, proposed to go and commit a burglary, which they accordingly did. He prisoner and Jaivan remaining at Gokool's house, where they were seized next day. He (Prisoner No. 3) has been once before convicted, and punished for burglary.</p> <p>Prisoner No. 4 pleads to the same effect as prisoner No. 3, denying all participation in the burglary, and that the property was not found on his person.</p> <p>Prisoner No. 5 denies <i>in toto</i>, and pleads that Rada (witness) and his father shared a tari nichal; that the former appropriated the tari, for which prisoner quarrelled with him, and that, out of spite, he, Rada, has charged him with this theft.</p> <p>I acquit the prisoner No. 5 for want of evidence. The prisoners Nos. 3 and 4 were seized with the stolen property on them, and are guilty of the second count of the charge. The prisoner No. 3 having been before punished for burglary, is sentenced to five years' imprisonment, with hard labour in irons; and the prisoner No. 4 to four years' imprisonment, with hard labour in irons.</p>
Sarun	Oct. 13	Juggernoth (Prisoner No. 6).  Ruijoo Rai (Prisoner No. 7).  Gopal (Prisoner No. 8).  Sohur (Prisoner No. 9).	Burglary, and theft of property valued at 5 rs. 8 a., and beating and wounding the prosecutor.	No. 6 to be imprisoned with hard labour in irons, for a period of four years, from the 13th of October, 1857.  Nos. 7, 8, and 9 acquitted, on the 13th of October, 1857.	<p>The prisoners No. 6 to No. 9 plead not guilty.</p> <p>Dumri Rai, the prosecutor, who appears on behalf of his uncle Bhagarut Rai (absent in Tirhoot), the party robbed, deposes, that on going his rounds, as watchman of Perozepore, on the 28th of July last, he saw some thieves at the back of Bhagarut's house, who made off; and on his going up to the house, found they had dug a hole, and entered the house; and the prisoner No. 6 creeping out of the said hole, as he, prosecutor, arrived, the latter seized him. A scuffle ensued, during which the other prisoners, and some who have not been apprehended, came to rescue the prisoner No. 6, and the prisoner No. 7 struck prosecutor under the left wrist, with a "birchee," and others beat him with sticks; but Dehul Rai, Dunoo, Mohun Rai, and Bhoojee Rai, hearing his cries for help ran to his assistance, and helped to secure the prisoner No. 6, whilst the rest made off. The prisoner No. 6 had a lotah belonging to Bhagarut Rai in his hand when he was seized, and on search of the house it was found that five maunds of rice had been stolen.</p> <p>The witnesses Dehul Rai, Dunoo, Mohun Rai, and Bhooja Rai depose, that on hearing the prosecutor call for help, they ran up, and assisted in securing the prisoner No. 6, whilst the other prisoners, and others of the gang not apprehended, stood aloof, at a short distance, armed, threatening a rescue. That the prosecutor's arm was bleeding from a blow of a "birchee," which he said had been inflicted by the prisoner No. 7; that the thieves had entered the house by digging a hole in the wall, and that a lotah, the one produced in Court, was found on the prisoner No. 6.</p> <p>The prisoner No. 6 pleads, that he was passing along the road, near the village of Perozepore, on the evening in question, on his way to purchase some "dhan," for seed, in Pergunnah Bal, when he was suddenly set upon by the prosecutor and witnesses present, and beaten, being also charged by them with theft, but has no witnesses of this fact.</p>



# Return of Persons tried and punished in the District of Sarun, &c.—continued.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
	1857				<p>The remaining prisoners, Nos. 7 to 9, plead being present at their own houses, and innocent of the crime charged.</p> <p>The evidence against the prisoners Nos. 7, 8, and 9, who were not arrested at the time of the occurrence, appears to me to admit of a doubt, and I therefore acquit them all three.</p> <p>The prisoner No. 6 was seized in the act of coming out of the hole by which the burglary had been committed, and his defence being lame in the extreme, and unsupported by evidence, there can be no question of his guilt; I therefore sentence him (Jugérsooth, prisoner No. 6) to four years imprisonment, with hard labour in irons.</p>
Sarun	Oct. 15	Tupai* (Prisoner No. 10);	Riot, with wounding of Akloo and Hiramun. — Second count. — Forcibly plundering grain, the property of Purreag, valued at 89 rs. 8 a.	To be imprisoned, with hard labour in irons, for a period of eight years, from the 15th October, 1857.	<p>The prisoner pleads not guilty.</p> <p>As the prosecutor, Purreag in the original case, deposed to not recognising any of the parties who plundered his property, the magistrate has not sent for him, nor was there any need of taking his evidence again.</p> <p>The witnesses Akloo and Hiramun, whose evidence was taken at length in the original case, depose, that the prisoner Tupai was present amongst the rioters who plundered Purreag's grain; and the witness Akloo further states, that it was this prisoner who struck him over the head, of which he now shows the scars.</p> <p>For the reasons stated by me in the trial of the original case. I shall not examine the other witnesses, Ramnoth, Ochun, and Ramgolam.</p> <p>The prisoner pleads, that he was present at his own house on the night of the occurrence; that he had nothing to do with it; and that he has been charged with the offence out of spite, because, whereas he formerly used to weigh his opinion to the witness Akloo, he now weighs it to Fokeer Mohtoe. He names two witnesses, Chutri and Dewan, but the latter only could be found, and he deposes that he knows nothing about the prisoner, who resides in another village.</p> <p>The evidence of the chief witnesses, Akloo and Hiramun, as given in this Court, and before the police, the morning after the occurrence, does not vary in the main features of the case, and clearly proves the prisoner guilty of riot, in which Akloo and Hiramun were wounded; and of plundering the property of Purreag, valued at 89 rs. 8 a. I accordingly sentence the prisoner Tupai to be imprisoned for eight years, with hard labour in irons.</p>
Sarun	Oct. 15	Jauki (Prisoner No. 11).	Burglary, and theft of property valued at 87 rs. 13 a.	To be imprisoned, with hard labour in irons, for a period of seven years, from the 15th of October, 1857.	<p>The prisoner pleads not guilty.</p> <p>Sheobhurrut, prosecutor, deposes, that late on the night of the 8th of October last, he heard the females of his family crying out "Thief! thief!" on which he immediately ran to the back of the house, followed by the witness Mohun, who heard him, prosecutor, crying out, and on reaching the back of the house found the prisoner Jauki, whom he immediately seized, three others at the same time running off; that the witness Mohun helped him to secure the prisoner; after which the chowkedar Thogoo came up, and Beni and</p>

\* Supplement to the case of Sheobhurrut and others, tried on the 15th September, 1857.

Return of Persons tried and punished in the District of Sarun, &c.—continued.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
	1857				<p>Gungabishen followed; that the thieves had entered the house by a hole which they dug in the wall, and stole therefrom property to the value of 87 rs. 13 a., of which a gold ornament for the neck, valued at 7 rs. 8 a. was found, with a box of papers, also belonging to prosecutor, next morning, in the tank hard by, by Subjeea (Kandoo). The prisoner offered resistance, and is a noted bad character.</p> <p>The witness Mohun deposes, that hearing the cry of "Thief! thief!" he ran to the back of the prosecutor's house, where he found him engaged with the prisoner Jauki, and he and the prosecutor together secured him. Prosecutor's house had been entered by a hole dug through the wall, close to which the prisoner was seized. Did not see any others.</p> <p>Thozoo (chowkedar), witness, heard cries, and went to the spot, and found the prosecutor and witness had seized the prisoner close to the hole. The box was found in the tank in the morning, with the gold ornament now on the table.</p> <p>The witnesses Beni and Gunca Kissen depose to the same effect as the preceding witness. The prisoner pleads, that late on the night in question, the prisoner and witnesses came to his house, dragged him and his daughter out, carried them off to the prosecutor's house, and there ill-treated them, and charged him, prisoner, with the theft; but has no witness to produce. Has been once before imprisoned for theft; was not imprisoned as a bad character; has been only once in jail.</p> <p>There is clear proof of the charge against the prisoner, who has been twice before imprisoned—once for theft, in March 1850, and again as a bad character in 1853—and accordingly I sentence him to seven years' imprisonment, with hard labour in irons.</p>
Sarun	Oct. 23	Toorab Khan (Prisoner No. 12).	First count.—Embezzlement of 210 rupees. Second count.— Theft of 210 rupees.	To be imprisoned, with hard labour in irons, for a period of seven years, from the 27th of October, 1857, and to pay a fine of 210 rupees, under Act XVI of 1850.	<p>The prisoner pleads not guilty, to both counts.</p> <p>Moulvie Azodeen Ahmed deposes, that he is the Serbarakar of Bugona; that the prisoner is a peadah of his office, and has been employed in that capacity for twelve years; that deponent, on being advised by the Collector of the pay-bill of the establishment having been passed, on the 5th of July last, deputed the prisoner to the Sudder station, with an "urzee" and two receipts for 210 rupees each, to draw the pay; that owing to his not returning, deponent sent Ruggoo Rai, peadah, to the Collectorate, to inquire, who ascertained that the prisoner had received the amount, 210 rupees, on the 9th July, but that nothing had since been heard of him; whereupon deponent reported to the Collector, and to the nearest police station. Meantime the prisoner had appeared at the Collectorate with a petition, on the 14th July, complaining against the prosecutor for withholding his pay, and turning him out, for which the Collector called upon him, deponent, for an explanation, which was met with a denial.</p> <p>Kalichurn and Sheik Jungli, witnesses, the former acting as a mohurrer, and the latter as a peadah, in the Serbarakar's (prosecutor's) office, depose, that the urzee, and receipts for 210 rupees each, were made over to the prisoner on the 5th, who started for the Sudder station, to get the pay of the establishment; that, not returning on the 9th July, the Serbarakar sent Ruggoo, peadah, to Chuprah, to inquire, when it was found that the prisoner</p>

## List of Persons tried and punished in the District of Sarun, &amp;c.—continued.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
	1857				<p>had drawn the money, and absconded. A report was made to the Collector, and the police were informed on the 13th July.</p> <p>The witnesses Shook Peer Ali and Ram Churn, are bunyas of Bogona, and supply the Serbarakar with goods. On applying to the latter for settlement of his accounts for asar, the Serbarakar stated that prisoner had been sent to get the pay, but had not returned.</p> <p>Ruttanbhand Poddar, of the Collectorate, and Kheirati Khan, servant of the Treasurer, (witnesses,) depose, the former to having himself paid the prisoner 210 rupees on the 9th July; and the latter to having seen the payment made.</p> <p>The prisoner admits that he got the "urzee" and two receipts on the 5th of July, with which he came to the Sudder station, and drew the amount, 210 rupees, from the Collectorate, on the 9th July; that on the same day he called on Hirdee Sehai, Meer Asgau, and Meer Mohamdi, for answers to letters he had brought from the Serbarakar, but the answers not being ready, he started on the 19th for Bogona, and reached the cutchery about 4 o'clock the same day, when he delivered the amount, 210 rupees, to the Serbarakar, whose nephew, Furreed Hoossein, counted it, and handed it up; that no one else was present; that the Serbarakar paid him (prisoner) three months' wages, withholding two months and nine days due, and, on his remonstrating, abused him, prisoner, for not bringing the answers to the letters, and then discharged him. Prisoner left Bogona the same day, to come to the Collector to complain, and put up that night at Amdari; does not know at what house; but, about twenty beggars on the north side of Mouzah Uttursur, he met Mohadeo Miser and Dalloolal, who were going to Alligunge together, and told them what had befallen him. His petition to the Collector was written by Rampertab Moktar.</p> <p>The witness for the defence, Dalloolal, deposes, that he was present at his house at this station, on the 10th and 11th July last; that he did not meet the prisoner, as stated by him, near Uttursur, on the 10th or the 11th.</p> <p>Moradeo Miser, witness, deposes, that he was going to Jean to collect rent, and met the prisoner at the "chutti" at Amdahavee at night, about the 3rd or 4th Sawun. Had seen prisoner three or four times previously.</p> <p>The prisoner's defence breaks down, and he cannot prove that he took the money to Bogona, and paid it to the Serbarakar. His witnesses, and the moktar of the Magistrate's Court, who wrote his petition of complaint to the Collector, all come from the same place, which looks suspicious, even if the evidence for the defence had not failed. It is to be regretted that when the Collector suspected the prisoner, on the 14th July, the police were not informed, and his house in Zillah Tirhoot searched. The prisoner is a servant of the Serbarakar of Bogona, of twelve years' standing; the Serbarakar is a highly respectable person, and the story of his discharging the prisoner, for the reason stated by the latter, is utterly improbable.</p> <p>I convict the prisoner of the charges preferred against him on strong presumption, and sentence him to seven years' imprisonment, with hard labour in irons, and to pay a fine of 210 rupees, under Act XVI of 1850.</p>

# Return of Persons tried and punished in the District of Sarun, &c.—continued.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoners.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Sarun	1857 Oct. 26	Harkoo (Prisoner No. 13).	Prisoners Nos. 13 and 16. First count.—Burglary, and theft of tobacco valued at 50 rs. 8 a.	Prisoners Nos. 13 and 16 each to be imprisoned with hard labour in irons, for a period of four years, from the 26th October, 1857.	<p>The prisoners plead not guilty.</p> <p>The prosecutor Moolchund deposes, that, on the night of Mangul in Assin, he heard a noise of thieves in his house, went out, and, at the back of the house, saw some fifteen or sixteen thieves making off; some of them with loads. At the same time discovered the prisoner Harkoo coming out of the hole by which the burglars had entered the house, with a bundle of tobacco in hand: seized him, by which time Rugoonoth, Burrosi, Pulla, chowkedar, and Doollee, who had heard his cries for assistance, came running up. They ran to try and secure the thieves, who were making off, amongst whom deponent recognised Kukhund, Dulloo, Jecote, Rungoo, and Harkali. Next morning, early, deponent took Pulla, chowkedar, and went to Kukhund's house, whose mother came out, and gave him 5 seers of tobacco, begging him to let her son off. The thieves went through the room, which they had entered by the hole, and, lifting the latch of another door, stole the tobacco, about 15 maunds, and two grinding-stones from a second room. The property recovered is worth about 8 rupees. Deponent has kept a shop in the village since Fagsoon last.</p> <p>The witnesses Burrosi and Rugoonoth confirm the above statement, except that relating to Kukhund's mother, of which they are ignorant, not having been present.</p> <p>The witness Pulla, chowkedar, confirms the prosecutor's statement in respect of all the facts mentioned by him.</p> <p>The witness, Purracag Rai, deposes to being present when Kukhund and Rungoo's houses were searched, from the former of which 2 seers of tobacco were taken, and two grinding-stones from the latter.</p> <p>The prisoner Harkoo, No. 13, pleads, that he was sleeping in Nuckchedela's "dalan," and on rising in the night to make water, saw a thief going along with a bundle. In the morning was standing near the bundle which contained tobacco, when he was seized by the prosecutor and others. Has no witnesses.</p> <p>Dulloo, prisoner No. 14, pleads, was in his "mukai" field when seized by Pulla, chowkedar. Did not commit the theft, and has no witnesses to call.</p> <p>Jecote, prisoner No. 15, was at the village of Mudarpore, with his relation, on the night of the theft, which the witnesses Agund and Joonga confirm.</p> <p>Kukhund, prisoner No. 16, purchased the 2 seers of tobacco at the bazaar of Soothari, which the witness Birja (his uncle) confirms. His other witness, Bhungee, too ill to appear.</p> <p>I acquit the prisoners Dulloo (No. 14), and Jecote (No. 15), not being fully satisfied with the evidence against them. The guilt of the prisoners Harkoo (No. 13), and Kukhund (No. 16), is clearly proved; the former was taken in the act, and his defence is lame in the extreme; the latter having been recognised as seized early next morning, and his mother tried to get him off, by surrendering a portion of the stolen property; besides which, 2 other seers were found on searching his house, and the only witness, who appears for his defence, is his uncle. Under the above circumstances, I convict the prisoners, Nos. 13 to 16, of burglary and theft of property, valued at 50 rs. 8 a., and of having a portion of the said property in their possession, knowing it to have been acquired by theft, and sentence them to be imprisoned, each with hard labour in irons, for four years.</p>
		Jecote (Prisoner No. 15). Kukhund (Prisoner No. 16).	Second count.—Having in their possession part of the stolen property, valued at 3 rs. 10 a. 6 p., knowing it to have been acquired by theft.	Prisoners Nos. 14 and 15 acquitted, on the 26th October, 1857.	

**Inclosure 65 in No. 1.**

*The Joint Magistrate of Chumparun to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Chumparun, November 6, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to inform you that this district remains quiet.

The remaining Nepalese regiment has advanced towards Bettiah, where the headquarters are ordered to remain by Colonel Templer.

Captain Weston is daily expected to take charge of the corps.

I have, &c.

H. C. RAIKES.

**Inclosures 66 and 67 in No. 1.**

*Petitions from Maharajah Mohessur Sing Bahadoor.*

**Inclosure 68 in No. 1.**

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Maharajah Mohessur Sing Bahadoor.*

**Inclosure 69 in No. 1.**

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Extract.)

*Patna, October 30, 1857:*

I HAVE the honor to forward copy of a letter, of the 13th instant, from the Joint Magistrate of Motcharce, applying for an Assistant, and for the powers of a Commissioner, under Act XIV of 1857. If an Assistant can be spared, he may be placed at Mr. Raikes' disposal with much advantage. Many cases must occur in which the deputation of an Assistant would be of service.

**Inclosure 70 in No. 1.**

*The Joint Magistrate of Chumparun to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Chumparun, October 13, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to request you will apply to the Lieutenant-Governor for an experienced Assistant to be sent here, as the work now on my hands is more than I can possibly get through. I am without any assistance whatever, the Moonisiff, who used to assist in the disposal of petty cases, having been suspended, on a charge of bribery, and you will be aware of the great increase of work in my office generally since the commencement of the disturbances. I would specially bring to your notice the very great increase of correspondence, which takes up a considerable portion of my time.

At the same time I would bring to your notice, that there is no one appointed in this district with powers of a Commissioner, under section 7, Act XIV of 1857, and in order to facilitate the summary administration of justice, request you will be good enough to apply to the Lieutenant-Governor for my being vested with those powers; otherwise much delay and inconvenience will occur in the disposal of heinous cases.

I have, &c.

H. C. RAIKES.

## Inclosure 71 in No. 1.

*Mr. Anderson to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Ramtone Factory, Tirhoot, November 2, 1857.*

I BEG to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 21st October, conveying my appointment to the office of Assistant Magistrate in the district of Tirhoot; and in accepting the same, to express my sense of the confidence reposed in me by the Lieutenant-Governor.

I have, &amp;c.

GEORGE ANDERSON.

## Inclosure 72 in No. 1.

*The Assistant Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Camp, Surwa, November 1, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report, for your information, my arrival here this morning. From latest intelligence, I learn that the mutineers are six miles beyond Chukye.

I have, &amp;c.

H. M. BODDAM.

## Inclosure 73 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Assistant Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 7, 1857.*

I AM directed to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 2nd instant, that it appears from reports received, that the mutineers of the 32nd Native Infantry were at Jehanabad, on the road between Patna and Gya, on the 5th instant.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 74 in No. 1.

*The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Fort William, October 31, 1857.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 7th of October, 1857, submitting the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, that there appears to be no one to whom the balance of the reward offered by Mr. Commissioner Yule for the apprehension of the murderers of the late Lieutenant Sir Norman Leslie can be justly paid, and intimating that his Honor had sent a sword of honor for the Woordee Major of the 5th Irregular Cavalry, for his conduct on the occasion, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of his Honor, that the Governor-General in Council concurs in these views.

I have, &amp;c.

F. D. ATKINSON.

## Inclosure 75 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Bhaugulpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Bhaugulpore, November 7, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to state that I have nothing particular to report as regards the state of affairs in this division for the week ending the 7th of this month.

2. The crops are very bad.

I have, &amp;c.

G. U. YULE.

Exhibit No. 1.

Exhibit No. 1. The District of Manipal, under Act XVI of 1907, during the month of November, 1907.

No.	Name of Person	Offence charged	Sentence
1	Narain Lal Gadhya	Prisoner No. 1.—Widow of Narain Lal Gadhya	Prisoner No. 1.—Widow of Narain Lal Gadhya
2	Narain Lal Gadhya	Prisoner No. 2.—Widow of Narain Lal Gadhya	Prisoner No. 2.—Widow of Narain Lal Gadhya
3	Narain Lal Gadhya	Prisoner No. 3.—Widow of Narain Lal Gadhya	Prisoner No. 3.—Widow of Narain Lal Gadhya
4	Narain Lal Gadhya	Prisoner No. 4.—Widow of Narain Lal Gadhya	Prisoner No. 4.—Widow of Narain Lal Gadhya
5	Narain Lal Gadhya	Prisoner No. 5.—Widow of Narain Lal Gadhya	Prisoner No. 5.—Widow of Narain Lal Gadhya
6	Narain Lal Gadhya	Prisoner No. 6.—Widow of Narain Lal Gadhya	Prisoner No. 6.—Widow of Narain Lal Gadhya
7	Narain Lal Gadhya	Prisoner No. 7.—Widow of Narain Lal Gadhya	Prisoner No. 7.—Widow of Narain Lal Gadhya
8	Narain Lal Gadhya	Prisoner No. 8.—Widow of Narain Lal Gadhya	Prisoner No. 8.—Widow of Narain Lal Gadhya
9	Narain Lal Gadhya	Prisoner No. 9.—Widow of Narain Lal Gadhya	Prisoner No. 9.—Widow of Narain Lal Gadhya
10	Narain Lal Gadhya	Prisoner No. 10.—Widow of Narain Lal Gadhya	Prisoner No. 10.—Widow of Narain Lal Gadhya

The Indian Staff of the District of Manipal, during the month of November, 1907.

# Return of Persons tried and punished in the District of Bhaugulpore, &c.—continued.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
	1857			<p>he took no active part in the murderous attack, and is only recognised by the witnesses as having been present. I accordingly convict him in like manner as an accomplice, but sentence him to fourteen years' imprisonment, with labour in irons. Some of the witnesses, but not all, recognise Deendul Chowbey (prisoner No. 9), as having been present on both occasions, but without taking any active part either time. He is quite a youth, and could scarcely have done more than swell the ranks of Neermul's lawless band. By his own account he is a vagabond and wanderer, and a willing companion of Neermul's in his flight. Therefore also convict him as an accomplice, but, under the circumstances, sentence him to seven years' imprisonment, with labour and irons. Warrants to issue accordingly.</p>	<p>No. 6); and Udhur Lal three, struck by Boodhoo Khan (prisoner No. 3), Bahadoor Khan (prisoner No. 4), and by either Inderjeet (prisoner No. 5), or Oodhey Roy (prisoner No. 7). (Witnesses, Mahugooram, Gopal Lal, Udhur Lal, Mubool Khan, Sheoodial Misser.)</p> <p>Up to the wounding the statements for the prosecution and the defence in the main tally, whilst the prisoners weakly attempt to explain away the wounding, under the pretence that the villagers attacked them, and they made use of their swords in self-defence, and each one then does not exactly know what happened; after which they all ran away, and were surprised and captured together by the party sent after them in the Hazareebaugh District. Neermul (prisoner No. 1) denies ever having made use of his sword, but that the deceased, Shuhadut, might have been cut down by his followers during the mêlée; and, in like manner, each prisoner, except Ilaoor Mullah (prisoner No. 8), and Deendral Chowbey (prisoner No. 9), acknowledgedly armed with swords, injured no one. (Witnesses: Muhesh Sing, Kali Sing.)</p> <p>Now the nature of the wounds themselves best bespeak the outrageous violence of this sword attack. From the position and force with which this single mortal blow was struck, viz., across the deceased's back, nearly severing the spinal column, and cutting open his entrails, there can be no doubt of its murderous intent, and, under the circumstances of the case, in pursuit of an unmistakable lawless object. (Witness: Sheik Chundum, native doctor.)</p> <p>The evidence as to Neermul's having struck this blow is direct and positive. There is some confusion amongst the witnesses as to how the blow was struck; some saying Neermul did it from a sitting posture, and others, standing—it might have been one or both—whilst the deceased, in the suddenness of the moment, was in the act of turning aside to escape the blow, as would seem most probable, from the position of the wound, which, in any case, must have been inflicted on the deceased when he was quite defenceless. The attack on the wounded men which followed by the other prisoners, Neermul's followers, acting under his orders, as common in such a case, is of a more general character; yet Mubugoo has had his left arm amputated, consequent on sword wound; Gopal has a severe sword wound; and Udhur Lal has three, from one of which he has lost the use of his fourth finger. On the other hand, the marks of the alleged club blows on Bahadoor Khan's (prisoner No. 4) and Inderjeet Brahmin's (prisoner No. 5) persons, are of the most trivial and uncertain character, and even if the witnesses or villagers had resisted the prisoners in their lawless acts, which the former deny, they would have been quite justified in doing so. There can be no doubt that the barbarous murder of one man, and the severe sword-wounding of three others, in pursuit of the prisoner's lawless threats and acts, and for which each, as present on both occasions, is alike responsible, had been deliberately planned and persevered in by this</p>



# Return of Persons tried and punished in the District of Bhaugulpore, &c.—*continued*.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
	1857				<p>band of wanderers and strangers, Neermul's followers, banded together under the most suspicious circumstances, in the face of every remonstrance, and in open contempt of the law of the land, in vain appealed to by their unfortunate victims. They dare not have attempted such outrageous violence about so trivial and personally disinterested a matter, except as presuming on the disturbance of the times, and the chance it afforded for their escape, as was very nearly the case in the Hazareebaugh district, and which would have been successful, except for Mr. Vincent's (the Deputy Magistrate) personal energetic exertions, in spite of his local police, who seem to have acted with their usual partiality and inefficiency, and which, as now under Mr. Vincent's disposal, I need merely refer to. The party appointed by him to pursue the prisoners,* did their duty honestly and cleverly; they followed the prisoner's trail for five days, and then managed to surprise and capture them all, together with their arms, without their being able to offer any resistance; and it was so far the more praiseworthy that so complete a seizure was effected in the Hazareebaugh district, at that time in a very disturbed state. I conclude that Mr. Vincent will take care such rare captors are properly rewarded, and I shall communicate with him accordingly. Under these circumstances I have not the slightest hesitation in dealing with this trial as one peculiarly suited to Acts XIV and XVI of 1857, and finding no reason to doubt the evidence for the prosecution, as so naturally told, and so strongly corroborated.</p> <p>Sentence as above follows.</p>

\* Mahey Sing, witness; Kali Sing, ditto: and a party of ten burkundauses.

Zillah Bhaugulpore, November 3, 1857.

T. SANDYS, Special Commissioner under Acts XIV and XVI of 1857.

## Inclosure 77 in No. 1.

*The Magistrate of Monghyr to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Monghyr, October 31, 1857.

THE tranquillity of this district remains undisturbed. A report has reached me, from the Chukye Darogah, that the Burhait mutineers (32nd Regiment Native Infantry) have entered the Bhaugulpore district. It needs confirmation. They have certainly passed through Chukye.

2. The health of the detachment of Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers stationed here remains very good. There is great scarcity in the district, and, consequently, felonies are numerous.

I have, &amp;c.

W. TUCKER.

## Inclosure 78 in No. 1.

*The Magistrate of Monghyr to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Monghyr, November 7, 1857.

FOR the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, I have the honor to inform you that the tranquillity of this district remains undisturbed.

The rain crop, in consequence of the long drought, has, I am sorry to say, entirely failed. This will cause the greatest distress throughout the district. The price of grain is very high, and still rising.

I have, &amp;c.

W. TUCKER.

## Inclosure 79 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Rajshahye to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Rajshahye, October 22, 1857.

WITH reference to the Government Notification No. 1,574, dated 14th August last, published in the Calcutta "Gazette" of the 15th idem, I have the honor to report that petitions have been presented to the Officiating Joint Magistrate of Maldah by two parties, to the effect that they have certain quantities of sulphur in store, and praying that the Government will, if it see fit, take it off their hands at the bazar rate. Instructions are solicited as to the disposal of the same. I subjoin a statement showing the quantities in the hands of dealers.

Names of Dealers.	Residence.	Quantity of Sulphur in Store.		
		M.	S.	C.
Neetze Shaha .. .. .	Maldah .. .. .	100	0	0
Parussoth Shaha .. .. .	Eengragabad .. .. .	0	30	0
Murit Shaha .. .. .	Ditto .. .. .	0	22	0
Manick Chunder Shaha .. .. .	Ditto .. .. .	0	25	0
Roy Keessur Shaha .. .. .	Ditto .. .. .	0	15	0

I have, &amp;c.

F. GOULDSBURY.

## Inclosure 80 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Rajshahye.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 4, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I am desired to refer you to the Notification by this Government of the 26th, published in the Calcutta "Gazette" of the 28th idem, from which it will be seen on what terms sulphur may be retained in store or disposed of by parties having it in their possession. The Government does not require any sulphur at present.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 81 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Rajshahye to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Rajshahye, October 22, 1857.

WITH reference to the Government Notification published in the Calcutta "Gazette" of the 15th August last, I have the honor to report that the Collector of Rajshahye has ascertained that there are thirty-six shopkeepers, for retail sale of sulphur, who have in their possession 25 maunds 14 seers 13½ chs. of that article. Should the Government think it advisable to limit the sale to any quantity, I shall feel obliged by your favouring me with instructions on the subject.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) F. GOULDSBURY.

## Inclosure 82 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Rajshahye.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 7, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 22nd ultimo, and in reply to refer you to the Notification of this Government of the 26th, published in the Calcutta "Gazette" of the 28th idem, in which will be found stated the conditions on which sulphur may be stored and sold.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 83 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Rajshahye to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Rajshahye, November 3, 1857.

WITH reference to my letter of the 22nd August last, I have the honor to forward for the perusal of the Lieutenant-Governor a copy of the remarks of the Sessions Judge of Rungpore in the case of Sreenauth Doss, Darogah of the Sudder thannah, who was tried under the provisions of Act XIV of 1857, on a charge of having endeavoured to seduce a Naick and four sepoys of the 73rd Regiment Native Infantry from their allegiance to Government, and acquitted.

2. The result of the trial confirms the view I took of the case when it was reported to me by the Officiating Magistrate. The Darogah has been reinstated in his appointment.

I have, &amp;c.

F. GOULDSBURY.

Return of Persons tried and punished in the district of Rungpore under Act XVI of 1857, during September 1857.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Rungpore ..	1857 Sept. 23	Sreenath Doss, Darogah	The prisoner Sreenath Doss, who was Darogah of the Maheegunge thannah, in the town of Rungpore, is charged with having intentionally endeavoured to seduce Gunga Dhur Misser, Naick, and four sepoy of the 73rd Regiment Native Infantry from their allegiance to the British Government; and with having intentionally endeavoured to excite the said Gunga Dhur Misser and four sepoy of the 73rd Regiment Native Infantry to commit an act of mutiny and sedition, in contravention of the provisions of Act XIV of 1857.	Acquitted .. ..	<p>The evidence for the prosecution in this case does not satisfy me, for many reasons. It is full of improbabilities and discrepancies. For instance, before the Magistrate the Naick and the other two sepoys made no mention of the Darogah's having gone away shortly after their arrival at the thannah, and of his having afterwards returned and held with them the treasonable conversation referred to. Their excuse that a long time had elapsed, and that they were unused to Cutcherry technicalities, cannot avail them, for their remembrance of what had taken place must have been fresher when their evidence was taken before the Magistrate than it could be now, and yet their present depositions are more minute than their former ones. It appears to me probable that the change in their evidence was caused by their having heard, when before the Magistrate, the line of defence taken by the Darogah, and by the necessity that existed of making the alleged conversation take place at some other time of the night, as they saw that it could be easily proved that the Darogah left the thannah for his lodging almost immediately after giving directions for their lodgment in the thannah. It was necessary, therefore, to alter their evidence so far as to make the Darogah come back again.</p> <p>Before the Magistrate the Naick stated that on arriving at the thannah with his guard, the Darogah accosted him with the words, "Whose army do you belong to—the Padishah's or the Company's?" Before me he omitted this very important piece of evidence, thinking it, I suppose, too preposterous for belief; for who in his senses, if treasonably disposed, would give vent to such sentiments aloud, in the presence of the crowd of Mohajuns and others who were standing round the thannah to see the sepoys come in? And if the man had the boldness thus to proclaim his mutinous opinions, what necessity was there for his sneaking back in the night, like a thief, to hold a treasonable conversation with the Naick?</p> <p>This Naick, moreover, deposes that a fat Mohajun was present at the time the Darogah spoke to him, and joined in the conversation, saying that he, too, had received a chappa from Delhi. Now the other two sepoys deny that any Mohajun was present. The Naick attempts to explain this by saying that the Mohajun was standing below on the road, and that the sepoys' backs were turned to him. But even granting that the Mohajun might have been present without the sepoys seeing him, they must at least have heard what he was saying, for by their own showing, they were sitting close to the Naick and the Darogah, and must have heard what the Naick heard. It is another very curious and unexplained fact, that of all the sepoys, some ten or twelve apparently, who were patting up in the thannah, only the Naick's guard heard the Darogah's conversation. The rest of the men were all asleep, and that, too, at 8 or 8½ P.M., the alleged time of the Darogah's return from his lodging. I set aside the most probable supposition, that at that time the men who had arrived at the thannah after a fourteen-mile march, would be cooking their dinners, and consequently awake.</p>

# Return of Persons tried and punished in the District of Rungpore.—(continued.)

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
					<p>The Naick states that the letter to the Collector was sent off before the Darogah went to his lodging, i.e., about sunset. The sepoy witness No. 2 avers that it was not sent till after the Darogah's return, between 8 and 9 P.M., and that then the treasonable conversation took place.</p> <p>It is, moreover, stated by one of the witnesses, that the treasonable conversation took place before the arrival of the other sepoys, whereas it is admitted by the Naick himself, and proved incontestably, that all the men came to the thannah together.</p> <p>On the other hand, it is proved most satisfactorily, that there was a disagreement between the sepoys and the townspeople regarding the price to be paid for certain articles that the sepoys wanted. The latter insisted on receiving two annas in every rupee as "dustoree;" to which the shopkeepers demurred. An appeal was made by both parties to the Darogah, who decided that the sepoys must either pay the full value of the articles taken, or give them back to their owners. It is proved, also, that the sepoys went away angry, and threatening the Darogah with the consequences of his contumaciousness. I do not lay much stress on the recognition of the Naick by several of the witnesses. Setting this point aside, there is ample evidence to show that the Darogah and sepoys had angry words together regarding the question of "dustoree."</p> <p>It is proved by the evidence of several witnesses unconnected with the police, that the Darogah left the thannah shortly after the sepoys arrived there, and did not return to it till the following morning. Had he returned, according to the sepoys' account, at 8 P.M., it is too much to believe that no one was awake at that time to see him. The burkundese on guard, even if at a distance, could hardly have mistaken the person of one so well-known to him as the Darogah; besides which at 8 P.M. the street would have been filled with people, many of whom—the shopkeepers who lived close to the thannah especially—must have seen the Darogah had he been sitting in the thannah verandah.</p> <p>The Jemadar, on his return from Rungpore between 10 and 11 P.M., found all the sepoys asleep. The Mohurer, who had occasion to visit the Darogah at his house during the night, found him there.</p> <p>There is but one another point, and that is, that had the Darogah held the conversation imputed to him, he would hardly have dared to have quarrelled with men into whose power he had so lately thrown himself; whilst that he did so quarrel with them on the question of "dustoree," is, I think, proved beyond doubt.</p> <p>The only evidence against the Darogah is that of three men whose depositions differ widely from proved facts, and from each other. On the evidence adduced the prisoner is entitled to an acquittal, and he is acquitted accordingly.</p> <p>A copy of these remarks will be forwarded to the Officiating Magistrate, in order that he may, if he thinks proper, send it with his own report to the Commissioner of Circuit.</p>

Zillah Rungpore, Sessions Court, October 17, 1857.

F. A. GLOVER, Officiating Sessions Judge.

## Inclosure 85 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Rajshahye to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Rajshahye, November 7, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that all continues quiet in this division.

2. I understand that Colonel Sherer is enlisting a number of Nepalese in the 73rd Native Infantry at Julpigoorie, with the view of counteracting any evil influence which the men of the regiment, who are expected to return from furlough during the present month, may exercise upon their comrades. The measure seems to be a judicious one.

I have, &amp;c.

F. GOULDSBURY.

## Inclosure 86 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Magistrate of Rungpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Rungpore, November 7, 1857.*

SINCE writing my usual weekly report this morning, I have the honor to inform you that I have received information, by the direct dak from Jelpigorie, to the following effect.

2. A sepoy of the 73rd Regiment Native Infantry loaded his musket, when on sentry duty, and called out that he intended to shoot the jemadar or any European officer he might meet. The miscreant was seized, and his musket was taken from him, when he ran and jumped into the river; he was afterwards secured, and being tried by a court-martial was sentenced to be transported for life.

3. The prisoner is coming to Chhillakhall in charge of a sepoy guard, which shall be relieved by burkundazes at that place, who will escort him to the Alipore jail.

I have, &amp;c.

A. J. LONGMORE.

## Inclosure 87 in No. 1.

*The Inspector of Jails, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Extract.)

*Fort William, September 9, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information and orders of the Government, the accompanying copy of a communication dated the 8th instant, from the Officiating Superintendent of the Alipore jail, regarding two sepoy prisoners, named in the margin,\* sentenced to imprisonment for life, by a court-martial at Jelpigoree, without any reference to labour, irons, transportation, or banishment.

If there be any legal means of causing the Court to reassemble and reconsider its verdict, or of producing a modification without altering the essential character of the sentence, such means should, in my humble judgment, be resorted to.

The probability is that these mutineers merited a capital sentence, but that circumstances prevented the Court, in the existing stage of Jelpigoree, from passing such sentence.

In any circumstances the case merits the consideration of higher authority; hence the reference regarding it.

The original papers regarding the prisoners are herewith submitted, and their return is requested when no longer required.

\* No. 2,136, Sepoy Bissonauth Sing, 2nd Company; and No. 590, Ramnewaj Sing, 5th Company, 73rd Native Infantry.

## Inclosure 88 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Superintendent of the Alipore Jail to the Inspector of Jails, Lower Provinces.*

Sir,

*Alipore, September 8, 1857.*

WITH reference to the accompanying copy of a letter from the Adjutant of the 73rd Native Infantry to the address of the Assistant Magistrate of Jelpigoree, and adverting to some remarks made by me on the warrant of a mutineer sepoy sentenced to imprisonment for life, I have the honor to solicit your attention to the evil that must result from having in this jail mutineers and rebels, fed and clothed, without any possible return for the expense attending their incarceration, and almost a certainty of their making the other convicts to rebel from their having nothing whatever to do.

2. It appears to me when courts-martial have the power to sentence to labour and irons, that, for such serious offences as that under notice, an omission (for it can be termed nothing else) should not be made, and the convicted thus allowed to idle.

I have, &c.

C. F. MONTRESOR.

## Inclosure 89 in No. 1.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Sherer to the Assistant Magistrate of Jelpigoree.*

Sir,

*Jelpigoree, August 13, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to forward under escort the undermentioned prisoners, and request you will make the necessary arrangements for their removal to Calcutta for trial:—

No. 2,095, Omrais Sing, sepoy, 2nd Company, 73rd Regiment.

No. 2,223, Secooddeen Rand, sepoy, 6th Company, 73rd Regiment.

I have, &c.

G. M. SHERER, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*  
*Commanding the 73rd Regiment of Native Infantry.*

## Inclosure 90 in No. 1.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Sherer to the Magistrate of Jelpigoree.*

WHEREAS, at a native district court-martial held at Jelpigoree, on the 13th day of August, 1857, No. 2,196, sepoy Bissonauth Sing, No. 590, Ramnewaj Sing, sepoy, of 2nd and 5th Companies 73rd Regiment Native Infantry, were convicted of mutiny, and whereas the said court-martial on the 13th day of August, 1857, passed the following sentence upon the said sepoys, Bissonauth Sing and Ramnewaj Sing, that is to say, "the Court sentence the prisoner No. 2,196, Bissonauth Sing, and Ramnewaj Sing, sepoys, 2nd and 5th Companies 73rd Regiment Native Infantry, to suffer imprisonment for life;

And whereas the said sentence has been duly confirmed to the full extent by the officer commanding at Jelpigoree, the said Bissonauth Sing and Ramnewaj Sing are herewith transmitted to you to undergo the same;

Now these are to require and authorize you to receive the said Bissonauth Sing and Ramnewaj Sing into your custody, and to inflict upon them the said sentence of imprisonment for life.

Given under my hand at Jelpigoree, the 13th day of August, 1857.

G. M. SHERER, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

## Inclosure 91 in No. 1.

*The Joint Magistrate of Jelpigoree to the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail.*

Sir,

*Jelpigoree, August 14, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to inform you that I have sent from this place for imprisonment in the Alipore jail, four sepoys of the 73rd Regiment Native Infantry stationed here.

2. Of the four prisoners, two have been tried and sentenced to imprisonment for life; their warrant is inclosed herewith.

H . . .

3. The remaining two have not been tried, as it was not expedient to bring forward here the witnesses by whom alone their fault could be proved.

4. The prisoners, all four, have been ironed and handcuffed; so they will, I trust, reach their destination in safety.

5. The names of the prisoners are noted in the margin, and copies of the warrant and letter addressed to me, by the Adjutant of the 73rd Native Infantry, are also forwarded to you herewith.

I have, &c.

JAMES D. GORDON.

Inclosure 92 in No. 1.

*The Joint Magistrate of Jelpigoree to the Superintendent of Alipore Jail.*

Sir,

*Jelpigoree, September 2, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 24th August, and, in reply, to inform you, that, immediately on receipt of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal calling upon me for further information regarding the steps that had been taken for bringing to trial two sepoys of the 73rd Native Infantry, who had been forwarded by me to the jail under your control, I addressed the military authorities here on the subject, and transmitted the reply given to my letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal; you have doubtless ere this been furnished with a copy of that trial.

2. With reference to your remarks, on the subject of the incorrectness of warrant furnished by you, I beg to inclose a letter written to me, by the Adjutant of the 73rd Native Infantry, by order of the commanding officer, in reply to my letter of this date, inclosing, according to your wish, a copy of paragraph 2 of your letter now under reply.

I have, &c.

JAMES D. GORDON.

Inclosure 93 in No. 1.

*Lieutenant Dandridge to the Assistant Magistrate of Jelpigoree.*

Sir,

*Jelpigoree, September 2, 1857.*

WITH reference to your letter and its inclosure, I have the honor by direction of Colonel Sherer, commanding, to inform you that the sentence of the Court was imprisonment for life; no mention being made of transportation, labour, or irons; the warrant, therefore, is correct.

I have, &c.

E. DANDRIDGE, *Lieutenant.*

*Adjutant 73rd Regiment Native Infantry, Station Staff.*

Inclosure 94 in No. 1.

*The Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.*

Sir,

*Fort William, October 15, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you a copy of a letter dated the 9th ultimo, with its inclosures, from the Inspector of Jails, relative to two prisoners sentenced by a court-martial at Jelpigoree, to imprisonment for life, and to request that you will report, for his Honor's information, whether, under the circumstances of the case, the prisoners can be legally subjected to labour and irons.

I have, &c.

C. T. BUCKLAND.



## Inclosure 95 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs to the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Fort William, October 24, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 15th instant, requiring me to report whether two prisoners convicted of mutiny, can be subjected to labour and irons under the sentence of a court-martial, which is silent on those points.

2. With regard to fetters, you will observe, in the Circular Order of the Nizamut Adawlut of the 27th January, 1844, that the question has been decided by the Government of India. The imposition of fetters in these cases, is left to the discretion of the Magistrate.

3. But, as respects the labour, I am of opinion that the terms of the sentence do not warrant its imposition. It was passed, I presume, under the second section of the Articles of War, enacted in Act XIX, 1847, which permits imprisonment with or without labour, and we must conclude that labour was not intended where no mention was made thereof. It has been ruled,\* by the Sudder Court, that labour can form part of the punishment only, when included in the sentence.

4. I observe, however, that the warrant sets forth the sentence, as passed by a native district court-martial, whereas under the 78th Article it would seem that the power of such a court does not extend to imprisonment for more than one year, and unless there be some clerical error in the warrant, the sentence would, on this account, appear to be illegal.

I have, &c.

F. BEAUFORT.

## Inclosure 96 in No. 1.

*The Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 5, 1857.*

THE Inspector of Jails having brought to the notice of Government the case of two sepoys of the 73rd Regiment of the Native Infantry, now in the Alipore Jail, who were sentenced by a native district court-martial held at Jelpigoree on the 13th of August last, to imprisonment for life, without any reference to labour, irons, transportation, or banishment, the Officiating Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs was called upon to report, whether, under the circumstances of the case, the prisoners could be legally subjected to labour and irons.

I am now directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter of the 24th ultimo, from that officer, and, with reference to paragraph 4, to solicit the orders of the Governor-General in Council in regard to the apparent error therein noticed, respecting the power of a native district court-martial to award a sentence of imprisonment for life.

I have, &c.

C. T. BUCKLAND.

## Inclosure 97 in No. 1.

RETURN of Persons tried and punished in the Burdwan Division, under Act XVII of 1857, during the week ending October 31, 1857.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Regiment to which he belonged.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Bencoorah						
Beerbhoom	Oct. 28	Kurem Khan	Burkundauze of Than-nah Soorjim Beerbhoom	Exciting one Nidhyram, sepoy of the 32nd Regiment, N.I., to commit mutiny	Hanged.	
Burdwan						
Hooghly						
Howrah						
Midnapore						

E. H. LUSHINGTON.

Commissioner's Office, Burdwan Division,  
Camp, Ranegunge, November 4, 1857.

## Inclosure 98 in No. 1.

*The Magistrate of Burdwan to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Burdwan, November 7, 1857.

IN accordance with the directions I have received from the Commissioner of this Division, I have the honour to inform you that there is no appearance of popular movement or excitement in this district.

I have, &amp;c.

H. W. LAWFORD.

## Inclosure 99 in No. 1.

*Petition.*

To the Right Hon. Charles John Viscount Canning, Governor-General, and President of the Supreme Council of India.

The humble Petition of the Hindoo inhabitants of Mankara, in the Zillah of Howrah, Respectfully sheweth,

THAT your Lordship's poor petitioners, with due submission, beg to represent the following intelligence for your Lordship's information, with a hope of your Lordship's due investigation of it.

That Moulvie Karamuth Ally, of Jaumore, is one of the chief mutineers in the North-Western Provinces, whose number of intimate friends, Rokeebuddee, Boshuruddee, Moueeruddee, and several others situating at Mankara, of Rajapore Thannah, who always bear correspondence with the said Moulvie Karamuth Ally regarding the mutiny, which is now against the British Government, who also, every day, forwarding news from Calcutta regarding the condition and forces of the British, and every day and night parties assembling before them, from different regions, to proceed to the North-Western Provinces to join with the rebels, and, it has been told, that they are contemplating to march against Calcutta in the Mohurram Festival; besides all these, the said rebels of Mankara injuring to your Lordship's petitioners, by committing piracy of their properties, profess, among them, that within a year the Mahomedans are to be succeeded to the British Empire in India.

Your Lordship's poor petitioners beg to state, that since the British obtained possessions over India, the Hindoo inhabitants are in such a happy state, that they could not express how much their joy, and hence they are all day and night praying to the Great Being, that as long as the world will exist, the British may be a sole Emperors through all parts of it.

Unless your Lordship take proper measures to remove the apprehension of your Lordship's petitioners, or they find no safety to be relieved from the said wicked persons. This occurrence the inhabitants are afraid to express before any one, or the police officers, lest they do not take this case into proper consideration, or else your Lordship's petitioners will be reckoned by them as their sole enemies, and may be terminated their lives by them at any time they like.

Your Lordship's petitioners solicit to state, that should your Lordship take the above reference into proper consideration, a private messenger may be first sent to Hamsi Mullick, Shaik Katabdee, and Bindabun Chatterjee, of Mankara, who will give particular information of the above. For which act of such benignity towards your Lordship's petitioners, your Lordship's petitioners shall ever pray.

*Calcutta, August 29, 1857.*

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Inclosure 100 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Magistrate of Howrah.*

Sir,

*Fort William, September 23, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you, in original, a petition, dated the 29th ultimo, purporting to be from certain Hindoo inhabitants of Mankara, in your district; and to request that you will inquire into the matter of the allegations therein contained, and report the result for his Honor's information. You will understand the necessity of caution in the prosecution of your inquiries.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

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Inclosure 101 in No. 1.

*The Magistrate of Howrah to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Howrah, October 26, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor, in reply to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, to submit the following remarks for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor:—

1. A petition, almost identical with that under consideration, had been previously forwarded to me direct, with a private letter from Mr. Cecil Beadon, Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department; I had accordingly begun inquiries before, and I have continued those inquiries since the receipt of your letter under reply. As an ostentatious investigation would have been worse than none at all, I acted cautiously, sending the Road Overseer (of the Ferry-Fund Department) to make quiet inquiries whilst ostensibly engaged in looking after certain Ferry-Fund works in that part of the district. He ascertained who were the parties really concerned, and bound them down to appear before me. This they have done, and by me they were again sent to produce their proofs before the Overseer, and then sent on to the police.

2. The whole matter has thus been well sifted, and four separate inquiries have been held.

3. The result of these inquiries may be conveniently thrown into the form of a concise memorandum.

Petitions.	Witnesses.	Parties complained against.	Charge.
Hindoo residents at Mankara, in Thannah Rajapore.	1. Hamsi Mullick, 2. Sheik Katabadee, 3. Bindabun Chatterjee, of Mankara.	1. Roket buddee, 2. Boshuruddee, 3. Monceruddee, and several others, of Mankara. *	Seditious practices, and plans and seditious correspondence with Keramat Allee, of Jaunpore, in the North-Western Provinces.

(1.) Some of the allegations (*e. g.*, the marching on Calcutta during the Mohurrum) have been disposed of by mere lapse of time.

(2.) As regards the rest of the petition, I may observe that, as is common in many Bengalee petitions :—

1. The ostensible motive for the petition is not the real one.

2. The person at whose instance the petition is made, remains behind the scenes.

3. The real petitioners are one Poraur Biswas, whose name does not even appear, and the man Bindabun Chatterjea.

4. The real cause of the petition is, in my opinion, litigation, of several years' standing, between these fellows and Rikabaddi (one of the men complained against), who, as well as Bindabun, has, in consequence of this litigation, been imprisoned, as the records of this Court show.

5. I had the house of the "defendant" searched; and certain letters were found, signed with the name of Moulvie Keramuth Ally. I have not even taken any further steps to ascertain whether these letters are genuine. Keramuth Ally is said to be at Jaunpore; the letters are very mildly seditious, "merely giving the valuable information that numbers of sepoys are going to effect certain wonderful achievements, &c., &c."

6. Further, the parties complained against are petty landholders, in a petty Mofussil village. They may, I think, be safely let alone, especially as the petitioners themselves, when brought before me, repudiated all the heavier charges in the petition, such as seditious assembling, &c. &c.

7. His Honor is, no doubt, aware that, since the present disturbance became rife in the country, one of the favourite weapons of litigation is, a charge of disaffection, or of seditious language, or seditious correspondence, or seditious assembling, and so on.

8. In the present instance, I believe that the "defendants" may have used remarks more or less improper, and that these may have been gladly seized on, as a basis for getting up this petition to the Governor-General, which, no doubt, does not originate in "patriotism," and whose subject-matter most certainly will not result in the threatened overthrow of Government, nor abandonment of Mankara by the faithful Hindoos.

9. I attach no weight to the allegations of the petition, arising, as I believe they do, out of long-standing litigious spite between the petty Hindoo landholders and the petty Mussulman landholders of the village of Mankara.

10. I have "warned and discharged" the defendant Rikabaddi, and have, for the present, detained the petitioner Bindabun, and the man by whom all this trouble has really been given, Poraur Biswas, on suitable recognizances.

11. If the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it desirable that inquiry should be pushed further, I am, of course, ready to promptly carry out his Honor's orders; but his Honor will, perhaps, kindly favor me with a short reply, in accordance with which I will either prosecute or close the case.

12. For ready reference, and because I have another copy of the petition, as stated in my 1st paragraph, the original petition which accompanied your letter is returned.

I have, &c.

J. J. GREY.

Inclosure 102 in No. 1.

*The Magistrate of Howrah to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Howrah, November 7, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to state, for the information of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that there is nothing special to report as to the state of this district, except what has been, or will hereafter be, laid before his Honor in a separate form, for separate orders.

2. All continues well, as far as I can ascertain.

I have, &c.

J. J. GREY.

## Inclosure 103 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Magistrate of Midnapore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Midnapore, October 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, and beg to give the following explanation of my conduct in the case referred to.

2. On the receipt of a letter from Colonel Forster (copy of which I inclose), calling upon me to keep Ramdeen Tewarry in safe custody for having falsely accused the Subadar-Major of the Shekawattee Battalion of carrying on a treasonable correspondence, I thought myself bound to accede to his requisition. With regard to the procedure in the case, of that I am, officially, totally ignorant, the man having been handed over to Colonel Forster by Captain Keighly, either to substantiate his charges, or, failing to do so, to be dealt with according to law.

3. I trust his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will not think I acted wrong in complying with Colonel Forster's requisition, as, in these troubled times, I did not think myself justified in refusing it pending his reference to Government.

I have, &amp;c.

H. PRINSEP.

## Inclosure 104 in No. 1.

*Colonel Forster, Shekawattee Battalion, to the Magistrate of Midnapore.*

Sir,

Midnapore, September 22, 1857.

AN individual, by name Ramdeen Tewarry, having falsely accused the Subadar Major, Shaik Daood, of the Shekawattee Regiment, of having written a certain letter in Hindee to some native Chief of a treasonable nature, it becomes necessary to investigate and to punish the offenders on charges of so grave a nature, and until measures can be taken to bring the culprits to justice, I have to request that you will be pleased to lodge the prisoner Deen Tewarry in custody until such time as he may be required.

I have, &amp;c.

H. FORSTER.

## Inclosure 105 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Fort William, October 6, 1857.

I AM desired to transmit to you, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, copy of a correspondence from Colonel H. Forster, C.B., commanding Shekawattee Battalion, with a request that his Honor will take such steps in the matter as may on inquiry prove needful.

2. With reference to Colonel Forster's request that a Court-martial might investigate the case, the Governor-General in Council had sanctioned such a procedure should the case be cognizable by such Court, and Colonel Forster was about to be informed, that he should submit the question for the orders of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, when the receipt of his letter of the 5th instant, appeared to render it desirable that the papers should be transmitted for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

I have, &amp;c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

## Inclosure 106 in No. 1.

*Colonel Forster, Commanding Shekawattee Battalion, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Midnapore, October 5, 1857.

WITH reference to my demi-official communication of the 23rd ultimo, regarding certain criminal proceedings which have been attempted to disgrace the regiment under my command generally, and the Subadar Major (Shaik Daood) in particular, I have the honor

to request the favour of early instructions being sent to me as to the steps I should take to bring punishment, so richly deserved, upon the offenders.

I am the more urgent that this matter may be speedily investigated, partly in consequence of my departure on service immediately, and more particularly because I am informed that correspondence is existing between the Lieutenant-Governor and the present Officiating Magistrate, from which I fear that through some imaginary or unforeseen informalities, the delinquents may escape punishment altogether.

In order to lay before you the opinion of the late Officiating Magistrate, after his departure on sick leave from the station, I have the honor to append a copy of a letter from that gentleman; and whilst such an opinion was entertained, I am at a loss to understand why the culprit or culprits should have been left at large, and I be compelled to bring the counter-charge after the matter was communicated to me "as a forgery."

I am also surprised that the information should have been withheld from me so long.

I have, &c.

H. FORSTER, Colonel.

Inclosure 107 in No. 1.

*The late Officiating Magistrate of Midnapore to Colonel Forster.*

Sir,

8, Harrington Street, September 25, 1857.

WITH reference to yours of the 23rd instant, I regret not to be able to comply with your request, as the Secretary to the Government of Bengal has called for the letter in question, and of course I must obey his orders.

You seem to complain that I had not made you acquainted with the circumstance at an earlier date. You may not perhaps be aware that I only received the letter two nights before I left, when I was certainly not in a condition to undertake the investigation of the matter. I always thought it a forgery, and left to my successor to prove and disclose it to you.

I have, &c.

S. LUSHINGTON.

Inclosure 108 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Magistrate of Midnapore.*

Sir,

Fort William, October 20, 1857.

1 AM directed to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter dated the 6th instant from the Government of India in the Military Department, with its inclosure, having reference to certain charges brought against the Subadar-Major of the Shekawattee Battalion by one Ram Deen Jewarry and Modo Pandey, jemadar of the kotewattee thannah of your district.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that you will carefully inquire into this matter, and if, on examination of the case, you find ground for such a measure, that you will not fail to commit the maligners of the Subadar-Major for conspiracy, or otherwise, as the evidence may indicate, reporting the result, for the information of Government, with as little delay as possible.

3. Should conspiracy be proved against these men, the circumstance of the position of the accused and the peculiarity of the times will, no doubt, suggest the propriety of visiting the offenders with the severest punishment recognized by law for such an offence.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 109 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Extract.)

Fort William, October 20, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 6th instant, and its inclosure, regarding certain charges brought against the Subadar-Major of the Shekawattee Battalion, by one Ram Deen Tewarry and Modo Pandey, jemadar, attached to the kotewattee thannah of Midna-

*[Faint, mostly illegible text at the top of the page, possibly a header or a very faded letterhead.]*

*[Faint text, possibly a date or reference.]*

*The Magistrate of Midnapore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal*

Sir, Midnapore, October 25, 1857.  
I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant to my address, with inclosure. I beg to state that I will at once proceed to investigate the circumstance therein noticed.

With reference to the subscribed letter from the late officiating Magistrate of this zillah, I have the honor to request that I may be furnished with any papers that may have been forwarded to you by Mr. Lushington or may be in that gentleman's possession, together with some report from Mr. Lushington, as there is nothing recorded in this office, further than that two men are placed in custody.

I have, &c.

C. T. MONTRESOR.

Inclosure 111 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Magistrate of Midnapore.*

Sir, Fort William, October 31, 1857.  
I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 26th instant; and, in compliance with the request therein contained, to inclose a copy of a letter received from Mr. Lushington, late Officiating Magistrate of Midnapore, on the 26th ultimo, together with copies of its inclosures, having reference to the charge brought by one Ram Deen Tewarry and Modo Pandey, jemadar of the kotewattee thannah, against the Subadar-Major of the Shekawattee Battalion.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 112 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Magistrate of Midnapore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir, Midnapore, November 7, 1857.  
I HAVE the honor to report to you that this district is perfectly quiet up to this date.

I have, &c.

Inclosure 113 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Bardhaman to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir, Camp, Raneguhge, October 28, 1857.  
I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that a burkundaze, named Kureem Khan, late of Thannah Soory, in Beerbhoom, was executed, under my warrant, this morning, for having excited Nidhiram, sepoy of the 32nd Native Infantry, to mutiny.

2. The circumstances of the case are as follows.

Nidhiram was sent in advance of the regiment to the encamping ground at Soori, where one of the carts, under his charge, having broken down, he went to the thannah for assistance. On his way back he was followed by Kureem Khan, who very privately whispered to him that a force of Europeans was about to meet his regiment immediately, and that the Europeans at Barrackpore had had their arms taken from them, and that now they were all free.

4. The sepoy refused to entertain such projects, and, on the arrival of the regiment, immediately reported the whole of the conversation to Colonel Burney. Colonel Burney then sent him on to the Magistrate, but, through some delay, Kurreem Khan had left the thannah, in charge of carts to Naneegunge, before the Magistrate had an opportunity of desiring the sepoy to identify him. Kurreem Khan was, subsequently, arrested by Mr. Brodhurst, and, as all the evidence was thus brought together here, I thought it advisable to take up the case and dispose of it, instead of referring it back to Beerbhoom.

5. I beg to add that no accident occurred in the execution of Kurreem Khan, which took place, at my suggestion, in the cantonments, in the presence of the native troops who paraded for the occasion.

I have, &c.

E. H. LUSHINGTON.

Inclosure 114 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, October 31, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for submission to the Governor-General of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan, reporting the circumstances under which a burkundauze, named Kurreem Khan, late of Thannah Soory, in Beerbhoom, was executed, under his orders, on the morning of the 28th instant.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 115 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 3, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 28th ultimo, reporting that a burkundauze, named Kurreem Khan, late of Thannah Soory, in Beerbhoom, was executed, under your orders, on the morning of the same date, for having excited Nidheram, sepoy of the 32nd Regiment Native Infantry, to mutiny.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor quite approves of your having yourself disposed of this case, and of the manner in which the sentence passed by you was carried out.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.



**Inclosure 116 in No. 1.**

**RETURN of Persons tried and punished in the District of Beerbhoom, under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of October 1857.**

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Beerbhoom ..	1857 Aug. 26	Ramjan Sheikh ..	Making use of language calculated to excite to mutiny	To be imprisoned for five years with hard labour	The prisoner, aged about 18 years, was apprehended by two sepoy of the 30th Native Infantry, for speaking words calculated to excite mutinous feelings. The evidence of these sepoy, taken on oath, clearly brought home the charge to the prisoner. His defence, of the sepoy having, out of ill-feeling, brought this accusation, on account of his refusal to supply them with some milk, and the evidence of his previous good character, were not considered sufficient to outweigh the proof of his guilt adduced by the sepoy; but as, from the prisoner's defence, his youth, and his general appearance, he appeared to have done this deed without sufficiently understanding the serious criminality attached to it, and as there was no other proof but the evidence of the two prosecuting sepoy, I deemed a sentence of imprisonment with hard labour sufficient to satisfy the demands of justice.

**Zillah Beerbhoom, November 4, 1857.**

**O. W. MALET.**

**Inclosure 117 in No. 1.**

*The Magistrate of Beerbhoom to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Beerbhoom, November 7, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor, in continuation of my letter dated the 31st ultimo, to state, for the information of Government, that everything in this district is quiet, and in a satisfactory state.

I have, &c.

R. J. WIGRAM.

**Inclosure 118 in No. 1.**

*The Officiating Joint Magistrate of Bancoorah to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Bancoorah, November 7, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that my district continues to be perfectly quiet.

I have, &c.

C. JENKINS.

**Inclosure 119 in No. 1.**

*The Joint Magistrate of Raneegunge to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Raneegunge November 7, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to inform you that the condition of the Raneegunge subdivision is peaceable.

I have, &c.

W. BRODHURST.

**Inclosure 120 in No. 1.**

*The Commissioner of Nuddea to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Alipore, October 23, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter of the 12th instant, I beg to inform Government that the Magistrate of Nuddea has fined the Collector Nazir 50 rupees; and has, besides, punished his Bukshsee and 9 peons. The Nazir will, moreover, probably be dismissed. Mr. Elliott adds:—

"I regret extremely that such oppressive measures had been undertaken by the Nazir, and without, or rather in positive contradiction to, my orders, I had had great difficulty in procuring carts for Government employ; and I conclude that the fact of the almost total failure of the measure induced the Nazir to direct his Peadas to oppress.

"I have, however, I hope, reinstated confidence in the minds of the inhabitants having given each person full hire for his cart, or bullocks, or both, as well as full payment to each coolie, &c., from date of seizure to the date of release (the amount of which will, of course, be refunded by the Nazir), and have dismissed all to their homes who do not wish to take service under Government. I still trust, before long, to obtain contracts for carts and bullocks, and have given stringent orders against any act of oppression."

2. Mr. Eden says:—

"I have neither built, nor ordered to be built, a single cart, and have no intention of doing so.

"In this district, where there are many thousand carts and bearers, only 243 carts and 58 bearers have been sent. These, so far from being torn from their homes, received an advance of 20 per cent. and 6 per cent. per bearer in my presence, and were dispatched to Raneegunge without any restraint or fraud whatever, nearly all of these were sent in by the zemindars: several of those which were sent in as willing to go, on arriving here, said that they were unwilling, and were immediately allowed to return home. The only cases of oppression I have heard of were two impostors, one at Nychathy and the other at Kuddungachee, professing to be employed by the police to procure carriages, and seizing

men and carts, and releasing them on payment of a sum of money. One is under trial, and will be most severely punished; the other case is now under investigation by myself.

"I would observe that a very great proportion of the carts sent by me are Calcutta hackeries, whose owners came out, and were delighted at getting such certain employ."

I have, &c.

A. GROTE.

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Inclosure 121 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Nuddea.*

Sir,

*Nuddea, November 5, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters dated the 12th and 23rd ultimo, and in reply, to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that prompt measures have been taken for the punishment of the parties found to have resorted to oppressive measures in collecting carts for Government, and that there is a prospect both in Nuddea and Baraset of the owners of the carts coming forward readily and willingly to supply carriages on hire under the arrangements introduced by the authorities in those districts.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

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Inclosure 122 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Nuddea to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Fort William, October 30, 1857.*

I BEG to submit, for the perusal of the Lieutenant-Governor, an original Bengalee letter with translation, which was delivered by the ordinary post to Turrucknoth Roy, a zemindar of Bhatpurrah, in Baraset, and brought in by him in much alarm to the joint Magistrate of that district.

2. I agree with Mr. Eden in thinking that the letter has been composed and dispatched with the object only of alarming the old man; but the effect of such attempts at annoyance is mischievous on a community which depends on gossip for their knowledge of what is going on out of the Lower Provinces.

3. As I have suggested, demi-officially to his Honor, a good counteracting effect would follow on the march of the troops through these districts on their way up the country *via* Allatoolee, I believe that sufficient carriage would be found, notwithstanding what has been sent to Raneegunge.

I have, &c.

A. GROTE.

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Inclosure 123 in No. 1.

*Letter addressed to Turrucknauth Roy, Gooroo Churn Holdar, and Junki Persaud Roy, zemindars.*

YOU are hereby written that we are in hostility with the Ferringhee Company, which, it appears, you are somewhat aware of. We have possessed most part of the up-countries, and will soon possess Bengal, commencing with Chinsurah and Hooghly, for which 8,000 or 10,000 sepoys are coming through the Jungle roads soon, and will quarter themselves at Bhatpurra, Noyechatee, and Garifah, places opposite of Chinsurah and Hooghly.

You are hereby informed that you shall have to supply provisions for the sepoys, for which you will be paid. And we herewith annex you a list of the articles required daily. Inform the Moodies to keep a good stock of the above articles for the daily consumption of the sepoys. In the event of your failing, or neglecting to execute this order, you will bring great mischiefs on yourselves; besides, no lives nor caste shall be spared. Beware of this, and act accordingly.

Vacate all the large houses for the sepoys, as also inform all respectable men to

remove their families at a distance for a short time, lest there be any outrage committed by the sepoys.

Take care these may not be made known to the Feringhies, in which case, and on your non-compliance with the above order, you will but bring utter ruin to yourselves.

The sepoys will reach within fifteen or twenty days, so keep yourselves in readiness for them.

Articles.	Daily consumption:
Rice .. .. .	150 maunds.
Dholl auror .. .. .	25 "
Salt .. .. .	5 "
Oil .. .. .	10 "
Ghur .. .. .	12½ "
Attah .. .. .	125 "
Firewood .. .. .	350 "
Leaves to eat on .. .. .	5,000 in number.
Vegetables .. .. .	25 maunds
Handees .. .. .	
Ghurras .. .. .	
Spices .. .. .	

#### Inclosure 124 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 5, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for the information of the Supreme Government, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Nuddea, together with an original Bengalee letter which accompanied it, and an English translation thereof.

2. I am desired to observe that the suggestion offered by Mr. Grote to march troops to Alatollie, appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be judicious, and well worthy of adoption, if the military arrangements of the Government of India will permit of its being carried out.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

#### Inclosure 125 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Nuddea to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Alipore, November 21, 1857.*

AT the instance of the Officiating Magistrate of Moorshedabad, I have the honor to solicit the sanction of Government to the payment of a reward of 30 rupees for each of the thirteen deserters from the 43rd Regiment of Native Infantry, captured by the police of Burwah Thannah, under the following circumstances. The other four men of the party were not sepoys.

2. The officer commanding the 43rd Regiment Native Infantry at Barrackpore having in his letter, dated the 16th June last, intimated to me the desertion from his regiment of 116 sepoys, 8 naiks, and 2 havildars, and subsequently sent me their descriptive rolls, perwannahs were immediately issued to the police and all the main roads were closely watched, and patrols were kept day and night on the Calcutta road. On the morning of the 20th June, Jumeah, a burkundauze of the Burwah Thannah, whilst on his way to his lodging at Dhoroolia which lies to the south of the thannah, saw a group of up-countrymen, resembling sepoys, taking their meal on the bank of a tank, and brought the intelligence to the thannah. The Darogah happening to be absent, the Mohurrie and Jemadar, by name Juggessur Mozomdar and Jellall-ood-deen, accompanied by the burkundauzes marginally noted\* proceeded to the spot, but found the deserters had left the public road, and were making their way in a westerly direction through the Mirzapore Mat, towards the Bhageeruttee. The police force being joined by one Juggurnath Sing, a Jemadar in the employ of the zemindar of Pergunnah Futtehsing and Jebonpiada, of a zemindar

\* Morye Sing Farre, jemadar; Jumut Sheik, burkundauze; Kefant Sheik, ditto; Nakeoree Khai, ditto; Kootab Khan, ditto; Meer Tameer-ood-deen, ditto; Podarut Sing, ditto; Luckmun Sing, ditto; Sankar Sing, ditto; Bence Sing, ditto; Troyluka Sing, ditto; Nund Kisoro Iwary, ditto; Khan Sing, ditto.

named Juggernath Bhata, followed the deserters, and succeeded in capturing the whole of them, seventeen in number, and bringing them to the thannah, where they were all locked up safely, until I sent a guard out to bring them in.

3. Of the parties concerned in making this arrest, Jutalodeen, Jemadar, and 8 Burhan-dauzes were Bengalees, as also was Jeeboo, who, with Juggernath Sing, lent his assistance without waiting for instructions from their respective employers.

4. The police behaved very well on this occasion, and are deserving of the reward to which they would have been entitled, had the capture been made a few days later, under the proclamation of the Home Department, dated 10th July last.

I have, &c.

A. GROTE.

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Inclosure 126 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Nuddea.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 30, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Government to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 21st instant, and to inform you, in reply, that though the sepoy deserters, therein alluded to, were apprehended previous to the issue of the proclamation by the Government of India, dated the 10th of July last, the authorized rewards may be paid to the captors.

2. The money should be equally divided among the men concerned in the arrest, including private individuals, who assisted the police in apprehending the deserters.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

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Inclosure 127 in No. 1.

*The Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Moorshedabad, October 14, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated 9th instant, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, an abstract translation of a Persian letter to my address from Nawab Syud Sufder Ali Khan Bahadoor, offering to lend two elephants to the Government for employment on field service.

I have, &c.

G. H. MACGREGOR.

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Inclosure 128 in No. 1.

*Abstract of a Persian letter from Nawab Syud Sufder Ali Khan, a grandson of Nawab Mobaruk-ood-Dowlah, to the Address of the Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad.*

(Translation.)

Assin 27, 1264. (October 12, 1857.)

After the usual compliments.

IT was indeed highly gratifying to my feelings to learn, from the Dewan Nizamut, the purport of the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 2nd October, announcing the success attending the British forces against the rebellious subjects of the Government. I failed not to offer my humble thanksgiving for the permanence of the British Government, and its supremacy all over India.

During the Santhal insurrection, whatever little assistance it was in my power to afford, was cheerfully rendered. On the present occasion, with a heart full of gratitude for the protection I enjoy, I am very willing to be useful to the extent of my humble means. I therefore beg leave to place at the disposal of the Government, two elephants for employment on field service.

## Inclosure 129 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Agent to the Governor-General,  
Moorshedabad.*

Sir,

*Fort William, October 21, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 14th instant, giving cover to an abstract translation of a Persian letter to your address from Nawab Syud Sufder Ali Khan Bahadour, offering to lend two of his elephants to the Government for employment on field service,

2. In reply, I am desired to authorize you to accept of the offer and to request that you will communicate to the Nawab, the Lieutenant-Governor's appreciation of his loyalty and good-will towards the Government.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 130 in No. 1.

*The Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Moorshedabad, October 29, 1857.*

WITH reference to your letter dated 20th instant, I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that twenty-five Nizamut elephants started from Berhampore this morning on their way to Rancegunge.

2. I have requested the officer commanding at Rancegunge to make them over to the functionary whose duty it may be take take charge of them.

I have, &c.

G. H. MACGREGOR.

## Inclosure 131 in No. 1.

*The Agent to the Governor-General, Moorshedabad, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Moorshedabad, October 22, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to inform you that Captain Chapman, of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, having informed me that he was about to proceed from Berhampore to Sooree, with seventy horses, which he had selected here for the Yeomanry Cavalry, and that he thought that, in such unsettled times as these, he would be incurring great risk, in taking charge of these horses without a military guard to protect them on the journey, more especially as the horses in question belonged to the dismounted men of the 11th Irregular Cavalry, some of whom might possibly follow Captain Chapman, in the hope of possessing themselves of them, I requested his Highness the Nawab Nazim to furnish a guard of his troops for the purpose, which request was readily complied with by his Highness.

2. The guard consisting of one havildar, one naik, and twenty-four men, have just returned from Sooree, with a note to Colonel Hannington's address from Captain Chapman, reporting his safe arrival at Sooree on the 19th instant with the horses, and mentioning that the Nizamuth guard had behaved very well.

3. As the guard appear to have done their duty in a satisfactory manner, I beg to solicit the Lieutenant-Governor's sanction to my giving them a present of 100 rupees.

4. The guard sustained some loss in crossing the River Bhagurutty. The camel laden with their baggage by some accident fell out of the ferry-boat into the river, and I am told that their lotahs, cooking utensils, &c. were lost.

I have, &c

G. H. MACGREGOR.

## Inclosure 132 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 2, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo, reporting that at your request his Highness the Nawab Nazim had furnished Captain Chapman, while proceeding from Berhampore to Sooree, with a guard of the Nazamut troops, for the protection on the journey of certain horses selected by that officer at Moorshedabad for the use of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, and soliciting sanction to the payment of 100 rupees, as a present to the guard for having well performed their duty.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that the Lieutenant-Governor authorizes the expenditure above proposed, and at the same time to request that you will convey his Honor's acknowledgments to the Nawab Nazim for the assistance rendered by him to Captain Chapman on the occasion.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 133 in No. 1.

*Azeen-ood-deen Mundle, of Sultanpore, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

## Inclosure 134 in No. 1.

*Petition.*

The petition of Meer Muksood Ali, a Mooktear of the Sudder Court, Calcutta.

Humbly sheweth,

THAT on the 30th day of July last, your petitioner, while engaged in ordinary avocations, was arrested in the Court House of the Sudder Court of this Residency, by the Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs in person, under a warrant signed, as he is informed, by your Honor; that immediately after the arrest of your petitioner's person, his house was searched, and the whole of his property and correspondence was seized; and that all these operations were conducted with so much secrecy and suddenness, that your petitioner had no opportunity either of himself absconding, or of destroying or concealing the smallest fragment of paper in his possession.

That from the date already mentioned to the present day, being a period of upwards of two months and a-half, your petitioner has been confined in the Alipore jail, but has never been informed on what charge, or for what reason he has been imprisoned, although he has asked frequently to be informed on the subject.

That your petitioner is, and has always been, a loyal subject of the Government of the East India Company, has never engaged in any intrigues or conspiracies for its overthrow, or entered into any treasonable correspondence whatever against it, and confidently asserts that no single sentence out of which a charge of treason to the State could fairly be raised against him, can be found in any one of the papers seized in your petitioner's house; and your petitioner with equal confidence appeals to your Honor, whether considering the suddenness and complete success of the Magistrate's proceedings in your petitioner's case, it does not amount to proof of his perfect innocence that no evidence whatever to incriminate him has been found amongst his correspondence.

Your petitioner assures your Honor that since the cessation of Ali Kareem's appointment as Dewar of the Rajah of Thikarees, which took place about eighteen months ago, your petitioner's connection with him ceased also, so long as the Moulvie was employed by the Rajah, who was your petitioner's client, it was necessary that your petitioner should be in constant communication with him. But such communication was entirely professional, and ceased with the occasion for it. Your petitioner is now entirely ignorant of the movements of the Moulvie, but would humbly suggest that Moulvie Ameer Ali, who is closely connected by marriage with the Moulvie Ali Kareem, cannot but be able to give full information regarding him.

Your petitioner has heard, from apparently good authority, that the suspicions cast upon him by the said Moorshee, who is a rival practitioner in the Sudder Court, which

as persons have indirectly reached your Honor, and have prejudiced your Honor's mind against your petitioner, your petitioner humbly but firmly asserts his entire innocence of all treasonable practices, and prays that if any suspicions are still entertained against his fidelity, he may be allowed to know what they are based on, in order that he may satisfy your Honor how ill-founded they are.

Or if your Honor is already satisfied from an inspection of his papers or otherwise, that your petitioner is innocent of the mal-practices of which he was at first suspected, and that the present increased security of the country does not demand his further imprisonment on suspicion, an imprisonment already abundantly prolonged, and productive of such loss and injury to your petitioner, but which will be the cause of much more serious injury not only to your petitioner, but his numerous clients, if it should continue many days beyond the opening of the Sudder Court, which will take place on the 22nd instant, then your petitioner humbly prays that your Honor will have compassion on his sufferings, and will order his immediate release.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

MEER MUKSOOD ALI.

By his advocate,

G. S. FAGAN, *Barrister-at-Law*.

October 19, 1857.

Inclosure 135 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Superintendent of Alipore Jail.*

Sir,

Fort William, October 29, 1857.

I AM directed to request that you will allow Mr. Fagan, a barrister of the Supreme Court, to communicate with Muksood Ali, now in confinement in the Alipore jail.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 136 in No. 1.

*The Superintendent of Alipore Jail to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Alipore, November 2, 1857.

WITH reference to the Government warrant of the 29th of July last, for the detention of Muksood Ali, I have the honor to report that he was arrested on the 30th idem, and his house was searched by the officiating Magistrate and his Assistant. The papers found in the house were brought away and carefully examined both by Mr. Montresor and Mr. Bayley; but nothing was found in them of a treasonable or seditious nature. For the most part they related to cases pending in the Sudder Court, and in which Muksood Ali has been retained.

2. Muksood Ali remains in the Alipore jail pending the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor.

I have, &c.

H. FERGUSSON.

Inclosure 137 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Superintendent of Alipore Jail.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 5, 1857.

I AM directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to determine that Muksood Ali, who was placed under personal restraint at Alipore, in pursuance of a warrant issued under my signature on the 29th of July last, may now be set at liberty, and you are hereby authorized accordingly to release him from your custody.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.



## Inclosure 138 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Dacca to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Dacca, November 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the city and district remain quiet, and that there has been no excitement among the men of the detachment of the 73rd Native Infantry during the past week.

I have, &amp;c.

C. T. DAVIDSON.

## Inclosure 139 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Joint Magistrate of Dacca to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Dacca, November 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that all continues quiet both in the town and district.

The usual copy of the "Dacca News" is herewith forwarded.

I have, &amp;c.

C. A. CARNAC.

## Inclosure 140 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Dacca to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Dacca, October 30, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 21st instant, I have the honor to state that the Magistrate will dispatch a guard-boat to-morrow, with a suitable guard to take charge of and bring the arms and ammunition for the volunteer corps at Dacca.

I have, &amp;c.

C. T. DAVIDSON.

## Inclosure 141 in No. 1.

*Office Memorandum.*

Port William, October 30, 1857.

THE Undersigned has the honor to forward to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department a translation of a letter of a correspondent, published in the "Blaskur" newspaper, together with a copy of the newspaper in question.

R. SIMSON, *Officiating Under-Secretary  
to the Government of India.*

A correspondent of the "Blaskur" newspaper writes as follows:—

"To the Editor of the 'Blaskur.'

" Sir,

"As preparations are now being made for a disturbance in the south-eastern part of Mymensing, I beg to communicate to you a brief account of the same, which may be regarded as a *bond fide* fact.

"Dewan Munshur Ali, of Zillah, Tipperah Dewan Nusseebur Reza, and Meer Eram Ho:sein, of Mymensing, have declared that the King of Delhi and Newab of Lucknow have sent them letters to the effect that the object which these Kings had in view will be accomplished, if they render them their assistance. All these being secretly communicated to the Darogah Amceenooddeen Mahomed, he, in a great joy, said that, as his forefathers, during the time of the Newab of Dacca, had assisted the Company in their possession of the country, he will, on the contrary, render his good offices to the King. Having thus expressed his sentiments, he most disparagingly censured his ancestors.

"The Darogah then desired the aforesaid Dewans to lose no time in drilling all the

latiahs (clubmen) who could be collected, as there was no room for doubt that the rule of the King would commence in India. He, moreover, said that there is no chance of their being well off, unless they render their assistance. Upon this the said Dewans and the Meer Sahib have commenced drilling at night all the neighbouring Mahomedans, zemindars, latiahs, ryots, servants, and others, and the Darogah is in the habit of repairing at night to the house of Dewan Nusseebur Reza, and of giving the men lessons in the art of war. A report of these circumstances seems to have reached the ears of the Magistrate of Mymensing, but this officer has taken no notice thereof.

“ *Zillah Mymensing.* ”

“ KALLIE KISSORE SURMA. ”

Inclosure 142 in No. 1.

*The Magistrate of Mymensing to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Mymensing, November 8, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report this district quite quiet.

I have, &c.

C. A. LANCE.

Inclosure 143 in No. 1.

*The Magistrate of Backergunge to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Backergunge, November 7, 1857.*

WITH reference to the instructions contained in your letter of the 23rd of May last, to the address of the Commissioner of Circuit of the Dacca District, I have the honor to report that this District continues in a peaceable condition, and that there is no popular movement nor excitement of any kind whatsoever apparent.

I have, &c.

H. A. R. ALEXANDER.

Inclosure 144 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Joint Magistrate of Furrerdpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Furrerdpore, November 7, 1857.*

IN continuation of letter of Saturday last, I have the honor to inform you that every thing is perfectly quiet in this District

I have, &c.

T. E. RAVENSHAW.

Inclosure 145 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Chittagong to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Chittagong, October 31, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the District and Station of Chittagong have remained during the past week in a most tranquil state.

2. The detachment of the 34th Regiment are performing their duties in their usual manner. They appear, however, somewhat anxious about their disposal during this cold season.

3. The men I have raised are steady at their drill morning and evening. Captain Dewaal commanding the detachment has furnished some men to teach them, and he himself is generally on the ground, and kindly sees that they are properly instructed. The men are getting on very fast, and I expect by to-morrow to have enlisted up to 200 able-bodied men.

5. As these men, however, cannot be left to themselves altogether, I shall be obliged to appoint some of them as duffadars, on eight or nine rupees a month, as a temporary

measure, and make them responsible for the men over whom they are placed. I purpose having for the present, one duffadar over every twenty recruits. The Magistrate cannot look after the men without assistance, and, as the extra pay given to the duffadars will not be much, I trust the Lieutenant-Governor will approve of my proceedings.

5. I will take care and make the men appointed by me understand clearly that this arrangement of mine is subject to approval, and that it is only a temporary measure.

6. The statement of deserted sepoy is blank.

I have, &c.

C. CHAPMAN.

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Inclosure 146 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Chittagong.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 14, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, reporting on the state of the district of Chittagong, and that you expect to have enlisted 200 able-bodied men by the following day.

2. In reply I am desired to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of your having authorized the appointment of some of those men as duffadars, in the proportion of one duffadar to every twenty recruits, on a salary of 8 or 9 rupees each per mensem, to take charge of recruits.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

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Inclosure 147 in No. 1.

*The Magistrate of Chittagong to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Chittagong, November 7, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter of the 31st ultimo, I have the honor to state, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the district is quiet and that everything is going on as usual.

I have, &c.

W. H. HENDERSON.

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Inclosure 148 in No. 1.

*The Assistant Magistrate of Chittagong to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Tippurah, November 7, 1857.*

WITH reference to the Government letter of the 23rd May last, to the address of the Commissioner of this Division, I have the honor to inform you that this zillah is perfectly quiet.

I have, &c.

J. D. SANDFORD.

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Inclosure 149 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Joint Magistrate of Noakhally to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Noakhally, November 7, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to inform you that the past week has been a quiet and orderly one, undistinguished by any particular occurrence.

I have, &c.

F. B. SIMSON

## Inclosure 150 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Cuttack to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Cuttack, October 30, 1857.*

REFERRING to my letter dated 21st instant, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that the peace continues undisturbed in the three districts of this division, as also in the tributary mehals.

2. The Rajah of Mohurbgunge has, since the date of my last communication, informed me that all is quiet at Bamunghatty; the reoccupation of Chyebassa will probably prevent any of the disturbances apprehended by the Rajah from breaking out.

3. The three companies of the 40th Madras Native Infantry have arrived at Sumbulpore, while another company of the same regiment left Cuttack on the 22nd instant, in charge of two mountain-train howitzers, and a small detachment of Artillery.

4. Private information leads me to believe that strong sympathy for Soorunder Shaie and Oodunt Shaie is felt and evinced by the people of Sumbulpore; and that, although their followers have dispersed for the time being, the heads of many villages are still collected, and ready to reassemble their adherents when it is supposed proper to do so, much depending on the reply of Government to the petition for pardon submitted by the two leaders above mentioned.

5. The presence at Sumbulpore of six companies 40th Madras Native Infantry, fifty men of the Orissa Paik companies, two mountain-train howitzers, with a small detachment of artillerymen, and the detachment of the Ramghur battalion, will effectually enable the Senior Assistant Commissioner to assume a higher position than he was previously able to do, and, I hope, to overawe all opponents of order and good government, who might otherwise feel inclined to create disturbances.

6. It is absolutely necessary, in my opinion, that early and decisive measures of some kind should be taken at Sumbulpore, for I am greatly apprehensive that the spirit of disaffection may not only spread, but that rebels and mutineers, driven away from elsewhere, may take service in these wild and distant tracts, if by doing so they can embarrass the Government, while the rude inhabitants being once committed to a course contrary to what is right, may not easily be reclaimed.

7. The character of Deenobundoo Putnaik, tehseeldar of the Khond Mals of Bond, is already very favourably known to Government. His zeal has lately been conspicuous for having arrested some escaped prisoners from the Hazareebaugh jail, and learning from them that disturbances were likely to arise at Sumbulpore, he hastened across country, a very considerable distance, and arrived at that station as soon as possible, with a detachment of forty-eight men of the Paiks and Sebundeas under him. Their presence, under these circumstances, even for a few days, will have an excellent effect. He also took with him ten extra men, who have been enlisted by Captain Leigh into the service of Government.

8. I take this opportunity of mentioning that of the thirty-two Cuttack and tributary Mehal prisoners known to have been confined at Hazareebaugh, sixteen have been recaptured.

I have, &c.

G. F. COCKBURN.

## Inclosure 151 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Cuttack.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 5, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 30th ultimo, reporting on the state of officers in your division and in Sumbulpore, and bringing to the favourable notice of Government the services rendered by Deenobundoo Putnaik, tehseeldar of the Khond Mals of Bond.

2. In reply, I am desired to request that you will convey to that individual the acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor for the zeal and activity displayed by him in the service of Government.

That sixteen out of the thirty-two Cuttack and tributary Mehal prisoners who escaped from the Hazareebaugh jail have been recaptured, is very satisfactory.

Orders regarding the two brothers Soorunder Shaie and Oodunt Shaie will be

issued on receipt of a report regarding them, which the officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore has been requested to furnish.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 152 in No. 1.

*The Superintendent Tributary Mehals to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Cuttack, November 4, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter dated 30th ultimo, I have the honor to state that nothing has occurred to disturb the public peace in the districts of this division or in any of the tributary Mehals.

2. From information communicated, by the Senior Assistant Commissioner at Chyebassa, it appears certain that the apprehensions of the Moburbhunj Rajah, in respect to disturbances at Bamunghotty, are without foundation.

2. From Sumbulpore I learn that men are again collecting in that district, for the avowed purpose of setting one of their leaders on the raj after the (late) full moon; and the Senior Assistant Commissioner has requested Lieutenant Hadow, who is marching up with one Company of the 40th and two guns, &c., to hasten on. He will probably have arrived ere this.

4. I suggested to Captain Leigh that he should persuade Soorunder Saice and Oodunt Saice to agree to their removal to Cuttack as a proof of their unconditional submission to the Government, and also in order to check the excitement among their relatives and friends at Sumbulpore, which if continued might lead to results adverse to the interests and the wishes of these men, but I learn that, having referred the matter of their petition to higher authority, he thinks it better now to await the result.

5. One officer mentions privately the report that 1,400 men had collected at Kinda, which is, I believe, Oodunt Saice's village.

6. If it be true that the followers of Soorunder and Oodunt Saice have not really dispersed, it is clear that these leaders are either playing a double game, or that they have no control over their followers.

7. The cold weather has now set in, and the rice crops will be ready for cutting immediately. Any want of energetic measures to tranquillize the country will cause much future trouble and loss of revenue, while the spirit of disaffection may spread, and assistance from other parts of India be obtained by the rebels.

8. I trust, therefore, that the Senior Assistant Commissioner, and the officer in command of the troops, will not hesitate to take upon themselves the responsibility of acting vigorously in the absence of precise instructions from higher authority.

9. Letters between Sumbulpore and Chota Nagpore unfortunately have to be carried round *via* Calcutta, so that the delay attending a reference must always be great, and particularly so at present, when it is not unlikely that the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore may be at a distance from his head-quarters.

I have, &c.

G. F. COCKBURN.

Inclosure 153 in No. 1.

*The Senior Assistant Commissioner, Sumbulpore, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Sumbulpore, November 2, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, and with reference to the second paragraph thereof, I beg to inform you that no star or certificate accompanied your letter under acknowledgment, as is therein stated.

I have, &c.

R. T. LEIGH, Captain.

## Inclosure 150 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Cuttack to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Cuttack, October 30, 1857.

REFERRING to my letter dated 21st instant, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that the peace continues undisturbed in the three districts of this division, as also in the tributary mehals.

2. The Rajah of Mohurbgunge has, since the date of my last communication, informed me that all is quiet at Bamunghatty; the reoccupation of Chyebassa will probably prevent any of the disturbances apprehended by the Rajah from breaking out.

3. The three companies of the 40th Madras Native Infantry have arrived at Sumbulpore, while another company of the same regiment left Cuttack on the 22nd instant, in charge of two mountain-train howitzers, and a small detachment of Artillery.

4. Private information leads me to believe that strong sympathy for Soorunder Shaie and Oodunt Shaie is felt and evinced by the people of Sumbulpore; and that, although their followers have dispersed for the time being, the heads of many villages are still collected, and ready to reassemble their adherents when it is supposed proper to do so, much depending on the reply of Government to the petition for pardon submitted by the two leaders above mentioned.

5. The presence at Sumbulpore of six companies 40th Madras Native Infantry, fifty men of the Orissa Paik companies, two mountain-train howitzers, with a small detachment of artillerymen, and the detachment of the Ramghur battalion, will effectually enable the Senior Assistant Commissioner to assume a higher position than he was previously able to do, and, I hope, to overawe all opponents of order and good government, who might otherwise feel inclined to create disturbances.

6. It is absolutely necessary, in my opinion, that early and decisive measures of some kind should be taken at Sumbulpore, for I am greatly apprehensive that the spirit of disaffection may not only spread, but that rebels and mutineers, driven away from elsewhere, may take service in these wild and distant tracts, if by doing so they can embarrass the Government, while the rude inhabitants being once committed to a course contrary to what is right, may not easily be reclaimed.

7. The character of Deenobundoo Putnaik, tehseeldar of the Khond Mals of Bond, is already very favourably known to Government. His zeal has lately been conspicuous for having arrested some escaped prisoners from the Hazareebaugh jail, and learning from them that disturbances were likely to arise at Sumbulpore, he hastened across country, a very considerable distance, and arrived at that station as soon as possible, with a detachment of forty-eight men of the Paiks and Sebundeas under him. Their presence, under these circumstances, even for a few days, will have an excellent effect. He also took with him ten extra men, who have been enlisted by Captain Leigh into the service of Government.

8. I take this opportunity of mentioning that of the thirty-two Cuttack and tributary Mehal prisoners known to have been confined at Hazareebaugh, sixteen have been recaptured.

I have, &amp;c.

G. F. COCKBURN.

## Inclosure 151 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Cuttack.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 5, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 30th ultimo, reporting on the state of officers in your division and in Sumbulpore, and bringing to the favourable notice of Government the services rendered by Deenobundoo Putnaik, tehseeldar of the Khond Mals of Bond.

2. In reply, I am desired to request that you will convey to that individual the acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor for the zeal and activity displayed by him in the service of Government.

That sixteen out of the thirty-two Cuttack and tributary Mehal prisoners who escaped from the Hazareebaugh jail have been recaptured, is very satisfactory.

Orders regarding the two brothers Soorunder Shaie and Oodunt Shaie will be

issued on receipt of a report regarding them, which the officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore has been requested to furnish.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 152 in No. 1.

*The Superintendent Tributary Mehals to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Cuttack, November 4, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated 30th ultimo, I have the honor to state that nothing has occurred to disturb the public peace in the districts of this division or in any of the tributary Mehals.

2. From information communicated, by the Senior Assistant Commissioner at Chyebassa, it appears certain that the apprehensions of the Mohurbhunj Rajah, in respect to disturbances at Bamunghotty, are without foundation.

2. From Sumbulpore I learn that men are again collecting in that district, for the avowed purpose of setting one of their leaders on the raj after the (late) full moon; and the Senior Assistant Commissioner has requested Lieutenant Hadow, who is marching up with one Company of the 40th and two guns, &c., to hasten on. He will probably have arrived ere this.

4. I suggested to Captain Leigh that he should persuade Soorunder Saice and Oodunt Saice to agree to their removal to Cuttack as a proof of their unconditional submission to the Government, and also in order to check the excitement among their relatives and friends at Sumbulpore, which if continued might lead to results adverse to the interests and the wishes of these men, but I learn that, having referred the matter of their petition to higher authority, he thinks it better now to await the result.

5. One officer mentions privately the report that 1,400 men had collected at Kinda, which is, I believe, Oodunt Saice's village.

6. If it be true that the followers of Soorunder and Oodunt Saice have not really dispersed, it is clear that these leaders are either playing a double game, or that they have no control over their followers.

7. The cold weather has now set in, and the rice crops will be ready for cutting immediately. Any want of energetic measures to tranquillize the country will cause much future trouble and loss of revenue, while the spirit of disaffection may spread, and assistance from other parts of India be obtained by the rebels.

8. I trust, therefore, that the Senior Assistant Commissioner, and the officer in command of the troops, will not hesitate to take upon themselves the responsibility of acting vigorously in the absence of precise instructions from higher authority.

9. Letters between Sumbulpore and Chota Nagpore unfortunately have to be carried round *via* Calcutta, so that the delay attending a reference must always be great, and particularly so at present, when it is not unlikely that the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore may be at a distance from his head-quarters.

I have, &c.

G. F. COCKBURN.

Inclosure 153 in No. 1.

*The Senior Assistant Commissioner, Sumbulpore, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Sumbulpore, November 2, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, and with reference to the second paragraph thereof, I beg to inform you that no star or certificate accompanied your letter under acknowledgment, as is therein stated.

I have, &c.

R. T. LEIGH, Captain.

## Inclosure 154 in No. 4.

*The Commissioner of Cuttack to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Cuttack, November 11, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter dated the 4th instant, I have the honor to state that the public peace in the three districts of this division, and also in the tributary mehals, has remained unbroken.

2. There is no excitement of the public mind, or other circumstance worthy of notice.

3. The only cause for anxiety is in respect to the state of affairs at Sumbulpore, regarding which I recently addressed you in my letter dated the 6th instant, since which I have had no information of peculiar importance.

I have, &amp;c.

G. F. COCKBURN.

## Inclosure 155 in No. 1.

*Konnye Churn Baboo to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Calcutta, November 2, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor herewith to inclose a petition for the Rajah of Killah Kinjore, and to request the favour of your kindly submitting, at an early opportunity, before the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for his favourable orders thereon.

I have, &amp;c.

KONNYE CHURN BABOO,

*Agent to the Rajah of Killah Kinjore.*

## Inclosure 156 in No. 1.

*Petition.*

To the Honorable F. J. Halliday, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, &amp;c.

The humble petition of Rajah Gudhadur Narain Bhung, proprietor of Killah Kinjore, a Tributary Mehal, in the District of Cuttack.

Respectfully sheweth,

THAT your petitioner most respectfully begs to bring to your Honor's notice that, with reference to the application laid some months' back before the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Zillah Cuttack, importing a Rahadary Perwunnah for an intended journey to Cossipore, in the district of Poorooliah, to celebrate your petitioner's marriage with the daughter of the uncle to the present rajah of that place, and that that functionary instead of complying with the reasonable request of your petitioner, submitted it to Government for orders; your petitioner takes now the liberty to request the favour of your kindly ordering for a Rahadary Perwunnah, instead of the pass which your petitioner has reason to believe, has already been ordered by the Government.

That your petitioner is well aware that, in the absence of a Rahadary Perwunnah, his retinue, as noted in margin,\* comprising of about 5,500 men (chiefly hill people) unaccustomed to any dialect but their own, will suffer much, and your petitioner will thereby be a great loser, as a great portion of the sum has already been laid out in anticipation of such a one.

That your petitioner's marriage, both from religious as well as from other causes, cannot be deferred any longer, and which has been betrothed and unavoidably protracted for a long time.

That your petitioner, in consequence, begs that he may be further allowed two chup-prasseees to attend him on his way to Cossipore from Zillah Cuttack, Midnapore, and Poorooliah respectively, and that perwunnahs be issued to the Rajahs of Mourbhunj and Dhulbooliah, to take proper care of him and his men, and provide for them all necessary provisions at a reasonable cost.

\* 100 carts, 5 camel 10 elephants, 100 horses, 200 ponies, 5,500 men of all ranks and other of royalty.



That your petitioner will also be very happy to take under his pay twenty-five sepoy of the Honorable East India Company's service (should there be no objection), to conduct him and his retinue safe on their way; and their pay, whatever your Honor will order, will commence from the day of their joining him, either at Midnapore or at Chyebassa, to the day of their returning back his Killah.

That your petitioner, in conclusion, begs to add, that he had fixed the 10th instant for his intended journey, and, therefore, prays your Honor will be gracious enough to pass favourable orders at an early opportunity, well knowing that the loyalty and zeal with which your petitioner has always executed the orders of Government.

KONNYE CHURN BABOO, *Agent to the Rajah of Killah Kinjore.*  
Calcutta, November 2, 1857.

Inclosure 157 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Rajah Gudhadhur Narain Bhunj.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 5, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, applying for a passport for the retinue with which you propose to proceed to Cossipore, in Poorooliah, for the purpose of celebrating your marriage with a relative of the zemindar of Pachete, and in reply to state that, owing to the unsettled state of that district, his Honor cannot permit you to take with you any large body of followers in that direction.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 158 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 5, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a petition from Rajah Gudhadhur Narain Bhunj, of Killah Kinjore, in zillah Cuttack, together with the reply which has this day been addressed to him.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 159 in No. 1.

*The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singhbhum to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Chyebassa, October 20, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 10th instant, inclosing copy of a letter from the Government of India dated 2nd idem, on the subject of the presentation of a khellut to the Rajah of Serai Killah.

2. I regret that it is my duty to point out to you, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that my letter of the 4th ultimo was written under the impression that the reports, made to me by the Serai Killah Rajah, regarding his having successfully retained the mutineers at Chyebassa, and of his ability and readiness to prevent the plunder of the treasure, were to be relied on; but having discovered that in reality the rajah has done little or nothing towards effecting so desirable an object, and a greater portion of the treasure having been lost, I feel it incumbent on me to suggest respectfully, that the presents I have brought with me for him, will be quite adequate to the services he has actually rendered the State, and that, if his Honor should not deem them sufficiently ample for that purpose, a money donation would be a more suitable recognition of those services than a khellut.

3. At the same time I must not neglect to bear witness to the steadfast loyalty of this

chieftain and his family, which I regret the want of energy and decision, apparent in his character, has not permitted him to display to more advantage.

I have, &c.

R. C. BIRCH, *Lieutenant.*

Inclosure 160 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singhbhum.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 3, 1857.*

I AM directed to inform you in reply to your letter dated the 20th ultimo, that under the circumstances therein stated, the Lieutenant-Governor will retain the khellut, intended for the Rajah of Serai Killah, pending the receipt of a further report from you.

I have, &c

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 161 in No. 1.

*The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Chyebassa to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Chyebassa, October 27, 1857.*

WITH reference to late occurrences at Sumbulpore, I have the honor to inquire whether you are at liberty to inform me if it is the intention of Government to employ the troops under Colonel Forster, C.B., in any operations connected with the coercion of the convict Sarundar Saice; and my reasons for making the inquiry are, that I may be enabled to judge how far it will be advisable to keep carriage for the Shekawatee Battalion after their arrival here.

2. Troops may march from hence to Sumbulpore in twelve days, but the road lies through a wild country, and supplies must be carried for them as far as the Sumbulpore District.

I shall feel obliged by your favouring me with instructions regarding the disposal of the Sikh volunteer detachment, 100 of whom are at present here, and 28 at Chyebassa; they are a fine willing body of men, all ready and anxious to show their attachment to the Government; but they appear apprehensive lest their absence from the commandant of the corps may interfere with their prospects of promotion, and they seem to entertain an opinion that those Sikhs who have joined Sirdar Goulab Sing's regiment, may hereafter be in a better position than themselves; it would, therefore, perhaps be a judicious measure if his Excellency the Commander-in-chief were moved to create from among them as many commissioned and non-commissioned officers as their numerical strength may entitle them to.

I have, &c.

R. C. BIRCH, *Lieutenant.*

Inclosure 162 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 5, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward for the consideration and orders of the Governor-General of India in Council, the accompanying extract, paragraph 3 from a letter from the Senior Assistant Commissioner Singhbhum, soliciting instructions regarding the disposal of the Sikh volunteers at present employed in that district, and recommending, for the reasons assigned, that his Excellency the Commander-in-chief may be moved to create from among them as many commissioned and non-commissioned officers as their numerical strength may entitle them to.

The Lieutenant-Governor takes this opportunity to express his anxious hope that this force may not be removed from the districts of Bengal in which they are now available for employment.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 163 in No. 1.

*Mr. Simpson to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Hazareebaugh, November 7, 1857.*

WITH reference to your circular dated 15th August last, I have the honor to submit a monthly return of cases decided under Acts XIV and XVI of 1857, and also to forward at the same time a second statement of parties convicted and punished for mutiny and desertion under Act XVII of the same year, for the month of October, 1857.

I have, &c.

J. SIMPSON,

*Commissioner under Section 7 of Act XIV of 1857.*

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## Inclosure 164 in No. 1.

Return of Persons tried and punished in the District of Hazareebaugh, under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of October 1857.

District.	Date.	Names of Prisoners.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
	1857 Oct. 24	1. Per-had Sing 2. Sumodhee Sing 3. Ramdul Sing 4. Gopal Sing 5. Tejna Hazam 6. Bandooa Gwalia 7. Mohesa Dhobee 8. 9. Gootona Doosad 10. Gansah Dhobee 11. Bandhoa Koery 12. Namooa Hurbee 13. Tejnah Chamar 14. Jerria Joheha 15. Fouzdary Sing	Dacoity attended with arson and other aggravating circumstances, and plunder and destruction of property at the Seetagurrah coffee plantation, to the extent of about 6,500 rupees, on the 31st of July, 1857	The defendants Nos. 1 and 2, on conviction of being principals and instigators in this crime, sentenced to suffer death by being hanged by the neck until they are dead. The defendants Nos. 3 and 4, as principals in the second degree in crime, with defendants Nos. 5, 6, and 7, as the parties actually setting fire to the bungalows, sentenced each to imprisonment with labour in irons in transportation beyond the sea for life; and the defendants Nos. 8 to 15 inclusive, each imprisoned for fourteen years with hard labour in irons	These men were implicated, on the day after the sepoy mutiny at Hazareebaugh, in burning the bungalows and destroying or plundering all the property, amounting to about 6,500 rupees, on the Seetagurrah coffee plantation, about three miles from Hazareebaugh, the property of Messrs. Haworth and Co., of Calcutta. Of the two men executed, one was a Government chuprassy and the other a burkundauze.
Hazareebaugh ..	Oct. 28	Jibbun Sing ..	Robbery of cattle with aggravating circumstances, and being a second conviction	Sentenced to eight years' imprisonment with labour in irons	
	Oct. 28	Kortee Rajwar ..	Highway robbery and plunder of property, with assault and aggravating circumstances	Sentenced to ten years' imprisonment with labour in irons	
	Oct. 30	1. Juria Bhurea 2. Dadooa Bhurea	Burglary and theft ..	The defendant No. 1 sentenced to seven years' imprisonment with labour in irons, and No. 2 to 4 years' ditto	

Hazareebaugh, November 1 1857.

J. SIMPSON.

Inclosure 165 in No. 1.

RETURN of Persons tried and punished in the District of Hazareebaugh, under Act XVII of 1857, during the month of October, 1857.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoners.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Hazareebaugh	1857 Oct. 3	Jae Mungul Pandey and Nadir Ali Khan, subadars, Ramghur battalion.	Mutiny and desertion in the months of August and September, 1857: and opposing the British troops in open arms at Chittra, on the 2nd October, 1857.	Sentenced to suffer death by being hanged by the neck until they are dead.	Jae Mungul Pandey was the senior subadar with the mutineers, and he and subadar Nadir Ali, wounded, were actively engaged in opposing the British troops in the battle at Chittra, on the 2nd October, 1857.
	" 3	Luchmun Sing, sepoy, Ramghur battalion.	Mutiny, and desertion of the Dorunda cantonment, in the months of August and September, 1857.	Sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment, with labour in irons.	
	" 13	Saukor Ram and Juggernath Schalavnes.	Ditto .. .. .	Each, ditto.	
	" 13	Hurry Ram, sepoy, Ramghur battalion.	Mutiny and desertion in the months of August and September, 1857, and opposing the British troops in open arms, at Chittra, on the 2nd October, 1857.	Sentenced to suffer death, by being hanged by the neck until he is dead.	

*Hazareebaugh. November 1, 1857.*

J. SIMPSON

## Inclosure 166 in No. 1.

*The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Maunbhoon to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Purulea, November 21, 1857.*

I HAVE much satisfaction in being able to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that perfect tranquillity continues to prevail throughout this division.

I have, &c.

J. C. DAVIES.

## Inclosure 167 in No. 1.

*The Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Gowhatty, September 7, 1857.*

HAVING seen a copy of General Orders by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief of the 24th ultimo, directing the formation of two new regiments, one of Munipoorees and Cacharees, and one from the tribes bordering on Assam, which are to be raised for general service, and to be constituted on the same footing as the Irregular Infantry regiments of the line, I lose no time in submitting to Government my opinion that the tribes on the frontier will not take service in any numbers for general service, and that the Government, if they did, would be disappointed in regard to their fitness for the regiments of the line or to be employed anywhere except in the adjoining zillahs of Bengal; and as regards the men of Assam, more particularly for the northern frontier or in zillahs Rungpore, Dinagepore, and Purneah.

2. I conceive, as local police regiments, the men of this frontier may be very usefully employed by the State to this extent, but I doubt their being of any use towards the North-Western or Central Provinces.

I propose, however, to commence recruiting for the best men procurable, in anticipation of the Government being desirous of employing some of them, on more limited conditions, explaining to the men that the terms of service on which they are to be engaged will be made known to them hereafter, and that they will be at liberty to withdraw if they do not choose to accept them.

3. I would beg the favor of a reply at the earliest possible period.

I have, &c.

FRAS. JENKINS.

## Inclosure 168 in No. 1.

*The Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Gowhatty, October 15, 1857.*

ADVERTING to my letter of the 14th ultimo, and your reply of the 26th idem, I have the honor to forward a bill, on account of salary, for September last, amounting to 344 rupees 13 annas and 10 pice, of the military police in Upper Assam, together with nominal roll and station orders, and solicit the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor to its being passed, and returned to the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay, at an early date.

I have, &c.

F. JENKINS.

## Inclosure 169 in No. 1.

Debrooghur, October 1, 1857.

The Hon. Company, Dr.

To the amount of pay for the month of September, 1857, for the men entertained as Cantonment Police, in the military and civil station of Debrooghur, with reference to Station Order of August 20, 1857, and September 9, 1857, agreeably to accompanying Nominal Roll, dated October 1, 1857 .	Co.'s Rs.
	344 13 10
Total, Co.'s rupees . . . . .	344 13 10

To Colonel F. Jenkins, Agent to Governor-General,  
North-East Frontier, Gowahatty.

W. HANNAY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*  
*Commanding 1st Assam Light Infantry.*

Received payment.

W. HANNAY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*  
*Commanding 1st Assam Light Infantry.*

I do certify on honor that the above charge must be necessarily incurred, and will be disbursed by me when realized for the purposes set forth..

W. HANNAY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*  
*Commanding 1st Assam Light Infantry.*

## Inclosure 170 in No. 1.

NOMINAL ROLL of the undermentioned Men entertained as Cantonment Police in the Military and Civil Station at Debrooghur, agreeably to Station Order of the 20th August, 1857, and 9th September, 1857, and pending further instructions from the Agent to the Governor-General, North-Eastern Frontier.

No.	Rank and Names.	Date of Enlisting.	Amount of pay for Sept. 1857.	Total.	Remarks.
		1857	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
	LOCAL ARTILLERY.				
	Inderbeer Rai . . . . .	Aug. 20	6 8 0		
	Duburn Rai . . . . .	" 20	6 8 0		
	Hurreebuns Opadia . . . . .	" 20	6 8 0		
	Ramchunder Opadia . . . . .	" 20	6 8 0		
5	Omuckwing Rai . . . . .	" 20	6 8 0		
	Soobha Ram . . . . .	Sept. 9	4 12 3		
	Drig Sing . . . . .	" 9	4 12 3		
	Agona Ram . . . . .	" 9	4 12 3		
	Gunga Ram . . . . .	" 9	4 12 3		
10	Rammesser Ram . . . . .	" 9	4 12 3		
	Sutbeer Rye . . . . .	" 9	4 12 3		
	Nowa Ram . . . . .	" 9	4 12 3		
	Dya Sing . . . . .	" 9	4 12 3		

## Nominal Roll, &amp;c.—continued.

No.	Rank and Names.	Date of Enlisting.	Amount of pay for September 1857.	Total.	Remarks.
		1857	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
	Seereebhugut Sycehee ..	Sept. 9	4 12 3		
15	Kurbeer Hoppa .. ..	" 9	4 12 3		
	Pamah Ram .. ..	" 9	4 12 3		
	Ram Sing .. ..	" 9	4 12 3		
	Juwun Sing Allay .. ..	" 9	4 12 3		
	Debbee Ram .. ..	" 9	4 12 3		
20	Bedoo Ram .. ..	" 9	4 12 3		
	Pussina Ram .. ..	" 9	4 12 3		
	Bunsee Ram .. ..	" 9	4 12 3		
	Koo-shul Ram .. ..	" 9	4 12 3		
	Mohun Sing .. ..	" 9	4 12 3		
25	Bhoom Lal Ghurtee .. ..	" 9	4 12 3	..	Brought from 1st Assam Light Infantry, Sept. 9, 1857.
	Soonmunnee Sing Goorung ..	" 9	4 12 3	..	Ditto.
	Ajub Sing .. ..	" 9	4 12 3	..	Ditto.
	Mathur Sing .. ..	" 9	4 12 3		
	Ruttee Ram .. ..	" 9	4 12 3		
30	Gudgbeer Rana .. ..	" 9	4 12 3		
31	Boodbeer Bhuttree .. ..	" 9	4 12 3	156 6 6	
1st ASSAM LIGHT INFANTRY.					
	Duwan Sing Thoppa ..	Aug. 20	5 0 0		
	Lutehmun Thoppa .. ..	" 20	5 0 0		
	Umrit Ram .. ..	" 20	5 0 0		
	Gurreehjeeb Thoppa ..	" 20	5 0 0		
5	Nobab Bhojo .. ..	" 20	5 0 0		
	Jey Ram .. ..	" 20	5 0 0		
	Jhuboo Lal Thoppa .. ..	" 20	5 0 0		
	Mohan Sing .. ..	" 20	5 0 0		
	Teebuck Sing .. ..	" 20	5 0 0		
10	Punjab Sing .. ..	" 20	5 0 0		
	Heera Sing .. ..	" 20	5 0 0		
	Boodhoo Ram .. ..	" 20	5 0 0		
	Tola Ram .. ..	" 20	5 0 0		
	Mun Sing .. ..	" 20	5 0 0		
15	Bhabbah Ram .. ..	" 20	5 0 0		
	Gumloo Ram .. ..	" 20	5 0 0		



## Nominal Roll, &amp;c.—continued.

No.	Rank and Names.	Date of Enlisting.	Amount of pay for September 1857.	Total.	Remarks.
		1857	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
	Brought forward .. ..	..	..	156 6 6	
	Bistoo Ram .. ..	Aug. 20	5 0 0		
	Loodoor Ram .. ..	" 20	5 0 0		
	Kessno Ram .. ..	" 20	5 0 0		
20	Gokhool Ram .. ..	" 20	5 0 0		
	Rumun Sing .. ..	" 20	5 0 0		
	Mohun Sing, 2nd .. ..	" 20	5 0 0		
	Ram Doss .. ..	" 20	5 0 0		
	Shank Chückun .. ..	" 20	5 0 0		
25	Derghan Suhee .. ..	" 20	5 0 0		
	Nund Kissore .. ..	" 20	5 0 0		
	Gugemut Rai .. ..	" 20	5 0 0		
	Jeetmaun Rai .. ..	" 20	5 0 0		
	Rungpore Ally .. ..	" 20	5 0 0		
30	Lachmun Ruvas .. ..	" 20	5 0 0		
	Sheik Bhuttun .. ..	" 20	5 0 0		
	Saum Lal Bhungoo .. ..	" 20	5 0 0		
	Bholla Bungoo .. ..	" 20	5 0 0		
	Bijjoo Ram .. ..	" 20	5 0 0		
35	Mugooah Ram .. ..	" 20	5 0 0		
	Boodhoo Ram .. ..	Sept. 1	5 0 0		
37	Kattaoo Ram .. ..	" 2	4 13 4		
	Soonmunnee Sing Goorung ..	Aug. 20	1 3 4	..	Transferred to the Local Artillery, Sept. 9.
	Bheem Lal Ghurtee .. ..	" 20	1 3 4	..	Ditto.
3	Ajub Sing .. ..	" 20	1 3 4	..	Ditto.
				188 7 4	
	Total, Co.'s rupees .. ..	..	..	344 13 10	

Debrooghur, October 1, 1857.

Paid, in my presence.

W. HANNAY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*  
*Commanding 1st Assam Light Infantry at Debrooghur.*

## Inclosure 171 in No. 1.

*Extract of Station Order issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay. Commanding at Debrooghur.*

*Debrooghur, September 9, 1857.*

PENDING further instructions from the Agent to Governor-General North-Eastern frontier, the under-mentioned supernumerary recruits and others of the Assam Light Infantry, are entertained from this date for general service on the North-Eastern Frontier of Bengal in Sylhet and Assam:—

Soobhar Ram.	Bunsee Ram.
Agona Ram.	Kooshal Ram.
Drigg Sing	Mohun Sing.
Gunga Ram.	Bhamloll Ghurtce.
Rammessen Ram.	Serun Sing Goorung.
Sutbeer Bye.	Ajab Sing
Nawa Ram.	Mathur Sing
Deya Sing.	Ruttee Ram
Secree Bhuggut Syhee.	Sudruhee Rye.
Kurbeer Thoppa.	Dulbunes Rye.
Pamah Ram.	Hurceebunsee Opadia.
Ram Sing.	Ramchundur Opadia.
Inwan Sing Alleg.	Muckek Sing Rye.
Debbee Ram.	Gudge Bur Ranna.
Bedoo Ram.	Boodbeer Khuthee.
Pussina Ram.	

The above men to receive the same rate of pay as the men of the Assam Light Infantry regiment, and to have all the advantages, &c., enjoyed by these corps by the regulations of the service. Besides the usual recruits' drill with the Light Infantry, the officer commanding Local Artillery will be pleased to have these men instructed in the gun-drill as soon as possible.

## Inclosure 172 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Agent to the Governor-General,  
North-East Frontier*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 3, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 15th ultimo, and, in reply, to state that in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to pass the Bill therewith submitted amounting to 344 rupees, 13 annas 10 pice, on account of the military police in Upper Assam for the last month.

2. His Honor, however, observes that the number of men borne on the first bill, signed by Colonel Hannay and forwarded by you in your letter of the 14th ultimo, was 38 only, involving a monthly expenditure of 222 rupees 8 annas, but it appears that many more have been subsequently employed, for the present bill bears the names of 71 men. His Honor desires to be informed of the total number of men of which the force is to be composed when complete.

3. You will, therefore, be good enough to submit a proposition statement, in the usual tabular form for the establishment of the police force in question, specifying distinctly its ultimate numerical strength and cost, in order that the same may be submitted for the formal sanction of the Government of India.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 173 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Fort William, September 22, 1857.*

WITH reference to your letters of the 31st August, and 7th and 15th September last, respecting corps to be raised for general service from among the Munipoories and

warlike tribes in Assam, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that with reference to the report of Colonel Jenkins, Agent to the Governor-General, North-Eastern Frontier, it is not desirable, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, to proceed with the enlistment of the tribes in Assam for general service. I am directed to observe that should the Lieutenant-Governor consider it desirable that they should be engaged for police, his Honor may avail himself of those whom Colonel Jenkins shall have already entertained.

2. The raising of the Munipooree force, however, appears to the Governor-General in Council to promise well, and should continue with respect to retaining those men in Lower Bengal for a time; care should be taken that the promise to this effect shall be open to no misunderstanding. In the opinion of his Lordship in Council it will be best to promise that they shall not be moved beyond the lower provinces within a specified time. Two years will probably satisfy them.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to approve of the enlistment of Kookies, should the Munipoories not come forward in sufficient numbers; and he also approves of the other points in your letter of the 7th September, 1857, to the address of Mr. Allen, Member of the Board of Revenue, on deputation,

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel

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Inclosure 174 in No. 1.

*The Chairman of the Assam Company to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Calcutta, October 21, 1857*

I HAVE the honor to bring to your notice that, from communications lately received from Assam, since the arrival of the force at Debrooghur sent up in the "Hoorungutta" steamer, we learn that the sepoys at that and other stations continue to evince a turbulent inclination. It is also reported that some of the hill tribes have threatened a descent upon the plains. The setting in of the dry season greatly facilitates the movements of the sepoys, and is the time always selected by the savages in the hills for carrying out their warlike expeditions. Under these circumstances we are entering upon a most dangerous period on that frontier than has been since the commencement of the outbreak, and it seems evident that the small force of half-trained seamen already sent up are inadequate to secure the safety of the province. It may be also borne in mind that the sailors arrived at a period of the year when jungle fever is most rife, and the force may be reduced by sickness and death. It is possible that as far as the sepoys are alone concerned, they might be intimidated even by the small European force already there, although this is questionable, but with reference to the adjacent tribes, so long restrained from their favourite raids into the plains, and the general thirst for blood and plunder which has been stimulated throughout the land since the commencement of the insurrection, we cannot but feel that there is imminent danger of disturbances in Assam, and that in the event of a rising, the Christian inhabitants, without more protection, would be wholly at the mercy of their numerous enemies.

It is, therefore, with feelings of some anxiety for the safety of the large number of Europeans in the service of this Company, as well as the vast amount of property we have at stake there, for the protection of which a numerous proprietary body in England will look to us in so far as it may be within our power, that we earnestly and respectfully entreat that a further force of disciplined soldiers may be dispatched to the province without delay, and, if possible, the regular steam communication re-opened. It is said that the stoppage of the steam communication, of course unavoidable at the time, greatly tended to unsettle the minds of the people, and impress them with an exaggerated idea of the gravity of our difficulties. Its resumption would doubtless have an opposite and re-assuring tendency.

I have, &c.

D. C. MACKEY.

## Inclosure 175 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Assam.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 3, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter, from the Chairman of the Assam Company to the address of the Government of India, in the Home Department, which has been transported to this office for disposal, and to request that you will state, for the information of Government, whether, in your opinion, there exists any foundation for the apprehensions entertained by the Company for the safety of the province.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 176 in No. 1.

*The Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Gowhatty, October 31, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, and in reply beg to say that I have referred the subject to Captain Holroyd, and hope for an early reply, which, when received, shall be submitted without the least delay.

I have, &amp;c.

F. JENKINS.

## Inclosure 177 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 7, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 20th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that the Sarung Rajah has stated that he is able to swear to the signature of Munce Ram, and prepared to do so if called upon. The knowledge of this may influence you in deciding on the best course to be pursued in regard to the latter.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 178 in No. 1.

*The Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Gowhatty, November 7, 1857.

I AM happy to report that the peace of this province has continued undisturbed up to the present day, and I know of nothing at present likely to interfere with the continuance of peace and quiet on this frontier.

I have, &amp;c.

F. JENKINS.

## Inclosure 179 in No. 1.

*Mr. Allen to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Cherra Poonjee, October 21, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter dated the 31st August last, I do myself the honor to report, for the information of Government, that the old building at this station, formerly used as a jail, has been converted into a barrack, with cooking sheds complete, for the sum sanctioned by the Government.

2. There are now nearly 300 Manipoores recruits at this station, and more men are daily expected ; another range of barracks is now very much required.

3. I have ascertained that a good serviceable building of the required dimensions (118 feet by 10), with mat walls, and the requisite appurtenances, can be erected by contract for a sum not exceeding 300 rupees ; I have, therefore the honor to solicit that the Government will do me the favor to sanction the expenditure of that sum for this purpose.

4. As the new barrack is already very much wanted, I have authorized the Principal Assistant Commissioner to commence its construction at once, and trust that the Lieutenant-Governor will have the kindness to approve of this arrangement.

I have, &c.

W. J. ALLEN.

Inclosure 180 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Mr. Allen.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 5, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 21st ultimo, and to inform you, in reply, that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of your having authorized the Principal Assistant at Cherra Poonjee to commence the erection of a new barrack required for the accommodation of the Manipoores recruits at that station, and sanctions the expenditure on this account of a sum not exceeding 300 rupees as proposed by you.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 181 in No. 1

*The Superintendent of Darjeeling to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Darjeeling, October 13, 1857.*

WHEN it was thought necessary to have a guard of European soldiers brought into the station from the dépôt lines, Captain Curzon considered it indispensable that an officer should be quartered close to the men. There was, however, no place to be had to rent. The Rev. Mr. Niebel, a missionary, very kindly gave up his chapel for the officer's accommodation, and the furniture, pulpit, benches, books, &c., were removed into the Assembly Rooms. Unfortunately on the night of the 9th instant, these rooms were destroyed by fire, and property belonging to the chapel, to the value of 110 rupees, was destroyed. I have the honor to annex extract of Mr. Niebel's letter to me on the subject, and to solicit the favorable consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor to his request, and that I may be authorized to make good the loss to him by payment of 110 rupees.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL.

Inclosure 182 in No. 1.

*The Rev. Mr. Niebel to the Superintendent of Darjeeling.*

(Extract.)

*October 12, 1857.*

I FURTHER beg to state that a mahogany table, with two drawers, a large bible, and all the hymn books, about forty in number, have been totally destroyed by the fire, and two of the benches have been injured

Considering that the chapel was made over to Government, without demanding any rent, for the accommodation of the officer commanding the detachment of European soldiers located at the station hospital, for the greater safety of the station public officers, I trust I shall not be disappointed in looking to a generous Government for making good the specified loss, which I think cannot be less than 110 rupees.

## Inclosure 183 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Superintendent of Darjeeling.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 3, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 13th ultimo, and in reply to inform you that, for the reasons therein stated, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the payment of 110 rupees to the Rev. Mr. Niebel in consideration of the loss sustained by him.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 184 in No. 1.

*The Superintendent of Darjeeling to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Darjeeling, November 3, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward copy of a letter this day addressed by me to the Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, Dinapore, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor.

I have, &amp;c.

A. CAMPBELL.

## Inclosure 185 in No. 1.

*The Superintendent of Darjeeling to the Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, Dinapore.*

Sir,

Darjeeling, November 3, 1857.

IN case you may require ponies for the conveyance of stores, after the European troops arrive here, as was the case some years ago. I have advanced 200 rupees to the Sekim Rajah's vakeel, which will entitle me, when his ponies arrive here, to have the first chance of them for Government, if they are not required, he is bound to refund the whole advance.

I have the honor to request that you will let me know your wishes by March next.

I have, &amp;c.

A. CAMPBELL.

## Inclosure 186 in No. 1

*The Superintendent of Darjeeling to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Darjeeling, November 9, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report that my district has been quiet and orderly during the past week, there has been no sign of disaffection, and the efficiency of the civil administration is complete.

I have, &amp;c.

A. CAMPBELL.

## Inclosure 187 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Superintendent of Cachar to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Cachar, November 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that there is nothing to narrate with reference to any disturbances in Cachar during the last week. All remains quiet.

I have, &amp;c.

R. STEWART

## Inclosure 188 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Arracan to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.**Akyab, November 7, 1857.*

IN continuance of my letter dated the 2nd instant, I have the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that, to all appearance, everything continues orderly and quiet in this province.

I have, &c.  
G. VERNER.

## Inclosure 189 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Rajshahye to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Rajshahye, July 6, 1857.*

WITH reference to the annexed copy of a letter, from the Officiating Magistrate of Rungpore, dated the 30th ultimo, and of its inclosure, I have the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that I have authorized the Assistant in charge of the sub-division of Jelpigoree to entertain the extra police establishment noted in the margin,\* as a temporary arrangement, in anticipation of the sanction of Government.

I have, &c.  
F. GOULDSBURY.

## Inclosure 190 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Magistrate of Rungpore to the Commissioner of Rajshahye.*

Sir,

*Rungpore, June 30, 1857. •*

I HAVE the honor to forward, for your consideration and orders, copy of a letter, dated the 24th instant, from the Assistant Magistrate in charge of the subdivision of Jelpigoree.

It is very desirable that the sanction of Government should be obtained to the appointment of the extra police and officers mentioned in Mr. Gordon's letter, as a temporary arrangement, with the distinct understanding that their services will be dispensed with when no longer required.

I have, &c.  
W. J. LONGMORE

## Inclosure 191 in No. 1

*The Assistant Magistrate of Jelpigoree to the Officiating Magistrate of Rungpore.*

Sir,

*Jelpigoree, June 21, 1857.*

IN consequence of the recent atrocities committed by wandering parties of disbanded sepoys, I have considered it necessary to take certain measures, which I hope you will approve, and, in anticipation of sanction of the higher authorities, to increase my police establishment, to meet the emergencies of the times.

2. I am aware that I have not of myself powers to appoint any extra police officers, but I trust that the present state of affairs, and the presence of native troops at my subdivision, may be considered sufficient to warrant a departure from the ordinary routine and to justify what I have done.

3. The troops here are, at present, perfectly quiet, but it is quite impossible to say what slight circumstance might make them otherwise. It would be hazardous to permit any of the disbanded sepoys to have access to the troops here, and, although it is not very likely that any of these men, disbanded sepoys, would travel in this direction, still it is quite possible that some of them might come to Jelpigoree, with the knowledge that

\* 3 extra burkundasses at 4 rupees 8 annas, 13 rupees 8 annas, 3 extra burkundasses at 3 rupees 8 annas, 10 rupees 8 annas Total, 24 rupees, per mensem.

the 73rd Native Infantry were stationed here, and with the sole view of creating disaffection amongst the soldiers of that corps.

1. I have, therefore, stationed two police officers on each of the roads leading to this place, viz., two on the road from Rungpore and Dinapore to Jelpigoree; two on the road from Beroharce to Jelpigoree; and two on the road from Titulya and Sunnasikata, to this

5. The duties of these police officers are to observe and report daily the number and appearance of the travellers who pass their stations going in the direction of Jelpigoree. My regular police are amply occupied in other duties. The salary I have promised to the men appointed is 4 rupees 8 annas each to three men who can write, and 3 rupees 8 annas each per mensem to the remaining three.

6. I should feel obliged by your forwarding this letter to the Commissioner for sanction should he consider my proceedings proper.

I have, &c.

J. D. GORDON.

Inclosure 192 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Rajshahye.*

Sir,

*Fort William, July 13, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, with inclosure, and to inform you, in reply, that, under the circumstances therein represented, the Lieutenant-Governor approves of your having authorized, in anticipation of the sanction of Government, the Assistant in charge of the subdivision of Jelpigoree, to entertain, temporarily, an extra police establishment of the strength noted in the margin.\*

I have, &c.

E. H. LUSHINGTON.

Inclosure 193 in No. 1.

*The Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Rajshahye.*

Sir,

*Fort William, October 17, 1857.*

I AM requested by the Lieutenant-Governor to request that you will report the cause of the difference in the pay of the extra burkundauzes entertained, temporarily, for the protection of the subdivision of Jelpigoree during the present disturbances, three of them having been charged at 4 rupees 8 annas, and the others at 3 rupees 8 annas each per mensem.

2. This information has been called for by the Government of India before sanctioning the charge incurred for the extra force in question.

I have, &c.

C. T. BUCKLAND.

Inclosure 194 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Rajshahye to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Rajshahye, October 31, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, and, in reply, beg to explain that 4 rupees 8 annas were allowed to three of the six extra police officers entertained at Jelpigoree, as they could read and write, and 3 rupees 8 annas to the other three, who were deficient therein. This was promised the men by Mr. J. D. Gordon, the Assistant Magistrate of the subdivision, on their being engaged for employment.

I have, &c.

F. GOULDSBURY.

\* 3 extra burkundauzes at 4 rupees 8 annas, 13 rupees 8 annas; 3 extra burkundauzes at 3 rupees 8 annas, 10 rupees 8 annas. Total, 24 rupees, per mensem.



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Inclosure 195 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Patna, June 30, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of the 13th instant, I have the honor to solicit the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor to the entertainment of an extra police force, *pro tem.*, at the subdivision of Nowada, also in the district of Behar, on the same footing as that sanctioned for the other Deputy Magistrates in your letter of the 20th instant.

2. In anticipation of the formal sanction of Government, I have directed the Deputy Magistrate of Nowada to raise the above force.

I have, &c.

W. TAYLER.

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Inclosure 196 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

Fort William, July 10, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, and to inform you, in reply, that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of your having instructed, in anticipation of the sanction of Government, the Deputy Magistrate of Nowada, to entertain, temporarily, an extra police force at his subdivision, of the strength noted in the margin.\*

I have, &c.

E. H. LUSHINGTON.

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Inclosure 197 in No. 1.

*The Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

Fort William, October 17, 1857.

WITH reference to previous correspondence, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to state, that the Government of India in the Financial Department, before sanctioning the charge on account of the extra police force entertained temporarily for the protection of the subdivision of Nowada, have requested to be informed as to the cause of the difference in the pay, 5 rupees per mensem, of the burkundauzes proposed at that station, and of some extra burkundauzes required at the Jelpigoree subdivision in the Rungpore district for the same purpose who have been engaged at 4 rupees 8 annas, and 3 rupees 8 annas per mensem.

2. You are requested to submit such information as you may be able to afford on the subject.

I have, &c.

C. T. BUCKLAND.

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Inclosure 198 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Patna, October 23, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 17th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the burkundauzes employed in Nowada are necessarily paid higher than in the districts to which you refer, because Nowada was, when they were appointed, overrun with Rajwars, and other rebels armed with matchlocks, and men could not be got to expose them for a smaller salary than 5 rupees per mensem.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

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\* 1 jemadar at 12 rupees; 2 daddars at 3 rupees, 16 rups; 50 men at 5 rupees, 250 rupees. Total, 278 rupees per mensem.

**Inclosure 199 in No. 1.**

*The Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 9, 1857.*

WITH reference to the remarks entered opposite to item No. 5 in the tabular statement, transmitted to your office on the 12th August last, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for submission to the Governor-General in Council, copies of the letters explaining the cause of the difference in the pay of the extra police force employed temporarily for the protection of the subdivision of Nowada, and of the extra barkidauzes appointed at the Jelpigoree subdivision in the Rangpore district.

I have, &c.

C. T. BUCKLAND.

**Inclosure 200 in No. 1.**

*The Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Chuprah to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Chuprah, October 5, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to inform you that, in accordance with the orders of Government I sent down my four children to Calcutta per steamer, "Bombay," which left Dinapore on the 23rd ultimo, forwarding the steam agent's bill for their passage, together with that of the servants in charge of them to the Patna Commissioner through the Magistrate of the district.

I have this day received a letter from the Sarun Magistrate enclosing a copy of the Patna Commissioner's letter in reply, copy of which I have the honor to annex for your information and orders. I, at the same time, beg to inclose the steam agent's bill in original.

I have, &c.

A. PUGHE.

**Inclosure 201 in No. 1.**

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Magistrate of Sarun.*

Sir,

*Patna, October 2, 1857.*

WITH reference to your letter of 30th ultimo, I beg to inform you that Mr. Pughe is entitled, under paragraph 5 of the orders of the Supreme Government, to a free passage for his children. He should therefore submit the (bill received with your letter, which I now return) to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, who has probably made arrangements with the private steam companies for the discharge of such liabilities.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELS.

**Inclosure 202 in No. 1.**

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Superintendent of Marine.*

Sir,

*Fort William, October 19, 1857.*

I AM directed to forward to you in original, a letter from Mr. Pughe, sub-deputy opium agent at Chuprah, dated the 15th instant, together with the bill therewith received, for the passage of his four children and servants from Dinapore to Calcutta on the steamer "Bombay," and to request that you will state, for the Lieutenant-Governor's information, whether the bill is correct and unobjectionable.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

**Inclosure 204 in No. 1.**

*The Acting Superintendent of Marine to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir, *Marine Superintendent's Office, Fort William, October 26, 1857.*  
I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, with its accompaniments, and, in reply, to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that the charge made for the passage of the children of Mr. Paghe, sub-deputy opium agent at Chuprah, accompanied by three servants, from Dinapore to Calcutta, is correct, and according to the orders of the Government of India in the Home Department, of the 4th September last, published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 5th idem.

I have, &c.

H. HOWE.

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**Inclosure 204 in No. 1.**

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent at Chuprah.*

Sir, *Fort William, October 31, 1857.*  
I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 5th instant, and in reply to state that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to pass the bill therewith submitted from the agent, India General Steam Navigation Company for 90 rupees, on account of the passage of your four children and servants from Dinapore to Calcutta on the steamer "Bombay."

2. The bill in question has been forwarded to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine for adjustment.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

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**Inclosure 205 in No. 1.**

*The Superintendent of Marine to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.*

Sir, *Marine Superintendent's Office, Fort William, October 9, 1857.*  
I BEG leave to submit to your Honor the accompanying letter, in original, from the Acting Commander of the Honorable Company's steam gun-boat "Jumna," dated at Allahabad, the 28th of August last, representing the dearth of provisions at Allahabad, and requesting to be allowed such indulgence as Government may think fit.

2. With reference to the above, I beg leave to acquaint your Honor that the "Jumna" was fitted out as a gun-boat and dispatched to Allahabad in the month of July last, under the command of Lieutenant H. Batt, Indian Navy, with a party of officers and men belonging to the Indian Navy, the officers being permitted, under the orders of Government in the Home and Financial Departments, to draw the usual batta of their rank:

3. The Commander and mate of the "Jumna" were retained on board, and these officers now solicit that they may be allowed a similar pecuniary indulgence to that granted to the officers of the Indian Navy.

4. As during the last Burmah war, officers of vessels, on detached service, were allowed batta at the rate of 3 rupees per diem, I beg leave respectfully to recommend that the officers of the "Jumna," the present applicants, be allowed the same indulgence, and all others similarly situated.

I have, &c.

T. E. ROGERS.

~~INCLOSURE 200 IN No. 1.~~

*The Commander and Mate of the "Jumna" to the Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine.*

Sir,

*"Jumna," Allahabad, August 28, 1857.*

WE, the undersigned, Commander and mate of the Honorable Company's steamer "Jumna," beg most respectfully to call your attention to our present position. The vessel being fitted as a gun-boat on special service, for which reason we learn that the naval officers on board are drawing batta, independent of their table being paid for by the State, and being attached to the station of Allahabad, where provisions are selling at famine prices, we beg that, in consequence, we may be allowed to draw the same indulgence as they, or such other indulgence as Government may think fit. Hoping that, after your approval of this our application, and with your favourable remarks, you will be pleased to send the same to Government for their kind sanction, we have, &c.

F. R. WILLIAMSON, *Acting Commander.*  
J. NIDERHAIN, *Mate.*

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Inclosure 207 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, October 20, 1857.*

I AM directed to forward, for the favorable consideration and orders of the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter dated the 9th instant, from the Superintendent of Marine, and of the communications therewith submitted, from the Acting Commander and Mate of the Honorable Company's steam gun-boat "Jumna," in which batta and some other allowance is prayed for, in consideration of the extra expense and inconvenience they are put to, by the nature of the service on which they are employed.

2. Under the circumstances represented by the applicants, the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with Captain Rogers in recommending that they, as well as all other officers similarly situated, may be allowed the same rate of batta, viz., 3 rupees per diem, which was granted to officers of vessels on service during the last Burmese war.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

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Inclosure 208 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Fort William, October 30, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 20th instant, with inclosure, and to state that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to sanction the grant of batta at the rate of 3 rupees per diem to the Commander and mate of the gun-boat "Jumna," and to all officers similarly situated.

I have, &c.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

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Inclosure 209 in No. 1.

*The Commander of the Bengal Police Battalion to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Camp, Dehree, October 24, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter dated , I do myself the honour to inclose for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, copy of a certificate relative to Subadar

Hydiet Alli, of the regiment under my command; should the Lieutenant-Governor deem it necessary, perhaps his Honor will forward it to the Supreme Government.

I have, &c.

T. RATTRAY.

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**Inclosure 210 in No. 1.**

**Certificate.**

\* **SHANK HYDIET ALLI** was formerly in the 8th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry; was pay havildar of the Light Company, and was also drill havildar of the regiment. He is an excellent drill, the best, I think, I have ever seen, and has always given great satisfaction to all officers under whom he has served. At the siege of Mooltan in 1848-49, he showed great zeal and tact in discovering and capturing Oomrao Sing, an emissary of Mookraj, who had been tampering with the troops, and who was afterwards transported for life. When Hydiet Alli captured Oomrao Sing, this emissary had got into a temple, with some twelve armed followers, and Hydiet Alli was given twenty men of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, and twenty-five Sikhs by Mr. Edwards, the Deputy Commissioner. Hydiet Alli charged down with a subdivision of his party, and seized Oomrao Sing, putting his followers to flight. It appears the officer then commanding the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel G. Farquharson was shortly after obliged to go to the hills for his health, and, by some accident, this gallant act of Hydiet Alli was not properly brought to the notice of army head-quarters, or, in all probability, the Order of Merit would have been conferred on the subadar at that time.

When the three native regiments, the 7th, 8th, and 40th, mutinied at Dinapore on the 25th July, 1857, he was very zealous in the cause of Government, and made himself very useful and active in many ways to his commanding officer, Captain Rattray, commanding the Bengal Police Sikh Battalion, and to the Commissioner of Patna, Mr. W. Taylor. Hydiet Alli was transferred to the Bengal Police Battalion when Captain Rattray received orders from Government to raise this regiment at Nuntolla and Dahore, the beginning of 1856, and Captain Rattray promoted him to Subadar, and made him native Adjutant. Captain Rattray can speak of his zeal, and the great pains the subadar took in assisting to raise and drill the regiment. During the months of May, June, and July, 1857, when Patna and the district around was in a very disturbed and excited state, the subadar's zeal and loyalty to the State was very conspicuous, and Mr. Taylor, the Commissioner of Patna, and his commanding officer, Captain Rattray, have testified to the same, and during these three months more especially the subadar came over from Bankipore, Patna, to Dinapore, to have conference with me, and to visit the lines of his regiment, and, at my request, to make careful observations of all going on about the lines, and as far as he could, in those also of the 7th and 40th Native Infantry, and by his useful information, and from a few others in the 8th Regiment, I was able to shape my conduct and arrangements, and it greatly assisted me in holding the 8th Regiment Native Infantry steadily to their duties, without any symptoms of mutiny, through the very trying and anxious months of May, June, and July, when so many regiments in different parts of India were mutinying and murdering their officers; for had the three native regiments revolted the end of May or early in June, the mischief would have been much more serious and injurious to the Government. Hydiet Alli had good reasons for knowing that the men of the 7th Native Infantry held out serious threats against him, for so often coming over into the lines of the 8th Native Infantry, and I had often to urge him to leave Dinapore for his seven miles' journey to Bankipore, Patna, before the evening set in dark, for fear of any attempt on his life, but the subadar's gallantry and zeal made him care little about it.

I consider Subadar Hydiet Alli highly deserving of any reward and distinction the Government may deem it proper to award him.

H. ROWCROFT, Colonel, Commanding at Dinapore,  
and late Commanding 8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Dinapore, October 15, 1857.

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## Inclosure 211 in No. 1.

*Captain Rattray to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

Camp, Dehree, November 5, 1857.

THE sum of 9,018 rupees 15 annas, and 10 pice is required to pay the men at head-quarters for the months of August and September; the money might be sent from Arrah or Gya.

## Inclosure 212 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Magistrate of Gya.*

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, November 5, 1857.

CAN you send Rattray 10,000 rupees to Dehree to pay his men? If you can, do so; if not, reply quick.

## Inclosure 213 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Mr. Lushington.*

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, November 5, 1857.

RATTRAY wants 10,000 rupees to pay his men with at Dehree. It is doubtful if Money can send this, and in case he cannot, make arrangements for sending it, but await further instructions before dispatching it.

## Inclosure 214 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Magistrate of Gya.*

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, November 5, 1857.

DO you require funds at Gya, and how much? If a remittance could be made from this to Sherghotty, could you arrange for carrying it on to Gya? It is said that the opium advances of your district are being made from Patna.

## Inclosure 215 in No. 1.

*The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 7, 1857.

IN reply to your letter dated November 2, submitting an inquiry from the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal whether three lacs of rupees can be sent by bullock train to Sherghotty I am directed to inform you that the Governor-General in Council cannot consent to the delay of forty men for the purpose.

I am, &amp;c.

F. D. ATKINSON.

## Inclosure 216 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Fort William, October 23, 1857.

I AM directed to transmit to you, for submission to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and for such orders as his Honor may consider necessary for remedying the deficiency brought to notice, the accompanying copy of a letter of the 19th instant, with its inclosures, from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the army, regarding the inadequacy of the supply of grain on the Grand Trunk Road below Benares.

2. The return of the original inclosure is requested with your reply.

I have, &amp;c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel

**Inclosure 217 in No. 1**

*Captain Howlett to Lieutenant-Colonel Fischer.*

*Camp, Baroon, October 3, 1857.*

Sir, IN annexing copy of a letter from Lieutenant Hawkins, commanding remounts, regarding short issue of grain for his horses, I have the honor to acquaint you that only 18 maunds 55 seers were brought in during the night, for issue this day; and, from what I can learn, I see no chance of obtaining a sufficiency for the feeding of the horses, if they continue at Baroon, and when the Karkhana bullocks return the demand will be increased. I have now applied to the Deputy Magistrate at Dehree for a supply; he was unable to aid me a few days since.

2. Annexed is a memorandum showing the total supply of grain received here, also copy of my telegram to Sherghotty. I have received 75 maunds, and the parties who brought it in said they were to return with more; there is ample time for them to have done so, but they have not yet come.

3. In my telegram to Sherghotty this morning, I again stated the difficulty in getting grain.

4. Under these circumstances I would beg to urge, for your consideration, the expediency of sending on at once the remount horses to Benares. The road is said to be quite open, and Europeans will be passing up daily.

5. A batch of forty odd horses are now crossing the river, having travelled down the road safely from Ghazeepore and on to the Trunk Road.

I have, &c.

A. HOWLETT, Captain,

*Officiating Commissariat Officer with Brigade.*

**Inclosure 218 in No. 1.**

**MEMORANDUM of Grain received at Baroon.**

							M.	S.
September	23,	from Baroom ..	..	..	..	..	4	55
"	25,	ditto ..	..	..	..	..	10	10
"	26,	through Mr. Campbell's Darogah	..	..	..	..	58	10
"	27,	from Sherghotty ..	..	..	..	..	75	0
"	29,	through Mr Campbell's Darogah	..	..	..	..	12	20
"	30,	from Gris Chunder Camp	..	..	..	..	49	20
October	1,	ditto ..	..	..	..	..	7	0
"	1,	from Mr. Campbell's Darogah	..	..	..	..	16	0
"	2,	ditto ..	..	..	..	..	31	25
"	3,	ditto ..	..	..	..	..	13	55
							<hr/>	
"	3,	ditto, mixed	..	..	..	..	277	15
"		Barley ..	..	..	..	..	0	15
							<hr/>	
		Total	..	..	..	..	<hr/>	

**Inclosure 219 in No. 1.**

*Captain Howlett to the Deputy Magistrate of Dehree.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Sherghotty, September 30, 1857.*

LENGTH of stay at Baroon of horses and sick most uncertain. A great dearth of supplies of all sorts. Bread stuff much wanted. Please send 20 maunds immediately; I have sent an order for some to Norungabad. Very hard up for grain; daily consumption 45 maunds. Jemadar of this sent out for supplies on Monday; not yet returned.

Inclosure 220 in No. 1.

*Lieutenant Hawkins to Captain Howlett.*

Sir,

October 3, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for your information, that to the three batteries under my charge the allowance of gram has not been issued, either for yesterday or the day before, the allowance has been deficient to the three batteries as follows :

October	1,	No. 3 Battery (Bengal)	..	..	..	..	M.	S.
"	2,	ditto ditto	..	..	..	..	7	0
							4	15
							11	15
"	1,	No. 2 Battery (Madras)	..	..	..	..	4	0
"	2,	ditto ditto	..	..	..	..	0	20
							4	20
"	1,	Remount Horses	..	..	..	..	6	0
"	2,	ditto	..	..	..	..	3	0
							9	0

Making a total of 24M. 35s., or the allowance of 199 horses for one day.

G. L. HAWKINS, *Lieutenant,*  
*in charge of No. 3 Battery and Remount.*

Inclosure 221 in No. 1.

*Captain Howlett to the Deputy Magistrate of Dehree.*

Sir,

Baroon, October 3, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you that this is the third day on which I have been unable to issue a full supply of grain for the remount horses now here ; and as I see no chance of getting any more in, except in small quantities, may I request that, if possible, you will assist me with a supply of 200 maunds, or as much as can be spared. The daily consumption now, for horses alone, is 45 maunds, and when joined by the Karkhana bullocks the daily requirement is nearly 60 ; and this amount will be required for daily consumption when the force crosses the Loan, and continues its march to Benares.

I have, &c.

A. HOWLETT, *Captain,*  
*Officiating Commissariat Officer with Colonel Fischer's Force.*

Inclosure 222 in No. 1.

*The Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram to Captain Howlett.*

Sir,

PREVIOUS to the receipt of your letter of yesterday, I had sent out parties to search for and bring in grain from the neighbouring villages, and by this means I was enabled to make over to Mr. Campbell, late last evening, a small supply ; but I have to observe that it has been, with the greatest difficulty, that the ressalidar of the Irregular Cavalry, encamped here for the last fortnight, has been supplied, and that unless (as suggested by Mr. Campbell, and recommended by me) foraging parties, accompanied by my police, be sent out to purchase and bring in grain, I fear that a sufficient supply will not be obtained for so large a number of horses and cattle as is now encamped at this place, to provide for which, under ordinary circumstances, would not be easy, but in the present unsettled state of the district is most difficult.

I have directed grain to be collected at Sasseram and Jehanabad for Colonel Fischer's brigade, which I hope will find itself amply provided at both these halting places.

I have, &c.

E. B. BAKER.



**Inclosure 223 in No. 1.**

*The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir, Calcutta, October 19, 1857.  
IN forwarding, for submission to the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying letter, in original, of the 14th instant, from the Officiating Commissary-General, transmitting communications from Captain Howlett, the Commissariat officer attached to Colonel Fischer's column, reporting on the very inadequate supply of grain procurable on the Grand Trunk Road below Benares, I am directed by the Commander-in-chief to call the most earnest attention of Government to this point, and to beg that his Lordship may be moved to issue, as soon practicable, such directions in view to remedying this great and pressing want as may seem most advisable.

2. Sir C. Campbell, I am to add, would urge that the civil authorities of the districts adjoining the Grand Trunk Road be instructed to make it their first and most important duty to collect, and forward to the halting-places in their respective districts, every sort of food, forage, and carriage, procurable. They should be impressed with the paramount importance of this service, and be empowered to carry it out with the utmost vigour, for, without their cordial co-operation, it is manifest that the arrangements made for the movement of troops, to the extent called for by the present crisis, must, in a greater or less degree, fail.

I have, &c.  
W. MAYHEW, Major.

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**Inclosure 224 in No. 1.**

*The Officiating Commissary-General to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army*

Sir, Commissary-General's Office, Fort William, October 14, 1857.  
IN continuation of my letter dated the 13th instant, submitting reports regarding collection of slaughter cattle, and the difficulty of establishing bordaski khannas, I have the honor to forward, for further information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, correspondence from the Commissariat officer, Captain Howlett, with Colonel Fischer's force on the march to the Upper Provinces, showing the difficulty there is in obtaining supplies even on the Grand Trunk Road below Benares.

I have, &c.  
T. NUTHALL.

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**Inclosure 225 in No. 1.**

*Captain Howlett to the Assistant Commissary-General.*

Sir, Camp, Sasseram, October 8, 1857.  
I HAVE the honor to forward, for your perusal, correspondence regarding the supply of grain in the district through which the column is now passing. At this station I have only been supplied with 35 maunds during the day.

With reference to my telegraph of yesterday, the letter alluded to I received last evening; the documents required I had posted to your address in the morning, and beg to express my regret that they have been delayed.

I have, &c.  
A. HOWLETT, Captain.

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**Inclosure 226 in No. 1.**

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Assistant Superintendent for Carriage, &c.*

Sir, Fort William, October 28, 1857.  
I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you for report the accompanying copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military

Department, dated the 23rd instant, with its inclosures in original, having reference to a complaint made by the Commissariat Department, of the inadequacy of the supply of grain on the Grand Trunk Road below Benares.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 227 in No. 1.

*The Assistant Superintendent for Carriage, &c., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Raneegunge, November 2, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, with inclosures, calling upon me to report on a complaint made by the Commissariat officer with Colonel Fischer's Brigade of the inadequacy of the supply of grain; I beg to state in reply, that the Brigadier started some time before I assumed charge of my duties as Superintendent for carriage and supplies, and that although the deficiency was experienced in October, about three weeks after my arrival at Raneegunge, the inclosures of your letter afford the first and only intimation I have received of it.

2. I am thus scarcely in a position to report satisfactorily on the subject, but you will not fail to observe that just before the column was at Dehree and Sassiam, the whole of that part of the Shahabad District had been disquieted by the passage of the mutineers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry. The Deputy Magistrate and local authorities were entrenched at Dehree, and there was a general feeling of insecurity. One of the first consequences of such disquietude is to prevent all manner of traffic. This, perhaps, may account for the objection of Mahajuns and others to send their grain to the Grand Trunk Road.

3. I have no expectation of any similar deficiency in future. I myself saw a large quantity of grain, probably not less than 100 maunds, which Colonel Berkeley had taken with him from this place, and which he left at one of the chutties, not to save carriage, for it was still laden on the carts, but because the supply on the road was abundant, and the prices about half those of the Commissariat.

I have, &c.

J. R. WARD.

Inclosure 228 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 7, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 23rd ultimo, with its inclosures, having reference to a complaint made by the Commissariat officer with Colonel Fischer's Brigade of the inadequate supply of grain on the Grand Trunk Road below Benares, and in reply, to refer you to the accompanying copy of a letter dated the 2nd instant, from the Superintendent of Supplies, in which the probable cause of the deficiency at that particular period is explained. From what is stated by Mr. Ward, it is not probable that there will be any such complaints in future.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 229 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Nagpore, October 25, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to annex an extract, paragraphs 6 and 7, of a letter of this date, addressed by me to the Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces, and to offer my services to the Lieutenant-Governor, in supplying grain, in case scarcity is apprehended in consequence of the late disturbances in any districts of the Hazareebaugh division, or of Behar.

I have, &c.

G. PLOWDEN.

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Inclosure 230 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces.*

(Extract.)

Nagpore, October 25, 1857.

I TAKE this opportunity of suggesting that it may be advisable to collect and dispatch grain to those districts that have suffered most during the late disturbances. The Deputy Commissioner of Raepore writes me, that it can easily be managed from his district, and that he will undertake to collect grain, and provide carriage for it, if the supplies can be guaranteed in transit; grain might, in like manner, be provided from other parts of the Province, and there would be no difficulty in hiring a guard for its safe custody during transit if necessary.

I do not know whether scarcity is apprehended in any of the districts of Upper India, but it is not improbable that want may be felt in some parts of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories. I propose, therefore, to address Major Erskine on the subject. There are direct traffic routes from Raepore to Jubbulpore, Rewah, and Mirzapore, respectively.

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Inclosure 231 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioners of Chota Nagpore, Burdwan, and Cuttack.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 7, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter dated the 25th ultimo, received from the the Commissioner of Nagpore, with its inclosure, relative to the supply of grain to those districts in which scarcity may be apprehended, and to request that you will state whether the proffered assistance is required, or could be advantageously availed of, in any of your districts.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

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Inclosure 232 in No. 1

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Patna, October 26, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward copy of a letter dated 23rd instant, from the Collector of Sarun, soliciting permission to entertain 100 peons at 4 rupees each, and 5 duffadars at 5 rupees each, per mensem, and to request the Lieutenant-Governor's sanction thereto. Permission has been given for their temporary employment, for the purpose of assisting Mr. Macleod in the collection of carriage, in anticipation of his Honor's sanction.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

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Inclosure 233 in No. 1.

*The Deputy Collector to the Officiating Collector of Sarun.*

Sir,

Chuprah, October 23, 1857.

MR. KENNETH MACLEOD having put a memorandum before me, suggesting the appointment of 100 peons, on a monthly salary of 4 rupees each, and 5 duffadars at 5 rupees each, I have the honor to solicit the favor of your obtaining the sanction of the Commissioner for the entertainment of this establishment, the tulubana system in use for the payment of Peons is considered likely to operate oppressively.

I have, &c.

J. MACLEOD.

## Inclosure 234 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 7, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 26th ultimo, stating, that in anticipation of the sanction of Government, you have authorized the entertainment of 100 Peons at 4 rupees, and 5 duffadars at 5 rupees each, per mensem, for the purpose of assisting Mr. Macleod in the collection of carriages, it is not without reluctance that the Lieutenant-Governor accords his sanction to this arrangement, being fully aware that the employment of Peons on duties of this description is open to great abuse.

2. I am further to remark, that when Mr Macleod was suggested as a gentleman likely to be able to assist in procuring carriage, it was under the impression that his own agency and influence would suffice for the purpose. If it be necessary that so large a body of Peons should be employed under him, it is not very evident in what respect a better system has been introduced, and it is doubtful whether it would not be preferable to intrust the duty of supplying carriage to the Collector to whom it properly belongs.

3. Under any circumstances, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that coercion may be avoided, and care taken to prevent abuse and oppression on the part of the Peons

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 235 in No. 1.

*The Superintendent of Carriage, &c, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Raneegunge, November 1, 1857

THE Lieutenant-Governor is aware that continued ill-health has during the last fortnight to some extent interfered with the discharge of my duties. As I am not improving, and the medical man who has attended me is of opinion that it is necessary I should be relieved from my duties, which he considers of too active and arduous a nature, I have the honor to submit his certificate, and to request that his Honor may be pleased to relieve me of my present appointment, and allow me to return to my place as Dacoity Commissioner, or dispose of my services in such way as to him may seem fit

2 I make this request with the greatest disappointment and regret, for I was not without hopes of being able successfully to carry out the objects of this Department, and believe that to a certain extent the most important difficulties have been overcome.

I have, &amp;c

J. R. WARD

## Inclosure 236 in No. 1

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Superintendent of Carriage, &c.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 5, 1857.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to express his regret that the state of your health will not permit you to continue to carry on the duties of Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies, which you have hitherto conducted so successfully, and so much to the satisfaction of all concerned.

2. The arrangements which you have made, and which are in progress, will render the task of your successor comparatively easy.

3 You are at liberty to resume your appointment of Dacoity Commissioner as soon as you have made over charge to Mr E. Jackson, who has been appointed to succeed you as Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

**Inclosure 237 in No. 1.**

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Mr. Jackson.*

Sir,

*Calcutta, November 2, 1857.*

I AM directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint you to be Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies for troops while marching within the limits of the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to exercise the powers of a Collector in all the districts of those Provinces.

2. You are also vested with the powers of a Magistrate in the districts of Bancoorah Beerbhoom, Maunbhoom, Hazareebaugh, Behar, and Shahabad.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

**Inclosure 238 in No. 1.**

*The Superintendent of Carriage, &c., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Raneegunge, November 3, 1857.*

CONTINUING very unwell, and deeming it absolutely necessary to put myself more immediately under the care of a medical man than I can be at this distance from Calcutta, I have ventured, in anticipation of the orders of Government, to make over charge of this office to my Assistant, Mr. G. B. Hampton, and earnestly hope that the Lieutenant-Governor will, under the circumstances, be pleased to approve of this proceeding.

I have, &c.

J. R. WARD.

**Inclosure 239 in No. 1.**

*The Assistant Superintendent of Carriage, &c., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Raneegunge, November 3, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report that I have this day received the charge of the office of Superintendent for Carriage and Supplies, from Mr. J. R. Ward.

I have, &c.

G. B. HAMPTON

**Inclosure 240 in No. 1**

*The Superintendent of Carriage, &c., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Raneegunge, November 7, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report that I have this day received charge of the office of Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies, from Mr. G. B. Hampton.

I have, &c.

E. JACKSON.

**Inclosure 241 in No. 1.**

*The Deputy Magistrate of Sasserum to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Camp, Dehree, November 1, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that during the month of October the troops noted in the margin\* have passed up by the bullock-train.

2. The arrangement for the supply of provisions have been complete, and both men

\* Detachment of Royal Engineers: Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders; Her Majesty's 23rd Welsh Fusiliers' Depot Company; Her Majesty's 82nd (3 Companies).

and officers have been as comfortably lodged as circumstances would admit; and whenever I have had an opportunity of seeing the commissioned officer of a detachment, the greatest satisfaction has been expressed

I have, &c.

E. B. BAKER.,

Inclosure 242 in No. 1.

*The Deputy Quartermaster-General to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 4, 1857.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 31st ultimo, I have the honour herewith to forward an order for Mr. S Bayley, on presenting which to Lieutenant Sadler, of this Department, at Ranecgunge, he will be furnished with half a seat in the horse carriage dāk, leaving that station on Friday the 6th instant, at 3 P.M.

2. I have to request that you will inform Mr. Bayley that all persons travelling by dāk do so under military regulations, and must keep together, to ensure which I beg that he will conform to the arrangements for the journey, which will be made by Brigadier Christie, who will have charge of the party by which he will proceed.

I have, &c.

A. SAUNDERS, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure 243 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Assistant Magistrate of Behar*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 4, 1857.*

I AM directed to forward, for your information and guidance, the accompanying copy of a letter of this day's date, from the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army, together with the original inclosure, being an order on Lieutenant Sadler, of the Quartermaster-General's Department, to provide you with a seat in one of the horse dāk carriages leaving that station on Friday the 6th instant at 3 P.M.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG

Inclosure 244 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Fort William, September 30, 1857.*

I AM desired to request that, under the power vested in the local Government by section 33, Act No. XXVIII of 1857, the provisions of sections 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 of that Act may be extended to the whole of the territories under the Government of Bengal.

I have, &c.

CECIL BEADON.

Inclosure 245 in No. 1.

#### *Notification*

*October 9, 1857.*

IN accordance with instructions to that effect from the Governor-General of India in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal hereby extends sections 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 of Act No. XXVIII of 1857 to the whole of the territories under his authority.

## Inclosure 246 in No. 1.\*

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, September 23, 1857.*

THE Act relating to the importation, manufacture, and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep or use the same, having been passed into law and promulgated on the 12th instant, it is necessary to consider the proper method of carrying it into effect: and this appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to be of sufficient importance to warrant him in submitting his views to the Government of India, for such instruction and correction as may appear necessary.

2. Subject to the approval of the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to put into force, on and after the 1st October next, within all the territory subject to his authority, the last thirty sections of the Act, from section 7 to 36, both included.

3. He proposes to constitute the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, licensing officer for Calcutta, under section 8, the licenses to be subject to the conditions noted in the margin.\*

4. He proposes, under section 15, to prohibit the transport in any direction, by any person or persons not acting on behalf of Government, of arms, ammunition, military stores, and sulphur, and the transport by any such persons of saltpetre, except towards Calcutta, for sale or storage, or shipment there; the above prohibitions being made subject to exception, in favour of persons licensed to transport such articles, by any officer empowered to grant licenses under section 8.

5. With respect to the issue of orders regarding the sale or possession of sulphur, under sections 18 to 22 inclusive, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to guide himself by such information as he may receive in reply to a call made on the Executive officers in Calcutta and the Mofussil.

Regarding the method of enforcing the earlier sections of the Act, the Lieutenant-Governor is desirous of soliciting particular instructions.

These sections of the Act seem not intended or expected to be at once put in force over all the territories subject to the British Indian Government, or even apparently over any large portion of them, but "in any district or place" in which it shall seem to the Executive Government requisite to enforce their provisions.

This precautionary form was doubtless adopted because of the unavoidable irksomeness and serious liability to penalty with which the provisions of the sections in question must necessarily affect all persons subject to them.

All persons in districts and places to which these sections may be extended, must give notice in writing, within one week of the promulgation of the order, of all arms and all such deadly weapons named in the order, as may be in their possession, or in their premises in the possession of servants or retainers, and this may include the universal

\* No. 1. That the percussion-caps and ammunition shall be stored alone, in a receptacle which shall not be made of any inflammable material.

No. 2. That such receptacle for percussion-caps and ammunition shall not be opened, or the contents be taken therefrom, while any fire or artificial light is within the place or room in which such percussion-caps and ammunition are stored.

No. 3. That the building in which the said arms, percussion-caps, and ammunition are stored, shall not be constructed of grass, leaves, mats, or other such inflammable materials.

No. 4. That the percussion caps and ammunition, when moved from one place to another, shall be placed in a box alone, and no fire or artificial light shall accompany the party or parties so conveying it.

No. 5. That the books to be kept under section ix shall be in the form furnished by the licenser.

No. 6. Each arm or packet of ammunition and percussion-caps shall have its own number in the Stock Book.

## FORM OF BOOK

Date of Possession.	Stock Register No.	Description of arms and ammunition.	How possessed	Distinguishing marks.	To whom sold.	Date of sale.	Value.
July 15, 1857	53	Colt's revolver	Imported or bonded	No. 17,952	John Jones.	Sept. 15, 1857	25 rupees.
July 16, 1857	54	Percussion-caps	Ditto	Joyce's anti-corrosive	John Thomas.	Aug. 17, 1857	1/2 rupees.

lathee of the Behar districts, and will certainly include the all but universal tulwar; and the order may, and probably will, concern districts where very few persons can read and write.

A further written notice must also be given, in case any such arms should, subsequently to the first notice, come into a person's possession, or into the possession of any of his servants or retainers, and any wilful neglect to give these notices is to be punishable by a fine extending to 500 rupees.

It is needless to remark that this, like all penal laws in this country, will be taken advantage of by enemies and informers to oppress and annoy for evil purposes.

Further, in all districts to which these sections may be extended, "any person going armed may be stopped by" any Magistrate, Deputy Magistrate, or Assistant to a Magistrate, or by any European commissioned officer in the service of Her Majesty or of the East India Company, or by any member of a volunteer corps enrolled by authority of Government while on duty, or by any police officers, and may be called in question touching his right to carry arms in the district, on a journey, or otherwise, and may be put to his "reasonable proof" of exemption from the provisions of the law, if he be exempted, or must produce a license or certificate from a Magistrate, or other officer authorized to grant licenses to go armed, and failing these, may be disarmed by the police-officer or other functionary as above described.

All this, it is clear, may be the occasion of much hindrance and vexation, and may unavoidably, some time, so operate as to inflict offence or degradation, or what will reasonably seem offence or degradation to some of the persons concerned, besides that it can hardly fail to be used, more or less, in main cases, as an engine of extortion. So that it would be reasonable to suppose, beforehand, what appears to the purpose of the Legislature, namely, that the provisions of the sections in question ought not to be of general and universal application, but should be enforced only at particular times and places, upon special cause then and there apprehended, or having arisen. The special cause, it is obvious, could only be the occurrence or expectation of insurrection, and the consequent evil use of arms, to the detriment of the public peace, and on such occasion calling for the enforcement of these necessarily irksome and troublesome, and possibly offensive, provisions, it would seem, so the Lieutenant-Governor has come to look upon it as if this irksomeness and possible degradation and offence ought not to be imposed indiscriminately upon all, whether good subjects or bad, but only upon the bad, or those likely to turn out bad subjects, upon an opportunity offering. To this it may be answered, that it is impossible to say with certainty, or even strong probability, beforehand, who will, in the case apprehended, prove themselves to be good, and who bad subjects, and that all must therefore be subjected to an inconvenience which, if it prevent and tend to subdue insurrection, must, in the end, prove beneficial to the good by counteracting the aims of the bad. And this, no doubt, the Lieutenant-Governor must admit is true, so far as it applies, that is to say, so far as the impossibility or strong incertitude of discrimination between the well disposed and evil disposed may really exist. But in the present circumstances of the country, there may be some broad obvious distinctions of classes as to the discrimination of which no real difficulty could possibly exist; and this it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor is the case with the class of European British subjects, and the descendants of such subjects, commonly called East Indians or Eurasians, and European foreigners, of whom it is certain that they will be found, in case of such insurrection as has unhappily occurred in parts of the British Indian territory, on the side of order, and not of rebellion, and carrying arms for self-defence and the repression of outrage, and not on the side of treason. And as these classes can easily be described, and every person belonging to them must carry in his visage and outward appearance reasonable proof of the qualifications which cause his exemption, it would seem, as the Lieutenant-Governor desires respectfully to submit, that no argument can be raised by which to justify the omission to exempt them, in case of the extension of the sections in question to any district or place. For the grievances occasioned by the law, however slight they may be, are, the Lieutenant-Governor would submit, pure evil, except so far as they may be necessarily imposed for the sake of the public good, and in the case of these classes, who cannot be insurrectionary in the present instance, but, on the contrary, are always the objects of murderous attack by rebels and mutineers, and who may always be easily distinguished from any other classes it appears in no way necessary for the public good to impose upon them (whatever may be the necessity in the case of others) any of the grievances belonging to the laws in question, but, on the contrary, it would rather seem for the benefit of peace and good order, and the prevention or repression of outrage and rebellion, that these classes, capable of any such easy distinction, should be always exempted from any irksomeness or grievance in carrying arms, and rather encouraged so to do than the contrary.



For these reasons I am directed to submit the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor, in case he should have occasion to put in force, in any district or place, the provisions of Sections 1 to 6, inclusive, of the Act in question, invariably, under the power given him by Section 6, to except "European British subjects, and persons commonly known as East Indians, or Eurasians, and European foreigners," unless he shall be otherwise instructed by the Governor-General in Council.

Undoubtedly, I am directed to add, there may be other persons and classes whom it will be proper to exempt from the operation of the sections in question, such as zemindars like the Rajahs of Bettia, Hutwa, Surackhela, Ramghur, and Rajah Jye Mongul Sing, and the incumbent of Sasseram, Shah Kubeerudeen, and also their retainers and followers, and many other such loyal and well-disposed persons of various degrees, who have in different parts of the country vied with our own countrymen in courage and good faith, and in exertions for the support of the Government. Some of these will obviously come to come to mind in case the sections should be extended to their parts of the country, and others will be suggested by the local authorities, to whom the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to make a reference for that purpose.

In order to prevent any vexation or difficulty arising out of that section which requires persons not having other reasonable proof "of exemption, to produce a certificate of exemption from a magistrate or other authorized officer," the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to supply the local officer with printed forms of such certificates, and to direct them to furnish one, free of all cost, and without awaiting application for it, to every exempted person not of the class of European British subject, or European foreigner, or Eurasian; these classes will not need certificates, their appearance being always "reasonable proof."

Submitting, then, these observations upon the Law, and the manner of enforcing it, the Lieutenant-Governor will await the directions of the Governor-General in Council, and be prepared to act as he may be instructed.

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Inolosure 247 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Fort William, October 15, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 23rd ultimo, in which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal submits his views as to the mode in which Act No. XXVIII, of 1857 (the "Arms Act") shall be carried out.

2. His Honor proposes at once to bring into force the last thirty sections of the Act, Sections 7 to 26 inclusive. To this I am desired to say there is, for the most part, no objection. Sections 7 to 11, inclusive, have already been put in force, under the instructions conveyed in my letter dated the 20th ultimo.

3. His Honor proposes certain conditions on which, under Section 8, licenses to manufacture and deal in arms and ammunition, including percussion-caps, are to be granted, and he intends to constitute the Commissioner of Police licensing officer under that section for the town of Calcutta. The conditions are, perhaps, more minute than is necessary, and are framed, apparently, more for conservancy purposes than with any view to the objects of the Act. By one of the conditions, the sale of any ammunition after sunset, unless the dealing takes place in the dark, is practically prohibited; a precaution which does not appear to the Governor-General in Council to be required. Moreover, it is the opinion of his Lordship in Council that licenses for the manufacture of percussion-caps and gunpowder should not be granted, except by the Government.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes, under Section 15, to prohibit any unlicensed person from transporting arms, ammunition, military stores, and sulphur, in any direction, except on behalf of Government, and from transporting saltpetre, except towards Calcutta; and his Honor also proposes that the officers who give licenses under Section 8 shall also be the officers to give licenses under Section 15. To this there is no objection.

5. Before extending the provision of Section 26 to the Lower Provinces, I am directed to request that the Lieutenant-Governor will name a day, after which his Honor proposes that the possession of cannon shall become unlawful. There are places near to which it will be desirable to have the means of enforcing this section at once.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor asks instructions as to the way in which his Lordship in Council desires to give effect to the opening sections of the Act, Sections 1 to 6 inclusive. His Honor considers that these sections should be enforced only at particular times and places, and upon special cause, such as the occurrence or expectation of insurrection. In this view the Governor-General in Council agrees. It will be better that these clauses

should not be brought into permanent operation ; and, if they are put in force in times of emergency, only such exceptions can then be made as the nature of the crisis may suggest. But his Lordship in Council does not think it advisable that any Local Government should lay down that any class, even European British subjects, invariably be exempted.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 248 in No. 1.

*Notification.*

*Fort William, October 26, 1857.*

IN continuation of the notification under date the 9th instant, published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 10th idem, it is hereby further notified, that sections 2 to 25, and sections 27 to 36 of Act XXVIII of 1857, are extended from this date to all places within the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Licenses to manufacture or deal in arms and ammunition will be granted in Calcutta by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere, by the district Magistrate.

The same officers will also give licenses under section 15 for the transport of arms, ammunition, military stores, sulphur, and saltpetre.

Licenses to manufacture percussion caps will be granted under the special order of the Lieutenant-Governor only.

Licenses to import arms, ammunition, sulphur, and saltpetre, will also be granted by the Lieutenant-Governor, but arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities for private use, and not for sale, may be passed by the Collector of Customs without previous reference to Government.

The licenses for the manufacture or sale of arms and ammunition will be subject to no other conditions than those prescribed in section 9 of the Act.

The transport in any direction, by any person not acting in behalf of Government, of arms, ammunition, military stores, and sulphur, and the transport by any such person of saltpetre, except towards Calcutta, will not be permitted without a license, in which must be specified the route and destination of the arms or other articles protected by the licenses.

Any person having in his possession more than one maund of sulphur at any one time, or whose dealings in sulphur, or use of that article for the purposes of his business exceed ten maunds in the month, must give notice, if in Calcutta, to the Commissioner of Police, and if out of Calcutta, to the Magistrate of the district ; who may grant him a license to retain in store such quantity as may be necessary, on condition that none be removed, from the place in which it is stored, without his permission in writing, and that the whole of such quantity will be duly accounted for whenever the authority granting the license may require this to be done.

The sale of more than one maund of sulphur at a time, or of more than ten maunds to the same person within one month, is prohibited.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 249 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 18, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th October last, on the subject of the enforcement of the Arms Bill Act XXVIII of 1857.

2. The proposition made by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 23rd September was to enforce the last thirty sections of the Act on and after the first of the following month.

3. This was assented to by his Lordship in Council, except as to section 26 of the Act, and as the assent did not reach the Lieutenant-Governor till the 16th October, the enforcement of the Act was notified on the 20th idem, as to take place from the date of the notification.

4. Regarding section 26, the instructions of the Governor-General in Council were in the following words :—

" Before extending the provisions of section 26 to the Lower Provinces, I am directed

to request that the Lieutenant-Governor will name a day after which his Honor proposes that the possession of cannon shall become unlawful. "There are places near to which it will be desirable to have the means of enforcing this section at once."

5. The Lieutenant-Governor has understood this to mean, that some date shall be fixed such as may admit of having the means of immediately enforcing the surrender of private cannon at every place, at which it may be thought desirable to enforce it, immediately after the date fixed.

6. If this be the purpose of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor would submit, with deference, that he sees no exact way of doing what is desired, because he does not know all the places at which it may be necessary or desirable to enforce the surrender; nor has he the command of any means of enforcing it, except such as may be from time to time placed at his disposal by the Government of India on a special requisition made for that purpose. And it is obvious that all requisitions of that kind are not, and could not be always, complied with, but must in every case depend on circumstances only within the knowledge of the Government of India.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor would therefore desire to leave the section in question to take effect (as provided therein) one week after the publication of the order in the district or place. This, as it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor, will give ample time to well-disposed persons to avoid the penalties of the Act; and as to ill-disposed persons, their obedience to the law must be, in this as in other cases, enforced as soon as, after intimation of their contumacy, the means of coercion can be made available.

8. A case is now before the Lieutenant-Governor in which guns are known to have been collected in the fort of Tikaree in the zillah of Behar, so as to require artillery to enforce their surrender, if surrender should be otherwise refused. But the Lieutenant-Governor has no means of judging how soon it may be possible to obtain the assistance of artillery for this purpose.

9. This letter should obviously have been sooner submitted. I am directed, therefore, to explain that the delay has arisen from an accident, for which the Lieutenant-Governor desires to express his regret.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 250 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Superintendent of Dajepelling and Cachar.*

Sir,

*Fort William, October 5, 1857.*

I AM directed to draw your attention to sections 18 to 22 of Act XXVIII of 1857, and to request that you will state, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, to what extent and on what conditions it is advisable, in your opinion, that the provisions of those sections should be carried out in your district.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 251 in No. 1

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioners of Patna, Bhagalpore, Rajshahye, Nuddea, Burdwan, Dacca, Chittagong, Cuttack, Arracan, Assam, and Chota Nagpore.*

Sir,

*Fort William, October 5, 1857.*

I AM directed to draw your attention to sections 18 to 22 of Act XXVIII of 1857, and to request that you will state, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, to what extent, and on what conditions it is advisable, in your opinion, that the provisions of those sections should be carried out in the several districts of your division.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 252 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

Sir,

*Fort William, October 5, 1857.*

I AM directed to draw your attention to sections 18 to 22 of Act XXVIII of 1857, and to request that you will state, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, to what extent, and on what conditions it is advisable, in your opinion, that the provisions of those sections should be carried out in Calcutta.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 253 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*October 14, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, requesting me to state, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to what extent, and on what conditions it is advisable that the provisions of sections 18 to 22 of Act XXVIII of 1857 should be carried out in Calcutta.

2. In reply, I beg to state that I am of opinion that, every person having in their possession sulphur, not required for their private use, should obtain from me a license, a form of which, containing the conditions I consider necessary, is inclosed. On giving permission to sell and remove sulphur, a memorandum to that effect would be placed on the back of the license.

3. I do not consider it necessary that the provisions of section 22 should at present be carried out in Calcutta, as sections 7 to 17 prohibit the import sale and transport of ammunition and military stores without a license.

I have, &c.

S. WAUCHOPE.

## Inclosure 254 in No. 1.

*License.*

I HAVE examined \_\_\_\_\_, in which \_\_\_\_\_ propose to store \_\_\_\_\_ of sulphur, and certify that it is a safe and proper place to store sulphur.

, Inspector.

*Calcutta Police Office, 185 .*

\_\_\_\_\_ is licensed to keep in deposit at \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ of sulphur, on the following conditions:—

1. That no portion of the sulphur so stored shall be used for the manufacture of gunpowder.

2. That the sulphur shall on no account be sold, except to the Government.

3. That no portion of the sulphur shall be removed, without the special permission in writing of the Commissioner of Police.

4. That the sulphur shall, on demand of the Commissioner of Police, be duly accounted for.

Breach of any of the above conditions will involve the confiscation of the sulphur above mentioned.

, Commissioner of Police.

*Calcutta Police Office, 185 .*

## Inclosure 255 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Burdwan, October 14, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated the 5th instant, directing me to state to what extent, and on what conditions, it is advisable in my opinion that the provisions, sections 18 to 22 of Act XXVIII of 1857, should be carried out.

2. In reply, I propose to take up the question separately, 1st with regard to sulphur; then ammunition; and, 3rdly, military stores.

3. There is very little wholesale trade in sulphur in the districts of this division; what little trade there is, is chiefly confined to the sale of small quantities by retail dealers to those who are engaged in making fire-works, matches, zinc, and to the goldsmiths in the manufacture of native ornaments.

4. I would recommend that the Government should hold both these classes exempt from the operation of this law, and that it should exercise control only over those who are wholesale dealers in this article. I would consider those to be wholesale dealers whose transactions amounted to the purchase or sale of more than 10 maunds a month, and I would insist on these dealers taking out a license from the Magistrate, and keeping up a register of their sales and purchases, which should always be open to official inspection.

5. The quantity of ammunition, to be kept in such quantities as may be considered necessary for private use, should be confined to such descriptions of powder and shot only as are in general use for the purpose of killing game. No other ammunition should be allowed to be retained by any private individual without the knowledge and permission of the Magistrate.

6. *Military Stores.*—In the acceptation which these words obtain in this Act, as meaning other articles than arms and ammunition, I would recommend that all articles coming under this head, in the possession of any person for private use, should be reported to the Magistrate, without whose consent no portion should be retained.

I have, &c.

E. H. LUSHINGTON.

## Inclosure 256 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Nuddea to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Alipore, October 17, 1857.*

IN reply to your letter dated the 5th instant, I beg to give it as my opinion that the provisions of sections 18 to 22 should be carried out in my division to the extent that they had been carried out under the operation of Government order, to the address of the Board of Revenue, dated 17th of May last.

2. On receipt of the Board's orders, I directed the Collector to translate and circulate widely the three last paragraphs of the Government notification, dated 14th August, and furnish them at the same time for guidance, with extracts from the letter from the Government of India.

The sale of sulphur is now under license, the police darogahs being permitted to license for small stocks up to five maunds in the twenty-four pergunnahs, where the Magistrate allows ten seers to be kept without license, under section 20.

3. In Moorshedabad, where the firework dealers keep rather large stocks of sulphur, I have desired the Magistrate to let them have ten maunds at a time, keeping the bulk of their stock under surveillance.

I have, &c.

A. GROTE.

## Inclosure 257 in No. 1.

*The Agent Governor-General, North-east Frontier, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Gordhatty, October 20, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, regarding the provisions of Act XXVIII of 1857, and the mode in which it should be carried out in the divisions of the Province.

2. In reply, I would beg to state that, in my opinion, it is quite unnecessary to extend this Act to any of the divisions of this province.

No fire-arms are manufactured within this province, and as there is no saltpetre or sulphur naturally produced in any of its divisions, there is no existing manufacture of powder, and the section regarding the importation of sulphur need not be carried into effect.

Formerly there were manufactures of powder for the Assam Government, from saltpetre artificially prepared by a tedious and very expensive process; but the manufacture has entirely ceased,\* and I doubt whether there are half a dozen men existing in Assam who now know the process of manufacture.

There are a good number of fire-arms in the possession of the cultivators, and they are absolutely necessary for protection from wild beasts, and the population, which consists entirely of cultivators, are so well content with the present Government of Assam, that I feel positively certain that they may be safely allowed to retain all the arms they possess.

The ruder classes under the hills generally carry in their hands either a small spear or a dao, but both are weapons of defence against animals, which they find necessary in traversing the jungles, and the dao is as indispensable a domestic instrument to them as a knife or an axe on all occasions of life.

3. The importation of arms and powder has not, to my knowledge, been ever made to a greater extent than is necessary for the use and amusement of the agricultural population, and I see no reason whatever to restrict it.

I have, &c.

F. JENKINS.

Inclosure 258 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Arracan to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Akyab, October 20, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 5th instant, drawing my attention to Sections 18 to 22 of Act XXVIII of 1857, and directing me to state to what extent it would be advisable, in my opinion, that the provisions of those sections should be carried out in this province.

2. In reply, I have the honor to state, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that by Act XXX of 1854, section 11, the import and export of arms, ammunition, and sulphur were prohibited into or from this province, and the Commissioner, by letter dated 9th of March, 1853, from the Secretary to the Government of India, addressed to W. Grey, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and forwarded from your office to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, by memorandum dated 12th idem, was instructed to refuse all licenses for the time; again by letter dated 29th December, 1855, from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, with inclosures, the Commissioner was directed to use every means in his power to prevent the export of sulphur from Arracan into Ava, and the surest means for stopping the export to Ava of arms, ammunition, or sulphur, being to prevent the importation of those articles into this province, the Commissioner issued strict orders prohibiting the export and import and sale of those articles, so that, in fact, Sections 18, 19, and 20 are, and in reality have been, in full force, in the Province of Arracan since 1855, with the exception of the penalty, which I am of opinion should also be enforced.

3. With regard to Section 21, of course the Government may exempt any person from the provisions of Sections 18 and 19, but, as regards this province, I would recommend no exemptions whatever being made.

4. Lastly, with reference to Section 22, I also recommended that the provisions contained in it be enforced in Arracan, allowing respectable parties to have, for their own private use, a reasonable quantity either of arms or ammunition for sporting or protecting themselves; but all military stores and ammunition and sulphur to be confiscated, and the penalty to be enforced.

I have, &c.

G. VERNER.

\* Powder, like every other manufacture for the old Government, was carried on by forced labor, that is, by assigned Bykes.—F. JENKINS, Commissioner.

## Inclosure 259 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Superintendent of Cachar to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Cachar, October 21, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, calling my attention to Sections 18 to 22 of Act XXVIII of 1857.

2. In reply, I have the honor to state, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that there is no gunpowder manufactured in this district; and that I do not think, were the whole of the bazars searched, that five seers of sulphur would be found in the country.

3. Under these circumstances, the necessity to extend the provisions of these sections of the Act to Cachar is not very great. Section 19 might, for safety's sake, be enforced, when any danger was apprehended, and the Magistrate be authorized to prevent the passage of sulphur from the westward to Munipore and Burmah, should a trade ever arise in that direction.

I have, &c.

R. STEWART.

## Inclosure 260 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Bhaugulpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Bhaugulpore, October 22, 1857.*

IN reply to your letter of the 5th instant, I have the honor to state that I consider it will be enough to enforce merely Section 22 of Act XXVIII in the zillahs of this division.

There is no great sale for sulphur in any district; and the powder made, which is chiefly in Monghyr, is of a very inferior description.

I have, &c.

G. U. YULE.

## Inclosure 261 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Patna, October 26, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, calling on me to state to what extent the provisions of Sections 18 to 22 of Act XXVIII of 1857 should be enforced in the districts of this division.

2. Sulphur is almost exclusively used for the purpose of manufacturing gunpowder. The quantity required for medicinal and other uses is very trifling. It is necessary that we should prevent the manufacture of gunpowder for the future in these provinces as much as possible; I would therefore apply the provisions of the sections mentioned to the districts of this division to this extent, that no person should be allowed to have in his possession, during the year, more than five maunds of sulphur; that he should not sell more than one seer of sulphur during that period to the same individual; and that he should keep an account-book, in which should be exhibited dealings in this article, and the persons to whom he has sold it.

3. Sulphur being imported by sea into this country, the Government have the power of preventing the introduction of any large quantity, except on their own account; and this power ought, I think, to be rigidly exercised.

4. I trust the other sections of Act XXVIII of 1857 may be speedily extended to the districts of this division.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

## Inclosure 262 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Cuttack to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Cuttack, December 27, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 5th instant, inquiring to what extent and on what condition it is advisable, in my opinion, that the provisions of Sections 18 to 22 of Act XXVIII of 1857 should be introduced into the districts of the Cuttack Division.

2. It is certain that the quantity of sulphur in the hands of private dealers is, comparatively trifling, and not more than is required for local purposes; also, that the gunpowder has hitherto been manufactured solely for local consumption.

3. During the recent disturbances in other parts of India, the districts of this division, and all of the tributary mehals, have continued in a state of profound tranquillity, and there is no reason to suppose that the peace will not remain undisturbed.

4. In so far, therefore, as these districts only are concerned, there does not appear to be any urgent necessity for the prohibition or introduction of any rules for regulating the sale of sulphur.

5. Viewing the matter in a more extended point of view, it is reasonable to believe that supplies of sulphur, or of gunpowder, may be indented for from these districts, if exempted from the operation of prohibitory rules in force elsewhere.

6. If, on this consideration, the Government should determine to introduce the sections of the Act referred to, into the Cuttack districts, it will suffice, I think, to authorize the Magistrate to grant licenses to respectable dealers, permitting the sale of sulphur in small quantities, say not more than half a seer, to each person, on condition of accounting for all deliveries, and never having in possession at one time above three maunds.

7. It will be necessary to give licenses, because, otherwise, the sale of sulphur for medical purposes, or for gunpowder, required by huntsmen, or for fireworks, would be put an entire stop to, and occasion inconvenience.

8. In regard to Section 22, which refers to the possession of ammunition, or other military stores, and sulphur, in greater quantities than are necessary for private use, I believe that many of the Rajahs, and principal zemindars, have gunpowder, and bullets, and cannon of old and imperfect manufacture. One instance was recently before me, in which 25 cart-loads of gunpowder were discovered at Coojung, on the death of the late Rajah, about a year ago; while, lately, a further quantity of about 20 maunds of gunpowder, 3,450 bullets, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  maunds of sulphur, have been found, which the present Rajah had failed to report.

9. These two Rajahs, and the others referred to, have never shown any inclination to rebel; but it seems altogether wrong policy to allow of private persons retaining military stores in this way; and I am of opinion that they should be compelled to intimate having them in possession, and to give them up, and would, therefore, recommend the introduction of Section 22, at least.

I have, &amp;c.

G. F. COCKBURN.

## Inclosure 263 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Dacca to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Dacca, October 30, 1857.

ON receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, I requested the Magistrates of this division to favor me with their opinions as to the conditions on which the provisions of Sections 18 to 22 should be carried out in their respective districts.

2. These I have not yet received; but I observe that the sections in question have been extended to the whole of Bengal, with conditions which appear to me to be in very way sufficient.

I have, &amp;c.

C. T. DAVIDSON.



## Inclosure 264 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Chittagong to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir, Chittagong, November 5, 1857.  
I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 5th ultimo, and to state, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the provisions under which Sections 18 to 22 of Act XXVIII of 1857 have been since extended to all the districts of the Lower Provinces will hold good in the districts of this division. There is no necessity for making any special exception in their favour.

I have, &c.  
C. CHAPMAN.

## Inclosure 265 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Rajshahye to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir, Rajshahye, November 28, 1857.  
IN reply to your letter of the 5th ultimo, I have the honor to state that the sale of sulphur in this division is very limited, being confined to small quantities for medical purposes, fireworks, and making the coarse gunpowder, used by Shikarces, for shooting wild animals.

2. There seems, therefore, to be no occasion for carrying out the provisions of Sections 18 and 19 of Act XXVIII of 1857 in any of the districts, further than by requiring the dealers to give notice to the Magistrate of the quantity in their possession, from time to time, with a view to the enforcement of section 19 in case of necessity.

3. There seem to be no persons in this part of the country who possess ammunition or military stores in greater quantities than can be considered reasonable for private use.

I have, &c.  
F. GOULDSBURY.

## Inclosure 266 in No. 1.

STATEMENT of Arms sold in the District of Monghyr, during the months of May, June, and July, 1857.

Description of Arms.	Number sold.			To whom sold.			Destination.		
	Imported	Country made.	Total.	Europeans	Zemindars of Bengal.	Other persons.	For local use.	For use in Bengal.	For the Upper Provinces.
<b>Chouki Laldarwa Za :—</b>									
Muskets .. .. .	..	2	2	..	..	2	2		
Pistols . . . . .	..	3	3	2	..	1			
<b>Thanah Tegrah :—</b>									
Swords . . . . .	1	8	9	..	1	8	8		
<b>Monghyr :—</b>									
Muskets .. . . .	..	3	3	3	..	..			
Fowling-pieces . . . . .	..	3	3	1	..	2			
Pistols . . . . .	..	7	7	..	..	7			
Swords . . . . .	..	4	4	3	..	1			

*Monghyr Magistracy, September 19, 1857.*

W. TUCKER,  
Magistrate and Collector.

## Inclosure 267 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Fort William, October 21, 1857.*

I AM directed to request that the statement of arms sold in Calcutta during the months of May, June, and July 1857, called for in this office letter dated the 25th of July last, and promised in the second paragraph of your reply dated the 27th idem, may be furnished immediately with an explanation of the cause of delay.

I have, &c.

R. B. CHAPMAN.

## Inclosure 268 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

Sir,

*Fort William, October 27, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to call your attention to my letter of the 28th of July last, and to request that you will immediately submit the statement therein required, with an explanation of the cause of delay in its submission.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 269 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Calcutta, October 31, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 28th July and of the 27th instant, calling for a statement of arms sold in Calcutta during the months of May, June, and July 1857.

2. This statement, which I now beg to forward, the returns for which I have done my utmost to procure correctly, I have hitherto hesitated to submit, because it does not, I am afraid, approximate even to the actual number of arms sold.

3. The difficulties I have had to encounter, in procuring these returns, have been great. With regard to imported arms, after procuring from the Custom-house the names of importers, I found that they had, in many cases, sold portions of an importation to various dealers, by whom they had again been subdivided, and so on, till it was impossible to discover to whom the arms imported had been sold for actual use.

4. One firm, which deals extensively in arms, informed me that it would take three months to examine their books and give a correct account. They were in the habit of putting up muskets, &c., to sale by auction, to try the market, then withdraw them, and continue this till the price was sufficiently high.

5. The small native dealers I found kept no books at all, and their accounts were of such a strange description that I could make nothing out of them.

6. I have, therefore, been obliged to take for granted the statements of the various dealers in arms from which to frame the accompanying statement, which must, consequently, be most incorrect.

7. I may add that, in endeavouring to make up a proper return, every gunmaker's shop in Calcutta has been visited, over and over again, by the police, and that a variety of facts regarding the importation and sale of arms been procured, one of which was that, during the three months in question, not nearly so many arms were sold as in the last quarter of 1856.

8. I take this opportunity of stating that not a single musket or other firearm has been sold, by any small native dealer, during the last three months, without my special permission being given in each case.

I have, &c.

S. WAUCHOPE.

## Inclosure 270 in No. 1.

STATEMENT of Arms sold in Calcutta during the months of May, June, and July, 1857.

Description of Arms.	Number sold.			To whom sold.			Destination.		
	Imported.	Country made.	Total.	Europeans.	Zemindars.	Other persons.	For local use.	For use in Bengal.	For the Upper Provinces.
Muskets .. .. .	380 <sup>+</sup>	194 <sup>§</sup>	574						
Matchlocks .. .. .									
Rifles .. .. .	76	..	76						
Fowling pieces .. .. .	176	..	176	..		..	..	¶	
Pistols .. .. .	476	317	793						
Swords   .. .. .	168†	179	349						
Pikes, &c. .. .. .	800‡	29	829						

S. WAUCHOPE, Commissioner of Police.

Calcutta Police Office, October 31, 1857.

## Inclosure 271 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Magistrate of Monghyr.

Sir,

Fort William, October 31, 1857.

WITH reference to the statement furnished by you on the 19th ultimo relative to the sale of arms in your district during the months of May, June, and July last, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to forward, with as little delay as possible, for transmission to the Supreme Government, a further statement of arms sold in Monghyr up to the end of last month.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 272 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Magistrate of Howrah.

Sir,

Fort William, October 31, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter dated the 4th of August last, reporting on the sale of arms in your district during the months of May, June, and July last, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to forward, with as little delay as possible, for transmission to the Supreme Government, a further report of arms sold in Howrah up to the end of last month.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

210 of these muskets were "returned stores from the Crimea."

+ 42 of these swords were "returned stores from the Crimea."

† 800 pike-heads were sold by Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co., to a native dealer, who paid for them, but to this time has not removed them from the Exchange godowns, this buyer having no sale for them. 800 pikes were found in the hands of a native dealer, who purchased them from the Arsenal; these have been sent into Fort William.

§ These muskets are, for the most part, made from condemned barrels or locks, sold from the arsenal of Fort William.

¶ These were mostly made from condemned barrels, (see remarks above).

‡ This information cannot be furnished. The European dealers say that a very small proportion was sold, to natives.

## Inclosure 273 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 7, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 21st ultimo, calling for the immediate submission of the return of arms, &c., sold in Calcutta, Monghyr, and other places subordinate to this Government, required by your letter of the 25th of July last.

2. In reply, I am directed to forward the statement in question, drawn up in the prescribed form. This statement exhibits only the sale of arms in Calcutta and Monghyr, the returns from the Twenty-four Pergunnahs and Howrah having been submitted blank.

3. The Officiating Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs has reported that, from a strict inquiry made by the police, it appears that there are no places in the suburbs where sales of arms, of any kind, are effected, and there are five shops for cleaning arms of all sorts.

4. In Howrah, also, there are no shops where arms are sold, and only one in which they are repaired; this shop was found to contain some twenty-five or thirty guns; swords, &c., for the most part, unserviceable. The Magistrate reports that should he discover any concealment of, or secret dealing in, arms, he will not fail to report to Government.

5. In compliance with the request for an explanation of the cause of delay in the submission of the statement now transmitted, I am directed to state that, on receipt of your letter, the officers named in the margin were written to,\* to supply the requisite information, but it was not until the 2nd instant, and after his attention had been again called to the subject, that the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta sent in his reply, in which the following reasons were given for his apparently tardy compliance with the requisition addressed to him:—

“This statement, which I now beg to forward, the returns for which I have done my utmost to procure correctly, I have hitherto hesitated to submit, because it does not, I am afraid, approximate even to the actual number of arms sold.

“The difficulties I have had to encounter in procuring these returns have been great. With regard to imported arms, after procuring from the Custom-house the names of importers, I found that they had, in many cases, sold portions of an importation to various dealers, by whom they had again been subdivided, and so on, till it was impossible to discover to whom the arms imported had been sold for actual use.

“One firm, who deals extensively in arms, informed me that it would take three months to examine their books and give a correct account. They were in the habit of putting up muskets, &c., to sale by auction, to try the market, then withdraw them, and continue this till the price was sufficiently high.

“I have, therefore, been obliged to take for granted the statements of the various dealers in arms from which to frame the accompanying statement, which must, consequently, be most incorrect.

“I may add that, in endeavouring to make up a proper return, every gunmaker's shop in Calcutta has been visited, over and over again, by the police, and that a variety of facts regarding the importation and sale of arms been procured, one of which was that, during the three months in question, not nearly so many arms were sold as in the last quarter of 1856.

“I take this opportunity of stating that not a single musket or other fire-arm has been sold by any small native dealer during the last three months, without my special permission being given in each case.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

\* The Magistrates of Monghyr, Howrah, and Twenty-four Pergunnahs, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

## Inclosure 274 in No. 1.

STATEMENT of Arms sold during the months of May, June, and July, 1857.

Description of Arms.	Number sold.			To whom sold.			Destination. <sup>1</sup>		
	Imported	Country made.	Total	European.	Zemindars.	Other persons.	For local use.	For use in Bengal.	For the Upper Provinces.
<b>In Calcutta :</b>									
Muskets .. .. .	380*	194§	574						
Matchlocks .. .. .									
Rifles .. .. .	76	..	76						
Fowling-pieces .. .. .	176	..	176						
Pistols .. .. .	476	317§	793			..	..		
Swords .. .. .	168†	179	349						
Pikes, &c .. .. .	800‡	29	829						
<b>In Monghyr :—</b>									
Muskets .. .. .	..	5	5	3	..	2	2		
Matchlocks .. .. .									
Rifles .. .. .									
Fowling-pieces .. .. .	..	3	3	1	.	2			
Pistols .. .. .	..	10	10	2	..	6			
Swords .. .. .	1	12	13	3	1	9	9		
Pikes, &c. .. .. .	..								

## Inclosure 275 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 3, 1857.

THE Secret Committee having directed that the Court of Directors be furnished with authentic intelligence respecting Europeans, whether belonging to the East India Company's Service or not, who may be killed or wounded by the hands of rebels, I am directed by the Governor-General in Council, to request that his Honor will henceforward cause such a return to be made, for submission to the Court, according to the annexed form :—

Name.	Designation.	Place.	Date.	Circumstances under which the Murder took place.

\* Of these 210 were "returned stores from the Crimea."

† Of these 42 were "returned stores from the Crimea."

‡ These were sold by Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co, to a native dealer, who paid for them but has not removed them, having no sale for them. Eight hundred others were found in the hands of another native dealer, who purchased them from the arsenal, and these have been sent into Fort William.

§ These, for the most part, are made from condemned barrels or locks, sold from the arsenal of Fort William.

|| This information cannot be furnished. The European dealers say that a very small proportion was sold to natives.

2. With respect to past transactions, I am to request that his Honor will collect, from the best available sources, as complete a statement as can be procured, of those who have fallen, specifying the place, and the date at which the death is known, or supposed to have taken place. Though this statement is to be made as complete as possible, still whatever information his Honor may have, should be sent into Government immediately, for transmission to the Court by the next mail, without waiting until the report can be made complete.

I have, &c.

G. F. EDMONSTONE.

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Inclosure 276 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 7, 1857.*

IN compliance with the requisition contained in your letter dated the 3rd instant, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you the accompanying return, prepared in accordance with the form prescribed, of Europeans in the Lower Provinces, who have been killed and wounded by the rebels during the present disturbances

2. The information contained in this return is all that this office is at present able to afford.

3. Corresponding returns will be called for from the local authorities, and a more complete list furnished hereafter

I have, &c

A. R. YOUNG

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Inclosure 277 in No. 1

List of Europeans Killed or Wounded by the hands of rebels in the Lower Provinces.

Name.	Designation.	Killed or Wounded	Place	Date.	Circumstances under which the murder took place.
Sir Norman Leslie	Adjutant 5th Irregular Cavalry	Killed	Rohnee, in the Southal gannah	12th June ..	While sitting together in front of the mess bungalow, a sudden rush was made at them by three men of the regiment with naked swords. Sir Norman Leslie was disabled by the first blow. Major Macdonald had two cuts on his head, and Dr. Grant received one on the arm, and another on the leg. They both defended themselves with chairs, and succeeded in driving off their assailants. Sir Norman was fearfully wounded, and died shortly after.
Major J. Macdonald	Attached to ditto	Wounded	Ditto	" "	
Assistant-Surgeon N. I. Grant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" "	
Assistant-Surgeon R. Lyell	Assistant to the Opium Agent, Patna	Killed	Patna	3rd July	In the disturbances at Patna on the night of the 3rd July Dr. Lyell, while riding in front of his men to attack the rebels, was shot to the ground.
Major J. G. Holmes and Mrs. Holmes	Commanding 12th Irregular Cavalry	Ditto	Sagowlee	23rd July	While taking their evening drive, both were killed by the mutineers of the 12th Irregular Cavalry.
Assistant-Surgeon H. S. Garner, Mrs. Garner, and child	12th Irregular Cavalry	Ditto	Ditto	"	The mutineers, after killing Major Holmes, proceeded to the doctor's bungalow, forced it open, murdered the doctor, his wife, and one child, and then set fire to it; one child, a little girl, escaped notice, and was taken care of by the telegraphist.
Mr. E. Bennett	Deputy-Postmaster	Ditto	Ditto	24th July	Murdered by the mutineers of the same regiment.
Lieutenant H. C. A. Cooper	Commanding detachment 32nd Native Infantry	Ditto	Deoghur	9th October	Killed by the mutineers of the 32nd Native Infantry at Deoghur.
Mr. R. L. Ronald	Assistant Commissioner, Deoghur	Ditto	Ditto	"	Ditto.
Mrs. J. W. Garstin	Deputy-Magistrate, Buxar	Wounded	Ditto	"	While accompanying the force to relieve Arrah.

## Inclosure 278 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioners of Patna, Bhaugulpore, Chota Nagpore, and Assam.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 11, 1857.*

THE Government of India has desired to be furnished, for the information of the Board of Directors, with correct intelligence, respecting Europeans, whether belonging to the Government service or not, who have been, or may be, killed or wounded by the hands of rebels, and I am directed to request that you will henceforward, from time to time, report any such casualties, which may occur in your division, in the annexed form,\* and that you will submit a report of past occurrences at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 279 in No. 1.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Governor-General of India in Council in the Financial Department, under date November 5, 1857.*

READ the undermentioned papers on the subject of the payment of the salaries of officers and establishments, whose employment in the Civil Department has ceased, in consequence of the mutinies.

Financial Department notification, dated 28th August 1857.

Extract from the proceedings of this Government in the Foreign Department, dated 23rd September, 1857.

Financial Department order, dated 1st October 1857.

Letter from the Civil Auditor, Fort William, dated the 6th October 1857.

Extract from the proceedings of this Government in the Military Department, dated the 24th October 1857.

*Resolution*—On the 28th August last, this Government passed certain rules in respect of the payment of the salaries of officers and establishments whose employment in the Civil Department has ceased, in consequence of the mutinies.

In September following, Ram Chunder Pakiassee, head-clerk, Deputy-Commissioners Office, Zillah Poonah, in Oude, submitted an application for permission to draw his salary, under the above-mentioned rules, from the Treasury at Allahabad, where he had fled for safety.

In forwarding this application to the Civil Auditor, Fort William, for disposal, the Government inquired what steps were taken by him, previous to auditing such cases, in order to ensure Government against the risk of over-payment.

The Civil Auditor stated, in reply: "My practice is, in auditing the salary bills of officers and establishments whose employment in the Civil Department has ceased, in consequence of the mutiny, to require from covenanted and uncovenanted officers, who receive their appointments direct from Government, a certificate, on honor, stating the date up to which they have drawn their salary together with a guarantee to refund any amount that may be (when free communication will be restored in the disturbed districts) ascertained to have been overpaid. In the case of ministerial officers, such as clerks, mohurrers, overseers of roads, &c., a statement from a covenanted officer, certifying as to the identity of the parties, together with a guarantee to the above effect, signed by two respectable persons, is required before passing their salary bills."

On the 24th ultimo, another application was submitted from one Bhuggobutty Churu Chattargie, calling himself a sircar of the 10th Regiment Oude Irregular Infantry, which mutinied in June last, and soliciting payment of his salary, under the rules of the 28th August, 1857.

Name.	Designation.	Place.	Date.	Circumstances under which the Murder took place.



The Governor-General in Council observed that though the Oude Irregular Infantry has been treated, in account, as a Civil Corps, the rules of the 28th August, last, were not intended to apply to the establishments of such corps. Those orders apply (as a rule) to the incumbents of purely civil offices and their establishments, and it is only in certain cases, that they have been applied to officers holding staff appointments in the Military and Public Works Department. The establishments of Civil Corps, may, with propriety, be separately provided for in the Military Department.

With regard to the incumbents of purely civil offices, and their establishments, his Lordship in Council is of opinion, that in order to guard against arrears of salary being paid to parties disaffected towards the Government, it is necessary that the Civil Auditor, in addition to the precautions noticed above, should, in every case, in which a native is an applicant (whether such native be of the class contemplated in Rule 2, or in Rule 4 of the Rules of the 28th August 1857), require a certificate of good conduct from a covenanted officer, to the effect that he can state from his own knowledge, or after a special inquiry, that no suspicion attaches to the applicant, of his having in any way been implicated in the rebellion.

Inclosure 280 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Fort William, October 26, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 5th instant, with inclosures, and to state that the removal of the telegraph office at Raneegunge, from its present site to the immediate proximity of the railway terminus, has already been sanctioned.

I have, &c.

CECIL BEADON.

Inclosure 281 in No. 1.

*Seeb Chunder Nundy to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

October 29, 1857.

WITH reference to your docket dated the 26th instant, I have the honor to state that as there has been some difficulty in procuring any building at all suitable for a telegraph office at Raneegunge, the Deputy Superintendent, Electric Telegraph, Bengal, has been requested to remove the office at once from Mungulpore, and establish it temporarily in a tent.

I have, &c.

SEEB CHUNDER NUNDY,

*In charge of Office of the Officiating Superintendent  
of the Electric Telegraph in India.*

Inclosure 282 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 6, 1857.

IN returning Brigadier Horsford's letter to the address of the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army, received with your demi-official letter of yesterday's date, I am directed to request that the Lieutenant-Governor will be pleased to issue the necessary orders for carrying out at once the proposal therein contained for pulling down the sepoy's huts at Raneegunge, which are in a ruinous condition, and erecting instead mat huts sufficient to accommodate a regiment of European soldiers.

I have, &c.

W. E. BAKER, Colonel.

## Inclosure 283 in No. 1.

*Brigadier Horsford to the Deputy Quartermaster-General, Calcutta.*

Sir,

*Raneegunge, November 4, 1857:*

I HAVE the honor to report that there is accommodation ready for 2,000 men; in the mat barracks for 1,000, and tents for the remainder. The Commissariat Department is also prepared to provision the troops.

I wish you would bring to the notice of Major-General Sir R. Garrett, K.C.B., that in the middle of the station at Raneegunge there are about six native barracks, built for some sepoys during the Sonthal insurrection, in the highest ground, and occupying a considerable space, in fact, sufficient, with the ground in front of it, to encamp a regiment of Infantry. These barracks are in a ruinous state; a receptacle for filth of all sorts, and, in fact, a nuisance as they now stand.

If the Major-General would obtain the sanction of Government for their being removed, it would leave us ample space (which we have not at present) should lines be required for a Dragoon regiment, which I understand is contemplated.

It would also be much better if mat barracks could be built on the ground, the same sort as the one already erected for one regiment, as it would economize space and be much more comfortable for the men in every respect, being cooler in the day and warmer at night. They could be erected very quickly by the executive officer, Mr. Rooke, who is a smart active man, and understands his work well.

Should the Major-General approve of what I suggest, I wish he would kindly represent it to Government at once, without the usual forms of sending it through different Departments, which only occasions delay, when every day is precious.

I have, &amp;c.

R. HORSFORD, *Brigadier,*  
*Commanding at Raneegunge.*

## Inclosure 284 in No. 1.

*Narrative of Events.*

DURING the week ending on the 14th of November, the public peace remained unbroken throughout the Lower Provinces of Bengal, except in some places in the Chota Nagpore Division, and in Tuppah Beloonjah, in the District of Behar.

2. *Patna Division.*—The rumours of contemplated disturbances in the city of Patna have died away. They appear to have originated entirely from the desire of one party of intriguers to injure another, and the precautions taken by the Commissioner to prevent any breach of the peace, seem to have put an end to them. Some of these measures were still in operation at the end of the week. The opium godown continued garrisoned by a party of about forty Sikhs, and the steamer "Jumna" lay just below it, with the "Patna" laying about a mile farther down, off one of the principal ghauts.

3. It was reported by the Deputy Magistrate of Sherghotty that Baboo Bhan Pertab Sing, a relative and adherent of Umer Sing, had crossed the Soane from Rhotas, towards the end of October, with a number of rebel sepoys, and plundered the zemindars of Tuppah Beloonjah, returning the next day to Rhotas. In forwarding this report, the Commissioner urged the expediency of driving out the band of rebels under Umeer Sing, then infesting Rhotas, and a copy of this representation was forwarded to the Government of India, with the remark that an expedition against these insurgents would doubtless appear, to the Governor-General in Council a work of considerable importance, and well worthy of being undertaken, as soon as still more important affairs should permit of its being undertaken with the assistance of European troops and guns.

1. On the 12th of November the Magistrate of Shuhabad reported that that district appeared to be resuming its former state of tranquillity, and that Umeer Sing was stated to have been wholly deserted by his rabble, and to have joined the 32nd mutineers in Chynepore. This latter intelligence was communicated also by the Deputy Magistrate of Sherghotty, who reported by telegraph that the two detachments of the 32nd had been joined by Umeer Sing and his party, adding that large bodies of mutineers and rebels were said to be collecting in Palamow and Bridyghur, and among the hills south of Rhotas.

5. The Ranee of Tikaree was reported, upon good authority, to have been raising men armed with firelocks. She was known to have four cannons mounted on one of the

gates of her fortress, and three jingals, and was said to have others concealed. It was also reported that she was making powder, and increasing her stock of arms. These proceedings seeming to be of a suspicious character, the Commissioner called upon her to submit an immediate explanation of her conduct, and without hinting that he suspected her of any disaffection to the State, but affecting to believe her preparations were directed against a Begum with whom she is at enmity, warned her against resorting to any violent measures. Mr. Samuells recommends a detachment of troops being sent to, and retained at, Gya, until matters are satisfactorily settled, and the extension of Section 26 of Act XXVIII of 1857, to the districts of his division, so as to give him a ground for demanding the surrender of the Ranees' guns, without appearing to aim the measure exclusively at her.

6. The fight at Dunchooah, on the 6th instant, when Captain Rattray came up with the mutineers of the 32nd Regiment, was a very obstinate one, the enemy being strongly posted, and defending their position with great vigour. Their loss amounted to sixteen men killed, and fifteen, including a subadar, severely wounded, besides others wounded in a less degree. The loss on our side was also heavy, consisting of eight men killed, including Lieutenant Boyd, and seventeen wounded. On the morning after the encounter the party of Sikhs, with Mr. Wake, joined Captain Rattray, and a pursuit was commenced but soon abandoned, intelligence having been received that the sepoys had, by a tremendous march of upwards of forty miles immediately after the engagement, placed themselves entirely out of the reach of their pursuers. Mr. Wake had returned to Arrah, and Captain Rattray to Dehree.

7. In the districts to the north of the Ganges, the insurgents were reported to have assembled in large numbers under Reet Bhunwar Sing, a relative of Koor Sing, for the purpose of attacking the Mohowla Rajah, who has remained faithful to Government, but they lost heart on the advance of the Sewan brigade to Mirwah, and are said to have dispersed. On the 11th November, a telegraphic message was sent to the Commissioner, authorizing the march of the brigade and the Goorkhas still further on, if necessary, towards the Goruckpore District, but an intimation having been subsequently received from the Government of the Central Provinces, to the effect that that Government was not in a position at present to co-operate in that direction, the Commissioner of Patna was cautioned, on the 13th instant, not to allow the force to advance too far, and on no account beyond Selimpore.

8. The principal leaders of the rebels in Goruckpore at present, are Mahomed Hoossein and Mosumuff Khan, the latter a prisoner released from the district jail. They were reported to have thirteen guns with them, of which two are at Medo, two at Buarnil, and the rest at Goruckpore. The fighting men with Mahomed Hoossein have been computed at 5,000 or 6,000 in number, besides a rabble equally numerous. There are also about 700 mutineers with Reet Bhunwar Sing, but many of these people were reported to be deserting their chiefs in consequence of the arrival of the European troops and the Goorkhas on the frontier.

9. A Brahmin having been detected in the camp of the Naval Brigade with seditious letters, one of them intimating that if the Magistrate of Chuprah could be killed it would probably be a good means of exciting a disturbance, was tried by a court-martial and sentenced to be shot.

10. The proposition of Shah Kubeer-ood-deen that he should be permitted to raise a body of 200 or 300 men for the purpose of apprehending Umeer Sing, which was referred to Lieutenant Stanton and Mr. Baker for their opinion, has not been supported by either of those officers. They both object to the duty being entrusted to any private individual; and one of them, Lieutenant Stanton, does not think that it would be advisable to supply arms to a body of men thus raised, as they would not succeed in getting possession of Rhotas if they met with the slightest resistance, and might lose a portion of their arms, which would fall into the hands of the enemy. If a military force should not be available for the service, they recommended a party of sowars being raised under the immediate superintendence of the officers of Government.

11. The Commissioner submitted a report from Mr. Wake, explaining that he did not succeed in preventing the mutineers of the 32nd Regiment from crossing the Soane, in consequence of having to wait at Arrah for the orders of Captain Rattray, in compliance with the instructions he had received from Mr. Samuells. It appears, however, that Mr. Wake had misunderstood the instructions of Mr. Samuells, who had merely directed him to take the necessary measures in communication with Captain Rattray.

12. The districts of the Bhangulpore, Rajshahye, Burdwan, Nuddea, Dacca, Chittagong, and Cuttack Divisions remained perfectly tranquil throughout the week under report.

13. *Bhaugulpore Division*.—The number of felonies in the district of Monghyr was still on the increase, owing to the great scarcity which had been prevailing in it for some time.

14. A hundred Europeans, trained under the superintendence of the officers of the Calcutta police, were sent up on the 12th instant for employment in the district of Purneah.

15. *Rajshahye Division*.—The accounts from Jelpigoree were satisfactory. The sepoy of the 73rd Regiment, whose conduct was noticed in the last narrative, having named one jemadar and four other sepoy, as privy to a plot in which he was implicated himself, the men thus pointed out have been expelled from the corps and from cantonments, and dispatched through the police, thannah by thannah, to their homes.

16. About 120 Goorkha recruits had joined the regiment, and 80 more were shortly expected. The Commissioner intimated his opinion that the number was too small for checking any disposition to revolt on the part of the old sepoy, and that Colonel Sherer should be authorized to raise 500 of them.

17. In the Pubna District considerable excitement was caused by a rumor that a regiment was about to march through it, and many persons removed their women, carts, and cattle into the interior, and provisions were hardly procurable for some days in the bazaar. The alarm was increased, it seems, on the receipt, by the Judicial Magistrate, of a requisition from the officer commanding a detachment of Her Majesty's Royal Horse Artillery for bread and meat for the detachment, which it was stated would reach Pubna on the 13th instant. The detachment was proceeding up by steamer, and the name of the Pubna station had evidently been erroneously inserted in the notice for that of Comercolly in the Pubna District, where the steamers touch for coal. Mr. Ravenshaw has used every endeavour to re-assure the people.

18. Messrs. D. Storm and A. Battersbey were appointed Honorary Magistrates in the Pubna District.

19. *Burdwan Division*.—It was intimated to the Commissioner of the Burdwan division that his report on the services performed and the offers of service tendered by the Maharajah of Burdwan, in connection with the present disturbances, had been perused by the Lieutenant-Governor with much satisfaction.

20. *Naddea Division*.—In anticipation of the approval of the Supreme Government, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the expenditure of 40 rupees per mensem on account of the pay of the 10 extra burkundauzes temporarily entertained by the Deputy Magistrate of Catwa for the purpose of watching all suspicious boats passing down the River Bhagiruttee.

21. *The Town of Calcutta*.—The streets of Calcutta being full of soldiers and sailors, the Commissioner of the Calcutta police reported that he had attached, to each of his police sergeants, a number of extra European constables to assist them in keeping the peace.

22. The Government of India, in the Military Department, having requested the return to the arsenal of the two 6-pounder guns which were lent to the Commissioner of police in August last, and the Commissioner having thereupon strongly urged the necessity of his keeping them at present for drilling the parties of European seamen, now being organized for service in the interior of the country, the permission of the Military Department has been solicited for their being retained by Mr. Wauchope.

23. *Dacca Division*.—The sailors on duty at Dacca, having been removed into the Mitford Hospital under the orders of the Commissioner, and Mr. Forbes, an English resident of Dacca, having represented to Government that the arrangement was an objectionable one, the Commissioner submitted an explanation, at the requisition of Government, satisfactorily showing that the arrangement which had been made was the best and the only one that could have been made under the circumstances, and that it was adopted in consultation with the Magistrate of the district and the officers commanding the detachment.

24. *Chittagong Division*.—The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division was authorized to grant certificates in lieu of passports to the up-country cloth merchants settled at Chittagong, to enable them to proceed to Calcutta, for the purpose of making their annual purchases, without being stopped or molested on the road.

25. In passing a bill for the pay of 62 men enlisted at Noakhally, in the new police corps raised for that district, it was intimated to the Commissioner that these levies should not exceed 200 men for each of the districts in the division, and that upon that number being completed, a return should be furnished to Government showing from what classes the recruits have been drawn.

26. The Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Noakhally was informed that the

arms and ammunition for the district had been delivered to Syandeen Chuprasie, the person deputed by him to receive them.

27. In submitting his weekly report of the state of the district, the Joint-Magistrate mentioned a rumour of the advent of two strange priests in the district, who were said to be inducing persons to become Christians. He intimated his intention of ascertaining the particulars of the matter without delay.

28. *Cuttack Division*.—An intimation was received from the Supreme Government approving of the Lieutenant-Governor's having refused to grant a passport to Rajah Guddadhur Narain Bhung, of Killah Kinjore in Cuttack, for a large number of followers to accompany him to Purulea.

29. *Chota Nagpore Division*.—Towards the end of October, disturbances of a serious nature were reported by the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to have broken out in Palamow. A large number of Cheroes and Khywars, the aborigines of Palamow, were stated to have assembled and plundered the towns of Shabpore and Chainpore, and a body of Boghtahs, about 500 strong, led by two brothers named Petumber Sahee and Lillamber Sahee, Illakadars of Tuppa Chujmoo Lameea, to have pillaged Lesliegunge and other villages, and committed some murders. At the attack made on Chainpore, the insurgents, who were about 2,000 in number, were said to have been driven off by Thakoorea Rughooburdial Sing, against whom, on account of old enmities, their movement was stated to have been mainly directed. At Lesliegunge the Government thannah, Abkaree cutcherry, and a few horses belonging to private individuals, were burnt, but on hearing of the advance of Lieutenant Graham with a small party of troops, the Boghtahs, it was reported, lost heart and dispersed. The various zemindars, Lieutenant Graham wrote, had to all appearance kept entirely aloof from these outrages.

30. The Commissioner learnt subsequently, however, that the insurgents had not dispersed, but had only retreated into the jungles and hills of Sirgoojah; and a further letter from Lieutenant Graham of the 10th instant, reported the assemblage, for purposes of plunder, of from 2,000 to 4,000 men, headed by Petumber Shah at Ranchec, twenty-eight miles from Chainpore. Lieutenant Graham, having a small force of only 50 men, was quite unable to go in pursuit of the insurgents, and the Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, asked for and obtained the sanction of the Supreme Government to employ the Shekawattee Battalion in that quarter.

31. In the Sumbulpore district, Soorunder Saice, having escaped on the night of the 31st October from the station where he was at large on parole, and his sympathisers having collected together in several places, Captain Knocker, the officer commanding the detachment of the 40th Madras Native Infantry, located at Sumbulpore, was directed by the Senior Assistant Commissioner to proceed against Khinda and Kolaberah, where the rebels had mustered in large numbers. Captain Knocker commenced his march on the 5th instant, successively visiting the villages of Jhinghattly, Sanson, Cuttnobagah, Soma-singah, Kurrecapallee, Kolaberah, Saher, and Khinda, returning to Sumbulpore on the 9th, after having burnt down the houses of the Ghoroteah of Kolaberah at that place, and of Soorunder Saice and Oodunt Saice, at Khinda, both of which he found deserted, but perforated with loopholes for firing through in every direction. It was believed that the rebels had dispersed, no assemblage of armed men having been met with any where except at Jhinghattly, where their number was concealed by the dense jungles in which they remained hidden, and where five or six of them were killed, including a near relation of the Ghoroteah of Kolaberah. Since then no events of any importance have occurred in the district. The exact whereabouts of Soorunder Saice and Oodunt Saice, and of their other two brothers, has not yet been discovered, but it is reported that they are still endeavouring to collect men.

32. The zemindar of Pachete has been secured without bloodshed, having surrendered himself to Colonel Forster on his approach towards his camp, with a wing of the Shekawattee Battalion; possession has also been taken of his fortress, with all the stores, arms, and warlike ammunition contained in it, among which were found four pieces of artillery, which have been spiked, and many maunds of gunpowder recently manufactured, which have all been blown up.

33. The arrest of this zemindar seems to have removed all fears of further disturbances in the district of Maunbhoom. A warrant for his detention has been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Commissioner has been directed to institute proceedings against him, being vested, for the purpose with the powers of a Commissioner, under Section 7 of Act XIV of 1857, in the districts of Maunbhoom and Singbhoom.

34. The Commissioner having reported the result of an inquiry, made by Captain Davies, into the conduct of certain zemindars of the Lohardugga District, who were suspected of having taken part with the mutineers of the Raughur Battalion, in acts of

rebellion against the State, was told that the trials of these persons should be proceeded with without any unnecessary delay, and that it appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor that, if their guilt should be established, nothing short of capital punishment would be adequate to the crimes charged against them.

35. The conclusion of the trial of the Chyebassa mutineers was reported. Of the 100 prisoners surrendered up by the Borahat Rajah, 43 were condemned to death and were hanged, 26 were sentenced to transportation for life, 5 to fourteen years' imprisonment, 19 to imprisonment for seven years, 3 for two years, and 2 acquitted; the remaining two (who are released convicts, and were yet in jail at the time of the mutiny), being under trial before the Commissioner for joining in the plunder of the Treasury, &c., after their release.

36. Seven persons were tried in the Hazareebaugh District, under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of September last, who were all sentenced to seven years' imprisonment each; and three persons were tried in the Lohardugga District, under the same Act during the month of October, of whom two were sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment, and one to imprisonment for seven years.

37. In the Singhbhum District, six persons were tried, under Act XVI of 1857, during the past week, of whom one was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment, and five to imprisonment for five years each.

38. *Assam, Arracan, Cachar, and Darjeeling.*—Everything remained quiet in the Provinces of Assam and Arracan, and at Cachar and Darjeeling.

39. A letter was received from the Governor-General's Agent on the North-Eastern Frontier, stating, in reply to the representations submitted by the Chairman of the Assam Company, regarding apprehended dangers on that frontier, that, in his opinion, there was not the slightest ground for supposing that the peace of the province was likely to be disturbed.

40. An intimation, received from the Military Department, that the Commissary of Ordnance had been directed to forward, by the first opportunity, one 12-pounder howitzer of three cwt., with carriage, and 200 rounds of ammunition, to the officer commanding the 2nd Assam Light Infantry at Gowhatty, was communicated to the Governor-General's Agent, North-East Frontier.

41. The Superintendent of Marine was informed that the Governor-General's Agent, North-East Frontier, had advanced one month's wages from the Luckimpore treasury to the men of the Naval Brigade stationed at Debrooghur.

42. *General subjects.*—Reports were received from the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police and the Commissioners of the Burdwan, Dacca, and Chittagong Divisions, as to the extent, and on what conditions, the provisions of sections 18 to 22 of Act XXVIII of 1857, might be carried out in the places subordinate to their control, and a letter was addressed to the Government of India in the Home Department, communicating the views of the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject.

43. A reference having been made by Mr. Money, the Government of India in the Military Department were solicited for orders as to the destination of the party of Yeomanry Cavalry that accompanied the detachment of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry in pursuit of the Rampore Haut mutineers.

44. The Military Department, having asked to be furnished with full information regarding the armed posts along the line of the Grand Trunk Road, and of all changes in their disposition which might be ordered from time to time, was furnished with an extract from the monthly return forwarded by Captain Rattray to the local Government, on the 2nd instant, showing the disposition on that date of the men under his command, and Captain Rattray was instructed to submit a copy of such returns in future direct to the Military Department, and to report to it all changes made in the posting of his men.

45. In reply to a reference made to the Government of India on the representation of the Superintendent of the Alipore jail, a letter was received from the Home Department intimating that the detachment of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment recently quartered at the Sudder Court, had been assigned as a guard for the Alipore jail.

46. The Commissary-General having pointed out the necessity of establishing cattle farms for the rearing of horned cattle for the use of the European troops henceforward to be located in the country, and the Supreme Government having asked for information as to the localities where such farms could be most conveniently establishment, the Commissioners of Patna, Bhaugulpore, and Rajshahye, were requested to report whether any suitable localities for their establishment were to be formed in the districts of their divisions.

47. In consequence of the stations of Taldangah and Fitcoorie having been reduced, and a new station established at Gya, and the transfer of Captain Forbes of the first-named



stage to the new station, Lieutenant Lucas, being no longer required at Fitcoorie, has been directed to place himself under Captain Grubb at Sherghotty, that officer having more work than he can get through alone.

48. Captain Robinson having been relieved by Lieutenant Haig at Armabad, has been removed to Raneegunge, where he will be employed in assisting Mr. Hampton in the supply department.

49. Major Jordan and Lieutenant Marsh, the officers in command of the detachments of Her Majesty's 34th Regiment, which have gone up by bullock train, have expressed their complete satisfaction with the arrangements made for the comfort of the men under their command.

50. The Director-General of Post Offices in India having represented the great inconvenience felt both by travellers and the assistants attached to the Post Office Department, in consequence of the continued occupation of the staging bungalows on the Grand Trunk Road by the officers employed at the several halting-places on the line, the Superintendent of Carriage, &c., has been directed to adopt immediate measures for remedying the evil complained of, by providing tents for the use of the subordinates of his department.

51. The Supreme Government in the Public Works Department having forwarded a copy of a letter, from the agent of the East India Railway Company, giving cover to a petition from one Gungadur Kurr, complaining of the scarcity of carts at the station of Panaghur, owing to the alleged oppressive measures of the Mofussil police, the Commissioner of Burdwan was requested to institute an inquiry into the matter, and submit an early report to Government.

52. Mr. T. Campbell, Deputy-Magistrate, attached to Colonel Fischer's moveable column, having suggested that the settlement of the accounts of cartmen, &c., should be made by the officers in charge of the provision depôts on the Grand Trunk Road, and not by regimental officers, who have little time to attend to such things, and the Superintendent of Carriage, &c., objecting to the arrangement proposed, and suggesting that the duty should be entrusted to an officer especially appointed for the purpose; the latter has been informed that the Lieutenant Governor is of opinion that the work would be best performed by an officer subordinate to him, and that he can have any assistance he requires for carrying out the plan.

53. The Military Department having directed the employment of a qualified civil officer for passing elephants and bullocks into the service in Purneah and Tirhoot, in communication with the Commissariat officer at Dinapore, was informed of the arrangements already made for collecting elephants through the civil officers of the districts in question, and that a considerable number of bullocks had been purchased at Sovepore and other places, by the Commissioner of Patna, from whom a detailed report has been called for in connection with the purchase and dispatch of these animals, which will be communicated to the Government of India when received.

54. Her Highness the Nawab, Amroon Nissa Begum having offered to lend two of her elephants to the Government for employment on field service, the Governor-General's Agent at Moorshedabad was authorized to accept the offer, and to communicate to her Highness the Lieutenant-Governor's appreciation of her loyalty and good-will towards the Government.

55. The Superintendent of Marine was authorized to hire boats for the purpose of dispatching provisions to Debrooghur for the men of the Naval Brigade doing duty at that station, the Assam Company having reported that it was uncertain if sufficient tonnage could be provided for the conveyance of the same.

56. A copy of a letter received from the Military Department regarding the measures which should be adopted for ensuring the timely receipt in the office of the Joint Magistrate of Pubna of all indents for supplies for troops passing up and down the river through his district, was forwarded to the Joint Magistrate for information.

57. A report was received from the Collector of Rajshahiye stating that, in the event of 100 Europeans being landed at Rampore Bauleah, arrangements could be made for their being marched and provisioned thence to Dinapore. It has been resolved, however, that the better route for the parties proceeding to Rungpore and Dinapore will be *via* Bagwah.

58. One lac and a-half of rupees having been sent up to Patna from Raneegunge, under the escort of a bullock-train party, the collector of Behar was directed to have a guard ready at Sherghotty and to arrange, if he could, to leave 10,000 rupees out of the remittance at Sherghotty, for Captain Rattray, to enable him to pay his men.

59. Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co., having solicited permission to sell, by auction, a quantity of gunpowder, said to have been recovered from the wreck of the late ship "Rajah," were referred to the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police.

60. The Lieutenant-Governor authorized Dr. G. M. Porteous to purchase 700 maunds of crude brimstone for use in the Duckinsore chemical works.

61. Assistant Surgeon T. Moore, having offered to perform the combined civil and medical duties at Sumbulpore for a salary of 600 rupees, was told that the Lieutenant-Governor was unable to hold out to him any hope of obtaining so large a salary.

62. The Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram was authorized to entertain an English writer for his office, on a salary of 20 rupees, until the excessive work caused by the present disturbances, and the march of troops along the Grand Trunk Road, should cease.

63. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the distribution of 500 rupees among the Nujeeb Guards, as a gratuity for their good conduct during the late disturbances at Patna.

64. The Commissioner of Patna was informed that the Supreme Government had sanctioned the grant of a pension of 25 rupees, being one-third of the salary of her late husband, to Mussut Edan, widow of Syudodeen Kotegusht, Darogah of the city of Patna, who died of wounds received in the execution of his duty during the *emute* on the night of the 3rd July last.

65. A communication received from Mr. Samuells, submitting his observations, and those of Mr. Farquharson, on the matters noticed by Mr. Tayler in his letter of the 2nd October, as calculated to endanger the safety of the Province of Behar, was forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department, with the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks.

66. Thirteen intercepted letters were forwarded to the Foreign Department.

A. R. YOUNG,

Fort William, November 28, 1857.

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Inclosure 285 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Patna, October 21, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 18th instant, calling for a report on the services rendered by Kuzee Ramzan Ali, I have the honor to forward copy of a letter from the Magistrate of Sarun of the 9th instant. I take this opportunity also of forwarding copy of a letter from the Judge of Sarun on the same subject, which appears to have been overlooked, and to solicit sanction to the reward of 500 rupees paid by the Judge to the Nujeebs.

2. My opinion of Kuzee Ramzan Ali's services has already been recorded in my letter of the 18th September last.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

Inclosure 286 in No. 1.

*The Magistrate of Sarun to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

Chuprah, October 9, 1857.

IN reply to your letter dated the 20th August, calling for a report as to the services rendered by Kuzee Ramzan Ali at Chuprah, I have made particular inquiries regarding the way in which he conducted himself whilst in charge of this district, and the almost universal opinion is that he rendered great service to Government.

From the very commencement of the disturbances he appeared willing to assist, and several times he has given me valuable information regarding the return of deserters, &c., and on the day that I received intelligence of the mutiny at Dinapore, and of the murders at Segowlee, he came into Chuprah, and asked if he could be of any assistance, offering to sleep at my bungalow so as to be ready to assist me at a moment's warning. From the day on which he received authority from the Commissioner to take charge of the district he showed great energy and discretion; his arrangements appear to have been judicious and calculated to preserve the peace of the district. Immediately on hearing of Major Eyre's successes at Arrah, he proclaimed the news, by beat of drum, throughout the district, thus encouraging the well disposed, and intimidating the evil-minded.



I certainly consider that he has done very good service, and deserves the special thanks of Government.

I have, &c.

W. T. Mc DONELL.

Inclosure 287 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Judge of Sarun to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

*Chuprah, August 12, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to state, for your information, that all the European officials, including Mr. Lynch, the Deputy Magistrate of Sewan, returned to the station yesterday and resumed their duties.

Peace and good order prevail in the town of Chuprah, and the state of the district generally will be reported to you by the Magistrate when correctly ascertained by him.

The native officials, the vakeels, and all the respectable inhabitants of the place, speak in terms of gratitude and the highest praise of the courage, zeal, activity, and vigilance displayed by Kazee Ramzan Ali, who, with your approval, took upon himself the responsibility of acting as Magistrate in the absence of the regular constituted authorities. To him, and the native officials, who remained at their posts, is chiefly due the credit of having preserved order, with some exceptions, during a fortnight of great alarm and anxiety, and I beg to suggest that the same may be made known to the Government, in order that should it see fit a letter of thanks may be addressed to the Kazee, which I have reason to think he would prize more highly than any other acknowledgment.

I also beg to state that, in consequence of the very favourable reports made to me by Kazee Ramzan Ali, and confirmed by the respectable inhabitants of this place, of the good conduct and prompt obedience to all orders shown by the Nujeeb Guard, I have taken upon myself to disburse among them a sum of 500 rupees, as an acknowledgment on the part of Government of their loyalty and steady discharge of their duties during a very trying time.

I beg you will do me the favour to obtain the sanction of Government for the disbursement of the above sum, and I shall further feel obliged by your bringing to the notice of Major Nation the good services rendered by Sheik Bluntun Naib Foomundar and Jowahir Awasthie, of the Nujeeb Guard, as especially reported to me by Kazee Ramzan Ali.

I have, &c.

G. L. MARTIN.

Inclosure 288 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 9, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 21st October, with its inclosure, reporting on the services rendered by Kazee Ramzan Ali at Chuprah, and soliciting sanction for the distribution of 500 rupees amongst the Nujeeb Guards, as a gratuity for their good conduct and prompt obedience to orders during the late disturbance at Patna, and in reply to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction this outlay.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 289 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Patna, November 1, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th ultimo, inclosing a letter from Mr. Tayler, and desiring that, after affording Mr. Farquharson an opportunity of making any remarks he might wish to offer, I should submit my own observations on the matters noticed in Mr. Tayler's communication.

2. I have now the honor to forward a copy of Mr. Farquharson's letter, dated the 23rd October, to me on this subject, and to record the following remarks on Mr. Tayler's letter.

3. There are certain circumstances, Mr. Tayler commences by saying, which are so eminently calculated to endanger the safety of Behar that, although now unconnected with the province, he is under the necessity of bringing them to the notice of the Government of India. One would have supposed, from this exordium, that Mr. Tayler had discovered some formidable plot, and was about to put the Government of India in possession of its details. I confess I was much relieved when I found that the grave circumstances to which Mr. Tayler alluded were the arrest of Nujeeem-ood-deen, which terminated more than two months ago, an attempt of Mr. Farquharson's to obtain an advance from certain zemindars for opium purposes, which was stopped by Government about the same time, the reception by Mr. Farquharson of Lootf Ali Khan, the presentation of a petition by the inhabitants of Patna, in which Mr. Tayler was not praised, and the appointment of Moonshie Ameer Ali; all matters of history which I must be allowed to say have as much to do with the safety of Behar as with the safety of Pekin. Mr. Tayler's letter appear to me to be a mere ebullition of spleen directed principally against Mr. Farquharson and Lootf Ali Khan, but to some extent also against the Government of Bengal and myself.

4. It cannot be necessary for me to touch again on the case of Nujeeem-ood-deen, which was tried before Government, and disposed of long ago. As to the redress which Mr. Tayler advocates in this case I can only say that, if compensation is to be afforded to every man who has been arrested and imprisoned on insufficient grounds since these troubles commenced, the list of claimants will be a long one, and that Nujeeem-ood-deen's claim is weak compared to that of others. I believe Mr. Baikes to have been quite mistaken in the view he took of Nujeeem-ood-deen's complicity in the murder of Major Holmes: but he, at least, stated intelligible grounds for the suspicion he entertained, and upon these grounds Mr. Farquharson acted. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that many more influential men than Nujeeem-ood-deen, men whose arrest was much more likely to create a commotion, were imprisoned here for lengthened periods, and that none but vague and intangible charges have been preferred against any of them up to the present moment.

5. Mr. Tayler's attack on Mr. Farquharson upon the grounds of his application to the Bettiah and Doonraon Rajahs for advances to enable him to adjust the accounts of the opium riots has been sufficiently answered by Mr. Farquharson, and calls for no remark.

6 Mr. Tayler imputes blame to Mr. Farquharson because, as he alleges, he received a visit from Lootf Ali Khan at a time when a proposal was before Government for further proceedings against that individual, on the ground of one of the men hanged for rebellion having been in his service. This is an entire mistake. It is true that Mr. Tayler did, after the acquittal of Lootf Ali Khan, apply to Government for permission to incarcerate him again on the ground stated, but the Government reply, of the 29th July, negativing the proposition, and pointing out to Mr. Tayler that the fact stated did not justify any proceedings against Lootf Ali, was received by Mr. Tayler on the 1st of August, ten or twelve days before Mr. Farquharson took charge. It is evident that Mr. Tayler has forgotten this letter altogether, for he not only declares that his proposal still remains unanswered, but he dwells in his present letter on the same idea, as that which formerly drew forth the rebuke of Government, viz., that the guilt of the servant is proof of the complicity of the master. Mr. Tayler should consider how he would like this doctrine to be applied to himself.

7. Mr. Farquharson is not the only officer who has received visits from Lootf Ali. The Judge has received him. I also have received him; and I have done so after satisfying myself that there was not the slightest ground for imputing guilt to him. Truth compels me to say that I think him a most ill-used man. As Mr. Tayler has brought the subject forward himself, he cannot be displeased if I run over the facts of the case. Mr. Tayler sent for this man, who is the head of the greatest banking house in Behar, and threw him into the common prison. He subsequently committed him to the Sessions Court on a charge of harbouring a mutinous sepoiy. The evidence against him was that of a near relative of Wilayat Ali Khan, the notorious enemy of the prisoner, and several

\* The Government letter of the 22nd July does not expressly acknowledge Mr. Tayler's address of the 24th idem, but it is a complete answer to it, and was evidently considered to render any further reply unnecessary. The letter of the 29th of July, forwarded for the information and guidance of the Commissioner, extract, paragraph 3, of the letter from the Government of India, dated the 25th of July.

servants and dependents of this relative. Except the principal witness, not one deposed to the sepoy ever having been within Looft Ali's doors: their evidence was entirely hearsay, and the testimony of the principal witness to his having seen the sepoy twice at Looft Ali's was so vague and inconsistent that it was entirely disbelieved by the Court. Of the specific offence of "harbouring," charged against the prisoner, which implies a knowledge of the fugitive's crime, and an intent to screen him from the pursuit of justice, no proof was even attempted.

8. Previous to the trial, and during it, Mr. Tayler attempted to influence the mind of the Judge against the prisoner by notes, copies of which were forwarded to you by Mr. Farquharson. In submitting his judgment, when he found that the Judge was inclined to acquit the prisoner, he sent in a supplementary calendar, with witness to prove, firstly, that one Ghuseeta Khulcefa, who had been hanged on a charge of rebellion, was a servant of the prisoner; secondly, that another, Ghuseeta Khan, who had been similarly executed (both as, I think, on very doubtful evidence), was the son of a woman who was the ayah of the mother of Looft Ali, and thirdly, that Looft Ali had given out that he had heard from the Judge that armed sepoys were coming to attack Patna. The last charge, supported by three intimate friends of Wilayat Ali Khan, was fully disproved. The second was denied by the prisoner, and was immaterial, if true. With regard to the first, it was not denied that Ghuseeta had been the servant of Looft Ali, but evidence was adduced to show that he had absented himself, on the ground of sickness, for some time before the disturbance in the city of Patna, for complicity in which he was hanged, broke out. The Judge dismissed the case, recording his opinion that the incarceration and commitment of the prisoner were alike improper and unjustifiable.

9 Not satisfied with this, Mr. Tayler proposed to Government to incarcerate Looft Ali Khan again, on the ground of his servant's conviction, although he altogether omitted to mention that he had adduced evidence on this point in the case which had just been dismissed. This attempt failing, he now endeavours to injure the man by representing him as a person unworthy of being received by an officer of Government, and to receive whom is a grave offence, deserving the reprehension of the Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Tayler himself, before the late proceedings commenced, considered Looft Ali Khan so respectable a person, that he undertook personally to arbitrate a dispute regarding property of considerable value, between Looft Ali Khan and his nephew Wilayat Ali Khan.\* Looft has been honorably acquitted of all the charges preferred against him; and I know no reason, therefore, why he should not be received by officers of Government on the same terms as before. The case brought against him was manifestly got up, as every one accustomed to criminal investigation in this country would have seen at a glance, and all the probabilities are against Looft Ali (a slothful unenergetic opium-eater, and a banker, with immense sums out on loan and mortgage to Europeans and others) engaging in conspiracies against the British Government. If the city of Patna had fallen into the hands of the mob, Looft Ali must have been well aware that his own house would have been one of the first to be plundered.

10. It appears to me that in this matter Mr. Tayler has, unconsciously on his part, no doubt, been made a tool of by Looft Ali's great enemy Wilayat Ali Khan. Of the confidence which Mr. Tayler reposed in this man, the Lieutenant-Governor has been enabled to form an idea by the extravagant praise which Mr. Tayler bestowed on him whenever he mentioned him in his correspondence with Government. Wilayat Ali Khan rented a house near this to be close to Mr. Tayler, and was constantly in his house from the commencement of the disturbances until Mr. Tayler's removal. Closely allied with this man was Mouda Buksh, the Deputy Magistrate of the city, of whom Mr. Tayler had so high an opinion that he made him take up his residence in his compound (though the city where his jurisdiction lay was four miles off, and was then declared to be in an inflammable state), and entrusted to him the preparation of all the cases connected with the rebellion, Altaff Hossein and Raza Hossein, who appeared as witnesses against Looft Ali, are both intimate friends of Wilayat Ali Khan and Mouda Buksh, and were also in frequent attendance on Mr. Tayler. Mahomed Mehdee, who appears in the case as the informant and chief witness, is a cousin of Wilayat Ali Khan's. Mr. Tayler was thus surrounded by a perfect band of Looft Ali's enemies, of all of whom he had the very highest opinion, and it is only to their influence that I can ascribe his committing Looft Ali Khan on evidence which he would have been the first to ridicule if it had been submitted to him by any one else, and the persevering attempts which he has since made to injure him.

11. I have dwelt so long on this case, which is really, in more points of view than

\* This is gravely quoted in one of the notes forwarded by Mr. Farquharson to Government, as applicable to the evidence submitted with the supplementary calendar.

one, a very important one, that I have left myself little room to reply to Mr. Tayler's remaining allegations.

12. The petition to which Mr. Tayler alludes was brought to me by the Nawab Jaffer Hossein Khan, a man universally respected, and Looft Ali Khan. It was a "shookrana," or letter of thanksgiving and congratulation, addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor, on the Mohurram having passed over so peaceably, and was signed by seventy-two of the principal inhabitants of the city. With the exception of Wilayat Ali Khan and his party, it would have been signed, I have since understood, by every respectable man in the city, had it not been that it was known to be distasteful to Mr. Tayler. The first notice I had of the petition was from Mr. Tayler himself, who sent me a copy of it, informing me that my name and Moonshee Ameer Ali's were freely used to induce people to sign, and begging me to put a stop to it, as it was levelled at him. I looked at it, and could find no attack upon Mr. Tayler. The sentiments it expressed were those which had been personally expressed to me by nearly every native to whom I had spoken, and I therefore saw no reason to interfere. I inquired next day, however, into the alleged connection of Moonshee Ameer Ali with the petition, and ascertained that it amounted simply to this, that on the last day of the Mohurram, when the ceremonies were concluded, the principal people assembled crowded round Ameer Ali, who had been deputed to superintend the police arrangements, and offered their congratulations, on which he informed them that their congratulations should be addressed to Government, and not to him. The statement that Ameer Ali's name was used in getting up the petition, and that people were threatened with his displeasure who did not sign, I believe, from the inquiries I have made, to be simply an invention of Mr. Tayler's Mahomedan friends, as is also the statement that any respectable native in Patna really believed that Ameer Ali was appointed by the influence of Looft Ali Khan, though I have no doubt that Wilayat Ali Khan and his party, on seeing how distasteful the appointment was to the European community, did everything in their power to foster the feeling, and to spread reports prejudicial to Ameer Ali.

13. Moon-hee Ameer Ali, as you are aware, was not employed in duties which gave him any power whatsoever. His appointment owes its importance entirely to the clamour raised against it by the public press, the conductors of which misconceived its nature and object, and were besides actuated by a strong hatred to Mahomedans. Had they known how entirely Mr. Tayler was surrounded with Mahomedans, and how implicitly he confided in them, they would probably have hailed it as the substitution of one Mahomedan for half-a-dozen. Of this, however, as of many other things, luckily for Mr. Tayler, they were ignorant. The clamour, though originating in Calcutta, was caught up and kept alive by Mr. Manuel, a schoolmaster at Patna, and two other persons, who have been working the press for Mr. Tayler's benefit ever since his removal, and who saw in it, doubtless, an easy mode of exciting popular sympathy in his favour. Mr. Tayler has now come forward, as it seems, to endorse the slanders of his friends, and states broadly as matters of fact stories which, on the face of them, could only have had their origin with natives, who knew how agreeable to Mr. Tayler any story which appeared to be prejudicial to Ameer Ali, or to the wisdom of the Government in appointing him, was sure to be. Mr. Tayler however, fails to see that his whole diatribe against the appointment of Ameer Ali hinges on the guilt of Looft Ali. If Looft Ali was, as Mr. Tayler wishes to make him out, a rebel at the first war, and the Lieutenant-Governor in the full knowledge of this fact, had appointed a person he knew to be his friend to a situation in the town, where he was plotting against Government, Mr. Tayler's indignation would have been intelligible; but the charge against Looft Ali has been officially reported by the Judge to be groundless before the appointment took place, and Mr. Tayler to this day can give no better ground for his belief in Looft Ali's complicity than a misapplication of the legal maxim, "*Qui facit per alium facit per se*,"\* and the lady's reason, that this gossip and that, believe it and therefore it must be true. If, therefore, Looft Ali Khan is an innocent and persecuted individual, as he certainly appears to be, why should not his friend (if Ameer Ali is indeed the friend of Looft Ali), be appointed to Patna, as well as the friend of Wilayat Ali Khan, or of any other Khan in the city? Mr. Tayler proceeds in his argument in this letter very much as he did in Looft Ali's case—he forgets to prove his premises.

14. I must apologize for the tone of asperity which I fear I have not always been able to suppress in this letter. Overwhelmed with duties of a laborious and anxious nature, it is not pleasant to have my time taken up in answering the old stories and idle calumnies which Mr. Tayler in his leisure moments has thought fit to rake together; and

\* Looft Ali refused to abide by the decision of the arbitrator, which he declared to be unjust and illegal, and it has been set aside by the Civil Court.

I am afraid my letter has occasionally reflected the animus which pervades Mr. Tayler's communication to a greater extent than I could have wished.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELS.

Inclosure 290 in No. 1.

*The Judge to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

Patna, October 23, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, giving cover to a copy of a letter addressed by Mr. William Tayler to the Government of Bengal, and kindly permitting me to make any remarks on the same I may feel inclined to offer.

2. The points calling for remark as impugning my official conduct are —

(1.) The arrest and detention of Moonshee Nujcem-ood-deen to my order.

(2.) The admission of Syud Lootf Ali Khan, "the wealthy banker," to my private house, and his being "honored with especial notice," at a time when a question was pending before Government as to the propriety of taking proceedings against this said Lootf Ali, on the ground of two servants of his establishment (one his jemadar) having been actually engaged in the outbreak in which Dr. Lyell was brutally murdered.

(3.) The opium agent's conduct as regards public loans from certain Rajahs for opium purposes, and his observations to the Board of Revenue on the Bettiah Rajah's flat refusal to any assistance.

3. The arrest of Nujcem-ood-deen was made by my order, at the instance of Mr. Raikes, Magistrate of Moteeharry, who suspected Nujcem-ood-deen of complicity in the murder of Major Holmes, and, after citing the various reasons for his suspicion, goes on to say: "I consider he should be carefully watched, or at once arrested." Having no means of watching him, I took advantage of a pretext for placing him in confinement afforded by his having delayed for some days delivering a message with which he was charged by the Rajah of Bettiah, who had previously written to the Commissioner, saying he had sent his dewan to deliver, verbally, a message too important to be entrusted to writing. Nujcem-ood-deen reached Patna on a Friday, and called at my house on the Saturday, but, not finding me at home, went away without waiting or leaving any message, and did not call again until Monday, when I found that the message he had to deliver was some frivolous objection of his master to having Gorkha troops sent to his neighbourhood, and praying for a regiment of Europeans.

4. I had received Mr. Raikes' letter the evening before, and, taking advantage of Nujcem-ood-deen's dilatory delivery of this so-called very important message, ordered him into confinement in the circuit-house, where Mr. Tayler had kept several Wahabee gentlemen, of undoubted respectability, imprisoned for some months.

5. I used the pretext of general suspicion on account of the evidently wilful neglect of his master's commission, rather than let him know the true cause of the arrest, and in order to strengthen Mr. Raikes' hands in the active inquiry then and still being made into the particulars of Major Holmes' murder, more especially with regard to by whom it was instigated. I was then daily expecting your arrival, and considered I was acting on the safe side in securing Nujcem-ood-deen at once, and before he could get any intimation of the suspicion entertained against him. He was treated with every respect and tenderness, and the Rajah was immediately written to, informing him of his dewan having fallen under temporary suspicion, with the assurance that it had nothing whatever to do with the Rajah himself, and pointing out a probability that the detention would last only a few days.

6. Mr. Raikes, in reply to my intimation of Nujcem-ood-deen's arrest, says: "I am glad to hear you have placed him in confinement; there are many circumstances in the case that appear to implicate him." I need not add that I immediately reported the matter to Government, and that all the correspondence has been subsequently laid before the Lieutenant-Governor, who, while approving of Nujcem-ood-deen's release, expressed no displeasure at the course I had pursued, which is stigmatized by Mr. Tayler as "a gross and glaring act of oppression and injustice, prejudicial to the best interests of Government, discreditable to the English name, and most dangerous in its effects," &c.

7. When the arrest was first made, Mr. Tayler wrote to me rather strongly on the subject, and requested me to let Nujcem-ood-deen be detained in his (Mr. Tayler's) house,

offering to be responsible for his safe keeping. This, of course, I refused. The real cause of arrest was studiously kept from Mr. Tayler, simply because it was understood, from the terms in which he wrote of his friend, the prisoner, that he would immediately communicate it to him, and thus frustrate the main object of the imprisonment. Further, I would ask how, if Mr. Tayler's interest in the safety and welfare of this province was the real motive of this address to the Governments of Bengal and India, did it happen that, seeing the danger of my conduct towards Moonshee Nujeeb-ood-deen as early as the date of his arrest, he did not report the same to Government at an earlier period, the arrest having taken place on the 17th of August?

8. I am very much surprised at Mr. Tayler's missing this point,\* as I had hoped and believed that the open and in every way complete judicial inquiry into the charges brought against Looft Ali in my Court, listened to, as it was throughout, by many of Mr. Tayler's friends, to whom I gave seats on the bench for that purpose, and the entire refutation of these charges by the evidence adduced, would have shown Mr. Tayler how thoroughly wrong and mistaken he had been in pressing an accusation which had not one atom of proof or probability for its support. I will not for a moment suppose that Mr. Tayler implies anything beyond the disrespect to his appeal imputed to me in his remark on my receiving a visit from one I had every reason to consider an innocent and injured man. I own to having received a visit from Looft Ali some time after his acquittal. I received him as I received all other native gentlemen, with neither more nor less of the usual ceremonial and compliments. I congratulated him on having completely cleared himself from the charges brought against him in my Court, and hoped he would, in future, be careful to avoid all cause for suspicion. I shall be as glad as Mr. Tayler that the reference made by him should be answered, and trust that the summing-up will convey the Government estimate of both Mr. Tayler's and my own conduct with regard to the trial in question, which, having been fully reported to Government at the time, need not be again entered into here. I send, however, the papers connected with the case for your perusal, which I would thank you to return when done with.

9. Mr. Tayler, in another paragraph, alludes to "the active participation of Looft Ali's servants in the murder of our lamented countrymen being fully proved," as a reason why the Commissioner should not admit this man (Looft Ali) to his house, and conceives that "such conduct may yet bring back upon Patna the evils from which it has barely escaped." With regard to the participation of Looft Ali's servants in the murder of Dr. Lyell, I only hope that it was fully proved, as both men were hanged by Mr. Tayler on the charge. But I beg also to affirm that, of the two men I believe to be alluded to by Mr. Tayler as Looft Ali's servants, one, his jemadar, had been entirely absent from his master's house on leave, on pretext of sickness, for two or three months previous to the murder;† and the other also, called Ghuseeta, was not a servant of Looft Ali's, but a son of some old woman attendant of some female relation of his, with about as distant connection with Looft Ali himself as it is possible to conceive with reference to making Looft Ali answerable for Ghuseeta's evil deeds. That Patna has barely escaped many evils I cannot doubt; but none, I think, have been greater than the rule and system pursued by Mr. Tayler, which must, sooner or later, have driven such men as Looft Ali, and the zemindars with whose money-bags Mr. Tayler made so free for the establishment of his Model Institution, into open resistance and revolt.

10. The circumstances relative to a suggestion of the Opium Agent's,‡ that in the emptiness of our Motussil treasuries, owing to all the money having been sent out of harm's way to Calcutta, the principal Rajahs and zemindars should be called on to help us with short loans of cash for opium advances, are fully known to the Government.

11. The observations I made with regard to the Bettiah Rajah's recusance were not concurred in by the Board, and have not, possibly, been laid before the Government. They were to the effect that, in so extensive and profitable a raj, the plea of poverty, if true, was indicative of mismanagement, which the Government would do well to look into.

12. The Durbangha and Bettiah Rajahs were, I believe, the only zemindars applied to who flatly refused assistance; the Bettiah Rajah first and, having no belief in his poverty, I thought his conduct open to inquiry and rebuke. I was, very probably, wrong,

\* The mission of Syud Looft Ali Khan, the wealthy banker to my private house, and his being honored with special notice at a time when a question was pending before Government as to the propriety of taking proceedings against this Syud Looft Ali on the ground of two servants of his establishment, one, his jemadar, having been actually engaged in the outbreak in which Dr. Lyell was brutally murdered.

† Vide evidence in case before me.

‡ The Opium Agent's conduct, as regards public loans from certain Rajahs for opium purposes, and his observations to the Board of Revenue on the Bettiah Rajah's flat refusal of any assistance.



and readily grant that, if Mr. Tayler may have a better insight into the state of his affairs than I have, the handsome contribution of 30,000 rupees by the Rajah and his brother to Mr. Tayler's model farm, and my certain knowledge of the vastness of the Bettiah raj and its rich resources, obtained during a three years' tenure of the Chuprah Collectorate, led to this error. I demur, however, to Mr. Tayler's conclusion, that either discredit or disgrace could attend the demand of assistance to the Government from its wealthy zemindars; nor need that gentleman entertain any apprehensions of the disaffection of the Bettiah Rajah under the present régime; the notorious under-assessment of his raj, and the vast benefits he enjoys under our rule, securing his cordial co-operation by that strongest of all human ties, self-interest. The general, though indirect, control over his finances aimed at by Mr. Tayler, through his friend Nujeeem-ood-deen, would have been much more likely to divert the Rajah from his loyalty than any open demand for a temporary loan for Government purposes.

13. The comparison drawn by Mr. Tayler between the Rajahs of Doomraon and Bettiah, and the impolicy of accepting money from the former, will be better capable of estimate by yourself and the Government, than either by Mr. Tayler or myself. I never considered the Doomraon Rajah's conduct praiseworthy, inasmuch as he ran away from his home and estates on the first sound of alarm, and sent no intimation to Government of his whereabouts or loyal intentions; but why borrowing a lac of rupees from him for a few weeks for opium purposes, or otherwise making use of his local resources in furtherance of Government interests, should be abstained from, because of his falling off, Mr. Tayler has failed to show. My own light as a public officer would point him out as the very man to be made use of under the circumstances.

14. I have now, I trust, satisfactorily explained and refuted Mr. Tayler's objections to my official acts. It would be unbecoming, perhaps, to bring either his motives in making this attack or my estimate of his own conduct, as Commissioner of the Patna Division, under particular review in this place. I shall therefore confine myself to one or two remarks on other parts of his letter not immediately referring to myself, and leave the result in your hands, and those of the Government Mr. Taylor has addressed.

15. I will first advert to Mr. Tayler's remarks relative to Moonshée Ameer Ali and Looft Ali Khan. Mr. Tayler asserts that "Looft Ali Khan sent down large sums of money to Calcutta for distribution, and that Ameer Ali laboured hard to procure Looft Ali's release." The first of these assertions is so vaguely put, all allusion to knowledge of the object of these remittances being carefully abstained from, that, coupled with the fact, forming no part of Mr. Tayler's charge against Looft Ali in my Court, I am inclined to look upon it as one of the many unsupported allegations by which Mr. Tayler has so unjustifiably endeavoured to injure the enemy of his confidential friend and partisan, Wilayut Ali Khan, who, I believe, to be at the bottom of all the ill-will shown to his uncle Looft Ali, in whose destruction, he, as one of the nearest heirs (Looft Ali's only child is a young daughter, is deeply interested.

16. With regard to Ameer Ali's endeavours to procure Looft Ali's release, I can only state that Looft Ali was, from the time of his arrest, a close prisoner in the Patna Jail, debarred from all communication with his friends without, so much so, that when in Court before me, he was told he might take time to prepare and write out his defence, he requested that the jailor might be ordered to allow him the use of writing materials, which had as yet, he said, been denied him. I can further affirm that, with the exception of several private notes from Mr. Tayler, all tending to lead my judgment into a train adverse to the prisoner, I received no sort of communication on the subject from Ameer Ali or Looft Ali, or any other person whatever. A messenger was sent to Mr. J. B. Elliott by Looft Ali's mother, requesting him to interest himself in her son's release from jail, but that gentleman refused to interfere.

17. Mr. Tayler's remarks on Moonshée Ameer Ali's appointment as Assistant Commissioner, in connection with Looft Ali's name, are so unjustifiable and uncalled for, so wantonly disrespectful, and utterly untrue, that I can only feel surprise and disappointment at his having thus publicly given them expression; surprise at the recklessness of the assertions, and disappointment at a man of Mr. Tayler's fine genius, and many good qualities, lowering himself by their publication.

18. Mr. Tayler makes mention of Looft Ali and his friends having tried to get up a petition to Government, representing how very uncomfortable they were under Mr. Tayler's administration, &c. This petition was not merely an attempt, but an accomplished fact, as is probably known to Government, an answer having, it is said, been returned. I annex a copy, however, of the petition, with its seventy-two signatures, showing how large and respectable was the party who joined with Looft Ali in self-congratulation at the event thus commemorated. You will remember, perhaps, that the fact of this paper being in

circulation was first brought to your notice by Mr. Tayler himself, who, at the same time hinted that rumour pointed to yourself as its originator. Mr. Tayler, you will remember, however flattering he may have considered it to his character, requested you to interfere for its prevention.

19. I may, perhaps, be allowed here to state, that Ameer Ali's appointment was, in the opinion of those best able to judge and appreciate the tone of Patna native society, a highly politic, popular, and useful measure. The better classes of natives in this city have, throughout these evil times, displayed nothing but loyalty and goodwill to the British Government. The appointment of Ameer Ali, a native of the province, and known to each and all, either as personal legal adviser, or a successful pleader in the highest Court of Judicature, to assist the Commissioner in his early communications with these classes, was precisely what was required to allay fears, which were daily gaining ground and strength, fears that the Government was bent on general and indiscriminate vengeance for the atrocities committed in other parts of India. There is no calculating what might have been the danger or mischief of a spread of this belief among a credulous and timid population. The fear was at once allayed by Ameer Ali's advent, and not only has the real justice of the Government been made apparent to the native mind, but its vast power and resources, previously not half understood or believed by the people, were made real and credible to all.

I have, &c.

R. N. FARQUHARSON.

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Inclosure 291 in No. 1

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Extract.)

Fort William, November 12, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 5th ultimo, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a report dated the 1st instant, received from the present Commissioner of Patna.

As stress is laid in this correspondence on the circumstances connected with the trial of Looft Ali Khan, and as in his minute regarding Mr. Tayler's removal, the Lieutenant-Governor has alluded to Mr. Tayler's conduct in that case, as among the causes which impaired his confidence in that officer, the Lieutenant-Governor has directed me to append to this letter the report of the trial by the Judge, together with the official and demi-official correspondence in original.

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Inclosure 292 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Patna, November 3, 1857.

I BEG you will bring to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor that a mistake has occurred with regard to the nomination of Honorary Magistrates in Tirhoot, which ought to be rectified as soon as possible.

2. In my letter of the 18th of September, I proposed as Honorary Magistrates amongst others, Messrs. John Gale and Charles Gale, two of the most respectable planters in Tirhoot. My nominations were approved of in your letter of the 1st of October, and I was directed to submit the Christian names of the gentlemen nominated. As I had given the Christian names of the Messrs. Gale in my first letter, I merely sent those of the others in my second, and from this second letter the list of nominees published in the "Gazette" appears to have been taken. This is very unfortunate, as one of the Honorary Magistrates nominated is an assistant of Mr. Charles Gale, and the latter gentleman is in consequence, I hear, much annoyed. Probably, in rectifying the mistake, the Lieutenant-Governor would not object to your informing Messrs. John and Charles Gale, that their exclusion from the first list originated in a mistake.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELS



## Inclosure 293 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.**Fort William, November 13, 1857.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 3rd instant, I am directed to inform you that the appointment of the two gentlemen alluded to therein did not take place at the same time as that of the others, recommended by you for the appointment of Honorary Magistrates in Tirhoot from a mere oversight, arising out of the circumstance of their names having been entered in the margin, and not in the body of your letter, among those of the other gentlemen recommended. If you think it worth while, you can explain this to the Messrs. Gale.

I have, &c  
A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 294 in No. 1.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Governor-General of India in Council in the Financial Department, dated October 23, 1857.*

READ an indorsement from the Home Department of the 28th ultimo, forwarding for consideration and orders, with remarks, a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal of the 19th idem, with its inclosures, recommending the grant, to the widow of Syudoodeen Kotegusht, a second-grade darogah of the city of Patna, who died from wounds received in the execution of his duty, of a pension of 30 rupees per month.

Under the special circumstances of the case, and on the strong recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant to Mussummat Edan, widow of Syudoodeen Kotegusht, darogah of the city of Patna, who died from wounds received in the execution of his duty on the night of the 3rd of July last, when Dr. Lyell was killed, of a pension of 25 rupees per month, being equal to one-third of the deceased's pay as a second-grade darogah.

Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution, together with the original papers be sent to the Home Department for communication to the Government of Bengal.

Ordered, that a transcript of the Resolution, together with the Pensioners' Descriptive Roll, be sent to the Civil Auditor, Bengal, for his information and guidance.

## Inclosure 295 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Patna, November 7, 1857.*

ALL quiet. No further news from Money or Wake. Templer preparing a force to attack a body of 400 sepoys at mouth of Raptee, has been superseded by Colonel Bush. Weston is with English. Bishop gone up country. Statement in papers regarding loss of records is a lie. Can you send me Hem Churn Rur, or Grish Churn Bose, or any other good Hindoo, as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Patna, in place of deceased deputy.

## Inclosure 296 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Patna, November 12, 1857.*

ALL quiet. Sewan force has moved to Mirwah. Four officers leave Patna this evening. Disturbances in Palamow should be looked to. Teharee Ranees said to be milking men and practising her guns, one hurt and wounded one of her men; not clear whether these preparations are against Government, or the Begum, or simply for her

own protection. I have written to her. English's brigade should stand fast, but troops may be wanted. Will Robert Standale and young Hennessy, at Agra, do for the Patna Police Corps?

Inclosure 297 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.*

(Telegraphic.)

Fort William, November 12, 1857.

RECEIVED your message of 8 o'clock, p.m. yesterday; Palamow will be cared for I hope. No objection to the two names for the police corps; send Christian names and particulars and rank, and they shall be appointed.

Inclosure 298 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Patna, November 12, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report all quiet in the division.

2. The rumours of disturbances at Patna have died away; they appear to have originated entirely in the desire of one party of intriguers to injure another. I have still got the Sikhs (about 40) in the opium godown; the "Jumna" lying just below the godown, and the "Patna" off one of the principal ghauts, about a mile farther down.

3. Reports from the neighbourhood of Palamow mention that much anxiety is felt in consequence of the state of affairs in that district. The tribes called Checeroo and Khurwar are said to be in arms, to the number of 5,000 or 6,000, and to be attacking the zemindars; they are burning and pillaging in all directions. It is very desirable that a small force should move against them without delay.

4. The Ranee of Teharee is reported, upon good authority, to be raising men armed with firelocks. She has four guns mounted on her western gates and three jinjals, and is said to have others concealed. It is also reported that she is making powder, and laying in a stock of arms. She exercises her people at the guns daily, in firing at a mark; one of them burst a few days ago, and wounded a golundauze of the name of Torab Ali, but she concealed the man in the zenana, and put the police off with evasions when they called on her to produce him. She has surrounded the house of the Begum, Modenaram's mistress, and allows no one to leave it. These proceedings, it must be owned, are of a very suspicious character, and unwilling as I am to believe that a woman who showed such prudence, and so much fidelity in the early part of these disturbances, is now going to adopt a course which must lead to her speedy ruin, it behoves us to take care that her folly does not prove injurious to ourselves, and that she is not allowed to form a nest of traitors in the heart of Behar. I have called upon her to submit an immediate explanation of her conduct, and without hinting that I suspect her of any disaffection to the State, affecting, indeed, to treat her preparations as directed against the Begum. I have warned her strongly of the danger of the course she is pursuing. I have also sent for Hetnaram and spoken to him, although, as the Lieutenant-Governor is aware, he exercises little or no influence over his wife. I would strongly recommend either that Major English's brigade should be directed to stand fast at Gya, or that a similar detachment should be sent to that place until this matter is settled.

5. I would also recommend that section 26 of Act XXVIII, of 1857, should be extended to these districts. This would give us an excuse for demanding her cannon without appearing to aim the measure directly at her, and the Rance would not feel the prohibition so much as if it applies only to her.

6. The fort of Tikaree is situated on high ground, with earthworks all round, brick walls, and a wet-ditch of considerable breadth, any force proceeding against it should be accompanied by a 25-pounder. If the 26th section of the Arms' Act, however, is extended to this part of the country, and troops are held in readiness to act at Gya, I do not believe that it will be necessary to employ a military force. This matter is one of some gravity, and I request early orders regarding it.

7. Mr. Monsey must be provided with a small body of trustworthy men, with whom he can move about in his district, and restore order. I have requested Captain Rennie,

if he can do so without weakening his own force to a dangerous extent, to send Mr. Minors, the only one of the Sikhs, under a strong native officer, and to keep the Gya detachment at that strength. I am not sure that Captain Rattray himself, with the chief portion of his party, would not now be more useful at Gya than at Dehree. Umur Sing, by the latest accounts, has not above 100 men with him. A small force under Captain Stanton, and one of Captain Rattray's Lieutenant's would suffice, with the constant presence of Europeans on the Trunk Road to keep Umur Sing in check, and to prevent him from descending into the low country. Captain Rattray's presence would be most useful at Gya.

8. I have not yet received any official account of Captain Rattray's action with the 32nd. The demi-official account, however, which I forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor, has put him in possession of all the material facts. The village into which the 32nd threw themselves is, I have since learnt from Mr. Wake, an exceedingly strong place, full of ruined huts, with walls about 4 feet high, which formed a natural breastwork.

9. Captain Rattray and Mr. Wake abandoned the pursuit of the 32nd after following them as far as Behta. They found that the sepoys had made a tremendous march on the night of the engagement, and got quite beyond their reach. Mr. Wake has returned to Arrah and Captain Rattray to Dehree.

10. The Sewan force moved on to Myrwah, on the Chuprah frontier. The information sent by the Mujhowlee Rajah is that Rutbaru Sing is advancing from Barhul to attack him, and has reached Selimpore, where he has occupied himself in clearing out an old fort, which he announces his intention of taking possession of. He has with him 700 sepoys. Your telegraphic message, conveying the Lieutenant-Governor's sanction to a march on Selimpore, if it should be deemed necessary for the defence of the Chuprah frontier, has been received and forwarded to the commanding officer. Colonel Bushe has not yet joined. Captains Barclay, Weston, Brookes, and MacGregor start for Sewan this evening. I have requested Colonel Bushe to arrange what corps they shall each be attached to.

11. Mr. Richardson, the Collector, has provided the force with an excellent marching establishment, a good Commissariat, and a military chest of 5,000 rupees. Mr. Lynch accompanies the force to conduct the Intelligence and Commissariat Departments. Mr. O. Reilly will carry on his duties in his absence.

12. I have received no orders about the permission to the officers to purchase horses from the batch collected by Mr. Macleod, for which I telegraphed.

13. Nor about the disposal of the "Junna" and her crew.

14. The five Europeans on board the "Patna" may either be added to those on board the "Junna," as a garrison for Buxar, or placed under Lieutenant Dobbin, who has charge of the mountain-train guns at this place.

15. When I have got the guns and ammunition out of the "Patna," I will test her capabilities as a steam ferry-boat. Her commander does not think she will answer, as she draws too much water and steers badly. If built by contract, the contractor might, perhaps, be compelled to remedy these defects. There does not appear to be any copy or specification in this office.

I have, &c

E. A. SAMUELLS.

P.S.—I see a statement in the papers that twenty-five Europeans have been selected to form a mounted police corps at Gya, but I have not heard anything on the subject from your office, nor have any instructions regarding the military defence of the Gya district, which you mention in a recent letter to the Magistrate of Gya, reached me as yet.

E. A. S.

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Inclosure 299 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal*

*Patna, November 13, 1857.*

1. I HAVE the honor to report all quiet in this division.

2. The Sewan brigade advanced to Myrwah, and have halted there. The enemy had reached Selimpore and demanded 6,000 rupees from the Mujhowlee Rajah, but, on hearing of our approach, they fled to Byerah, where, it is said, the rebels from Buruj have also gone.

3. A Brahmin was detected in the camp of the Naval Brigade on the 10th, and, on being searched, seditious letters were found on his person, one of them intimating that if

the Magistrate of Chuprah were killed, it would, probably, be a good means of exciting a disturbance. He was tried by a Court-martial of five officers, and sentenced to be shot, and the sentence was carried out on the evening.

4. On hearing of the letters, two Chuprah people seem to have become uneasy, and begged Captain Sotheby to let them have a few Sikhs. There are, at present, only Nujecbs at Chuprah. It is not likely Captain Sotheby will comply with this request without my sanction; however, I trust soon to be able to send fifty Sikhs from Arrah to Chuprah, in which case, a small party of fifteen or twenty may remain at Chuprah. It is evident, however, that so long as the frontier is safe, there is little to be feared at Chuprah, and my object, therefore, is rather to strengthen the frontier force than to provide against contingencies at posts further removed.

5. The seamen in the "Patna" all decline to serve on shore, with the exception of two, and, as they do not wish to join the "Junna's" crew, it is not worth our while to keep them.

6. I have directed Captain White to make over his guns, ammunition, &c., to the officer in charge of the Bankipore magazine, and to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the channels and shoals of the river, preparatory to testing the fitness of his vessel for the purpose of a steam ferry.

7. I inclose an urzee of the Moonsiff of Sewan, which contains some information as to the state of Goruckpore.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

Inclosure 300 in No. 1.

*Petition of Syed Mohammed Wazed, 1st Grade Moonsiff, of Sewan, to the address of the Commissioner, dated November 9, 1857.*

SINCE the opening of the cutcherries I have been conducting my duties at Sewan, and I feel assured that you will have been informed by Mr. Lynch of what is going on here.

2. The rajahs, zemindars, and others, of Sarun and Sewan are heartily loyal to Government, and are prepared to assist it. The European troops and Goorkhas at this station are all in good health, and they receive a sufficient supply of provisions here. The fifty Sikhs who were at Sewan have lately been located at Thannah Dooroomee, and everything is going on well. The Deputy Magistrate and the Opium Sahib are both in charge of their duties, and the Collector has, also, lately arrived here.

3. The following is a report on the state of Goruckpore. A person named Mosurruf Khan, who was confined in jail during the time of the English Hokims, and who was set at large along with other prisoners, has won the favours of Mahomed Hossein Khan, who has styled himself to be the nazim and chuckledar. In consequence of the oppressions of those two persons, the moharajuns, zemindars, &c., have become helpless, and the names of the parties who have been assaulted, whose houses have been pulled down, and who have been robbed of many lacs of rupees, are mentioned in the margin.\*

4. I know it to be certain that the chuckledar has thirteen guns with him, two of which are at Medo, two at Burnail, and the rest are at Goruckpore. Two of these guns were brought from Lucknow, and the rest are those which Mahomed Hossein found in the collectorate, and which he plundered from Shah Sulespore and others. He has 5,000 or 6,000 fighting men with him, and the rest are merely a rabble. The total number amounts to 10,000 or 12,000 men. The brother of Rajah Koer Sing, whose name is, perhaps, Ruttehojun Sing, has 700 mutinous sepoys with him, and he has now encamped at Burelet Bazar, and is now getting provisions collected at Selimpore. He has given out that he will soon reach Selimpore. The chuckledar is now at Goruckpore.

5. I have recently learnt that, since the arrival of European troops and Goorkhas at this station, the mutineers have got alarmed. Two thousand men have given up the service of the chuckledar and gone away. The brother of Rajah Koer Sing was formerly prepared to come to Sarun, but he has since been alarmed, and the mutineers who are with him will not proceed to that district without a supply of guns. I think that if a few European troops and Goorkhas be sent to the west of Sewan, near Mujhowlee, or to Kotee, the mutineers will be greatly frightened, for the location of fifty Sikhs at

\* Hursahye Nazir, Munnoololl Mohajan, Bhoonoo Chowdry, Kanthapersad Mohajan, Tekpenderah, Shahrossun Ally Sahit, and many others.

Thannah Doobooree caused the flight of the Baboo of Mouzah Herbar from Sirdah, where he had come, accompanied by 300 men, but I don't know where he has fled.

6. The troops of Mr. Benny, the Magistrate of Azinghur, are at Doobooree, but they have not yet come in contact with the 2,000 mutineers at Burrail. The brother of Rajah Koer Sing, who was formerly at Burrail, has now encamped at Barech Bazar. He is repairing an old fort belonging to the Rajah of Mujhowlee, and is collecting supplies by plundering the villages. He has 700 mutinous sepoy with him, and, besides the above, the Rajah of Nurpore's men, and others, amounting on the whole to 1,500 men, are with him.

7. Of the several Rajahs of Goruckpore, only the Rajah of Sattaore has mutinied, and joined the chuckledar with his troops. The rest of the Rajahs, namely, the Rajahs of Bysee and Gopalpore, are heartily loyal to Government. They have recently been compelled to make some presents and pay some money to the chuckledar for the safety of their life and property. The Maharajah of Mujhowlee has been loyal, he has received no assistance from Government, and his villages and Barech Bazar have been plundered. The intentions of the Rajah of Tomkoore are not known.

8. I am glad to learn that the arrival of the Government troops at Sewan, and the location of the Sikhs at Dooroolee, have spread alarm among the mutineers, and that many of the chuckledar's men intend to relinquish his service.

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Inclosure 301 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.*

(Telegraphic)

Fort William, November 10, 1857.

CAPTAIN BROOKE'S has misunderstood me as regards the allowance of the officers attached to the Goorkha Corps. I have no information on the subject. The military authorities will settle this. All the officers have been directed to report themselves to you with a view to your attaching them to one of the regiments.

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Inclosure 302 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Mr. Campbell.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 16, 1857.

YOUR services being no longer required on the Grand Trunk Road, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to request that you will proceed to Patna as speedily as possible, and join the appointment of Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in that district, to which you were nominated on the 6th August last.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

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Inclosure 303 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 16, 1857.

I AM directed to inform you that Mr. T. Campbell, lately doing duty with Colonel Fischer's Brigade, has been directed to proceed to Patna and join his appointment of Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector without delay.

2. Should, however, you think that Mr. Campbell's services would be more useful in any other district of your division than at Patna, the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to consider favourably any suggestion you may make for employing Mr. Campbell elsewhere.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

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## Inclosure 304 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.*

(Telegraphic.)

Fort William, November 24, 1857.

ADVANCE 100 rupees to the telegraph establishment.

## Inclosure 305 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Patna, November 3, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward copy of a letter to the address of the Magistrate of Behar of the 31st ultimo, reporting that Baboo Bhan Pertab Sing, with a number of rebel sepoys, crossed the Soane from Rhotas on the 22nd ultimo, and plundered the zemindars of Tuppa Bellaungah, returning next day to Rhotas. It is very desirable that the band of rebels under Umur Sing now infesting Rhotas, should be driven out, but with the force at present at our disposal it is impossible to undertake an expedition against a place naturally so strong as Rhotas. As when the detachment of the 32nd, now entering the division, has been disposed of, however it is possible that Captain Rattray's party may be so disposed as to confine Umur Sing more strictly to Rhotas, and to render hazardous such expedition as that recently undertaken by Bhan Pertab Sing. I will communicate with Captain Rattray on the subject.

I have, &amp;c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

## Inclosure 306 in No. 1.

*The Deputy Magistrate of Sherghotty to the Magistrate of Behar.*

Sir,

Sherghotty, October 31, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to state for the information of the Commissioner of Circuit and yourself, that from a report just this moment received, dated the 23rd instant, from the jemadar of Chowkee Rumnjhe Awun, it would appear that Baboo Bhan Pertab Sing, with a number of rebel sepoys and budmashes, crossed over from Rhotas into Tuppah Belaungah, on the 23rd October, and having extorted large sums of money from the zemindars, went back on the 23rd following; the zemindars are, therefore, under great apprehensions that they will receive another visit from the above-named rebels and marauders. Baboo Bhan Pertab Sing is a relative and an adherent of Umur Sing, and must have come over the Soane for the purpose of obtaining money and supplies for him. Until Umur Sing is captured or made to fly from the vicinity of Rhotas, both the districts of Shahabad and Behar will continue to be disturbed; in fact, I much fear, they will combine with the disaffected in the Palamow district and give us much trouble if something is not done to put them down immediately. The thannah of Shahpore, in the Kormuda subdivision has, I hear, been deserted by the police, owing to the disturbance there.

The dāk between Munghuowra and Nubbungor, seems to be partially interrupted, and I have, therefore, called upon the jemadar for a report.

I have, &amp;c.

H. DAVIES.

## Inclosure 307 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 12, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward you the accompanying copy of a letter dated 3rd instant, and of its inclosure, and to request that it may be laid before his Lordship in Council.

2. To dislodge the band of rebels from Rhotas will doubtless appear to his Lordship a work of considerable importance, and well worthy of being undertaken as soon as still

more important affairs shall permit of the assistance of European troops and guns being afforded.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 308 in No. 1.

*The Deputy Magistrate of Sherghotty to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Sherghotty, November 9, 1857.*

MR. BAKER, Deputy Magistrate, requests me to telegraph as follows —

"Camp, Dunchooah, 7th November.—Captain Rattray came up to the 32nd Native Infantry mutineers, very strongly posted in and around the village of Dunchooah, at half-past 3 p.m. yesterday. The enemy, after defending their position with the greatest obstinacy, retired about 9 p.m., leaving fourteen bodies on the ground, and carrying away their wounded, and probably some killed. They have moved towards Peiroo. Dunchooah is ten miles south-west of Nomore. Our loss is, Lieutenant Boyd and seven killed, and seventeen wounded."

Inclosure 309 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Magistrate of Cya.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Fort William, November 9, 1857*

MR. BAKER, Deputy Magistrate, reports from Camp, Dunchooah, 7th November, Captain Rattray came up to the 32nd Native Infantry mutineers, very strongly posted in and around the village of Dunchooah, at half-past 3 p.m. yesterday. The enemy after defending their position with the greatest obstinacy, retired about 9 p.m., leaving fourteen bodies on the ground, and carrying away their wounded, and probably some killed. They have moved towards Peiroo. Dunchooah is ten miles south-west of Nomore. Our loss is, Lieutenant Boyd and seven killed and seventeen wounded.

Inclosure 310 in No. 1.

*The Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Sasseram, November 15, 1857.*

THE 32nd mutineers lost in the action of the 6th instant, sixteen killed, subadar and fourteen men severely wounded, and other loss severely also three elephants. They halted for three days at the foot of the hill in Chynpore. Umur Sing was last heard of near Sherghotty.

Inclosure 311 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal*

Sir,

*Patna, November 9, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, copy of a letter from the Magistrate of Arrah, reporting the failure of his attempt to stop the detachment of the 32nd Native Infantry.

Mr. Wake says that he waited at Arrah for Captain Rattray's orders, in obedience to my instructions, but the Lieutenant-Governor will observe, from the copy of these instructions which I forward, that my orders to Mr. Wake were to place himself in communication with Captain Rattray, and to carry out his orders. Thus, it is obvious, could have been most readily done by moving to the southward, either towards Peiroo or Urwal. There was nothing in the letter which necessitated his halting at Arrah. I do not mention this for the purpose of blaming Mr. Wake, who was naturally thrown out by the rapid

movements of the rebels, but merely to relieve myself from the imputation of having delayed Mr. Wake's movements.

I have not yet received Mr. Money's report of his proceedings.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

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Inclosure 312 in No. 1.

*The Magistrate of Shūhabad to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

Nomore, November 6, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that, according to your instructions, having waited for Captain Rattray's orders respecting the disposal of the Sikh detachment, which orders did not reach Lieutenant Robertson until 10 A.M. yesterday, November 5, we were unable to intercept the 32nd mutineers who crossed the Soane at Urwal, on elephants, at 12 o'clock last night.

I received correct intelligence of the movements of the rebels, both from the moonsiff at Jehanabad and from my own men, whom I had sent to the other side, up to the arrival of the rebels at Urwal, where they were said to be unable to cross for want of boats; we accordingly pushed on, and Lieutenant Robertson and myself galloped on, with a few mounted Sikhs, to Urwal, where we arrived at 9 30 A.M. this day, and found that, as I had predicted from the lowness of the river, they had been able to cross on elephants. Captain Rattray was to have looked after the road above Nomore, and station sowars along it, but I can learn nothing of him or them. Major Inglis followed the rebels up as far as Kenjar, ten miles from this, where he now is.

I have, &c.

H. C. WAKE.

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Inclosure 313 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Magistrate of Shāhabad.*

Sir,

Patna, November 1, 1857.

THE detachment of the 32nd which mutinied at Burhait are about to enter the Nowada subdivision and take a similar route to the last detachment, although it is of course uncertain where they will cross the Soane. The Jehanabad moonsiff and darogah of Jehanabad are instructed to keep you regularly informed of the progress of these rebels. You must, however, organize your own intelligence department besides. Send good men over to Jehanabad or that neighbourhood, on liberal salaries; let them retire before the rebels as they approach, sending you regular notice of the places at which they halt, by messengers who should be sent with them for the purpose, and who should be handsomely paid when they bring intelligence in good time. Pay the messengers of the Jehanabad moonsiff and darogah similarly, and have the ghauts watched by horsemen or men in ekkas from Belita (above which Captain Rattray has been instructed to post men) to Rochoar.

I have suggested to Captain Rattray, that if he were to post himself with his main body at Nokha, or somewhere in that neighbourhood, and to reinforce your Sikhs, and place them between Peiroo and Arrah, he would have a better chance of intercepting the rebels than by keeping close to the river, but I have left it entirely to him to act upon this suggestion or not, as he thinks fit; you will, therefore, be good enough to place yourself in communication with him, and carry out any orders he may give with respect to the disposal of the Sikhs now at Arrah.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.



## Inclosure 314 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Magistrate of Gya.*

(Telegraphic.)

Fort William, November 9, 1857.

I DO not know where Boddam is with the detachment of the 13th. If in your district, please let him know that further pursuit is useless, as the mutineers have crossed the Soane.

## Inclosure 315 in No. 1.

*The Magistrate of Gya to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

Gya, November 12, 1857.

BODDAM and the detachment of the 13th are to-day at Nowada. I sent him word yesterday that the mutineers were off.

## Inclosure 316 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

Patna, November 11, 1857.

REET BHUNWAN SING has advanced to Selimpore with 700 sepoys, to attack the Mohowlee Rajah, who has remained faithful. The Rajah has written urgently to Sewan for assistance, and the brigade has moved to Myrwah, leaving 100 Goorkhas and 50 sailors, with one gun, at Sewan. Are they at liberty to move a short distance into Goruckpore to disperse the Selimpore force, or not? Such a move will have an excellent effect: I trust it will be sanctioned. Sikhs advanced to Derowly, and caught seven sepoys escaping into Ghazeepore. Rebel's force of 300 fled from frontier on their approach. All quiet here. Rattray has abandoned pursuit of rebels.

## Inclosure 317 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.*

(Telegraphic.)

Fort William, November 11, 1857.

THE Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the advance of the brigade towards Selimpore, against the rebels assembled there.

## Inclosure 318 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

(Telegraphic.)

Fort William, November 11, 1857.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has authorized the advance of a force from Sewan towards Selimpore, to disperse a body of rebels assembling there under Bhunwan Sing, for the purpose of attacking the Mohowlee Rajah. He hopes the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, may be able to co-operate.

## Inclosure 319 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 12, 1857.

I AM directed to report, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, that, on receipt of the annexed telegram from the Commissioner of Patna the Lieutenant-Governor authorized the advance of a portion of the Naval Brigade, and the Goorkhas, from Sewan towards Selimpore in the Goruckpore district, to disperse the body of insur-

gents assembled there under Reet Bhunwan Sing, for the purpose of attacking the Mohowlee Rajah.

His Honor trusts that this proceeding will meet with the approval of the Governor-General in Council.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

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Inclosure 320 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, November 12, 1857.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, much regrets that, excepting the small force now defending, against great odds, the Jounpore and Azinghur frontiers, there is not a single soldier at disposal for the defence of the Central Provinces, against internal or external enemies. He has, as yet, no police corps fit for use; it is therefore impossible to co-operate from hence, at present, in the Goruckpore direction.

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Inclosure 321 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.*

(Telegraphic.)

Fort William, November 13, 1857.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, cannot co-operate with you in Goruckpore. Be careful, therefore, that your force does not advance too far; on no account beyond Selimpore.

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Inclosure 322 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 13, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, reporting the issue of orders, at the instance of the Commissioner of the Patna Division, for the advance of a portion of the Nawab Brigade and the Goorkhas from Sewan towards Selimpore, in the Goruckpore district, I am directed to state, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, that, finding the Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces could not co-operate with this force, the Lieutenant-Governor has thought it necessary to caution Mr. Samuells against allowing it to advance too far, and prohibited its proceeding, on any account, beyond Selimpore.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

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Inclosure 323 in No. 1.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 19, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 12th and 13th instant, and to state that the Governor-General in Council approves of the Lieutenant-Governor having authorized the advance of a portion of the Naval Brigade and the Goorkhas from Sewan towards Selimpore, in the Goruckpore district, to disperse the body of insurgents assembled there under Reet Bhunwan Sing, for the purpose of attacking the Mohowlee Rajah.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

## Inclosure 324 in No. 1.

*The Superintendent of Carriage, &c., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Raneegunge, November 8, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, regarding the supply of rations and carriage to Mr. Deputy Collector Mackenzie, and twenty-six troopers of the Behar Mounted Police proceeding to Gya.

2. I understand that the men are to march on foot without their horses, and that they will carry with them tents, baggage, ammunition, &c.

3. As no halting-places have been settled, I would recommend those mentioned in the accompanying list. There is abundance of carriage ready for the party. I would, however, solicit that an early intimation of the amount and description of carriage required be sent to this office.

4. As regards the rations, which I suppose will be on the same scale as those of European soldiers, this office will be able to make all the requisite arrangements; but on this point also I solicit early notice of the numbers of natives for whom we shall have to provide, as well as Europeans.

5. I should like to be informed also at once about what date they are likely to start.

6. It is necessary that we should know also whether we are to provide servants for the detachment, such as a cook and his mate; bleestees, mchtees, a baker, and butcher ought to be dispensed with, if possible. There is such a dearth of cooks, butchers, and bakers, that it is almost impossible to obtain any, especially up here.

7. I would have addressed Mr Mackenzie on these subjects, but I am unaware of his direction.

I have, &amp;c.

E. JACKSON.

## Inclosure 325 in No. 1.

List of Halting-places proposed for Mr. Deputy Collector Mackenzie and troopers of the Behar Mounted Police.

	Miles.
Raneegunge .. .. .	0
Assersole .. .. .	12
Taldangah .. .. .	14½
Gyrah .. .. .	13
Titeooree .. .. .	12
Eosschancee .. .. .	14½
Doomree .. .. .	13½
Bugradhur .. .. .	13½
Bureootta .. .. .	15
Burbee .. .. .	16½
Chumparun .. .. .	12
Dumoolah .. .. .	8
Barra .. .. .	11½
Corta .. .. .	15
Gya .. .. .	15

E. JACKSON.

*Superintendent's Office, Raneegunge, November 8, 1857.*

## Inclosure 326 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Deputy Magistrate of Behar.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 10, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you the accompanying letter, with its inclosures, from the Superintendent for Carriages, &c., and to request that you will place yourself in communication with Mr. Jackson, on the several points referred to by that officer, in connection with the employ of carriage and rations for the Behar Mounted Police.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

**Inclosure 327 in No. 1.**

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Magistrate of Gya.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Fort William, November 16, 1857.*

MR. MACKENZIE, with Mr. Hely, with his twenty-five mounted policemen, left Raneeunge for Gya on the 14th. Some of the men have horses, others will have to be mounted at the Government expense. Shall you be able to procure horses for them?

**Inclosure 328 in No. 1.**

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Collector of Behar.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Fort William, November 13, 1857.*

ONE lac and a-half of rupees will leave Raneeunge to-morrow for you, under escort of a bullock-train party. Have a guard in readiness to receive this treasure at Sherghotty. Can you arrange for leaving 10,000 rupees of this remittance at Sheighotty for Rattray? He wants it to pay his men. If you can, send him notice, that he may send a party to fetch it.

**Inclosure 329 in No. 1.**

*The Deputy Magistrate of Sherghotty to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Sherghotty, November 12, 1857.*

AT the request of Mr. Baker, Deputy Magistrate, Sasseram, I telegraph as follows:—  
“It is generally reported, that large bodies of mutineers are collecting in Palamow and Bidjyghur, and among the hills south of Rhotas. The first detachment of the 32nd mutineers awaited the arrival of the second detachment; they have been joined by Umur Sing and his party, and are in the hills south of Chynepore, expecting to be joined by the remaining companies of the 32nd Native Infantry, not knowing that they have been disarmed; and another party of rebels who are looting the country below Rhotas; and Captain Rattray having only 150 Sikhs available, is not in a position to proceed against any of these bodies of the enemy.

**Inclosure 330 in No. 1.**

*The Magistrate of Shahabad to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Arrah, November 12, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that this district appears now to have resumed its former state of tranquillity; no aggravated cases of plundering have lately been reported to me, and the police are beginning to act with a little more vigour. Umur Sing is reported to have been wholly deserted by his rabble, and it is stated that he joined the 32nd mutineers in Chynepore, on their retreat from this district a few days ago.

I have, &c.

H. C. WAKE.

**Inclosure 331 in No. 1.**

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Patna, November 3, 1857.*

WITH reference to the accompanying letter of the 22nd ultimo, from Mr. Deputy Magistrate Baker, applying for sanction to the temporary employment of an English writer at 20 rupees a-month, I beg to recommend that the application be granted, while the disturbances, and the consequent march of European troops, continue. There is no

doubt that Mr. Baker has a great deal of correspondence to keep up, and accounts to make out, the copying of which must interfere much with his ordinary duties.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

Inclosure 332 in No. 1.

*The Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram to the Magistrate of Shannu.*

Sir,

*Camp, Dehree, October 22, 1857.*

I REQUEST the favor of your obtaining the sanction of the Commissioner, for the temporary entertainment of an English writer for my office, at a monthly cost of 20 rupees; as the supervision of Commissariat arrangements, receipt and disbursement of revenue, and making up of accounts, have so greatly increased the English correspondence, copying, &c., that I find little time left to attend to the more active duties of my post, which at this time demand more attention and personal supervision than usual.

I have, &c.

G. B. BAKER.

Inclosure 333 in No. 1.

*The Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 10, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, with its inclosure, and to inform you in reply, that under the circumstances therein represented, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, in anticipation of the sanction of the Supreme Government, to authorize Mr. Baker, the Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram, to entertain an English writer for his office, at 20 rupees per mensem, until the excessive work, caused by the present disturbances, and march of European troops along the Grand Trunk Road, ceases.

I have, &c.

C. T. BUCKLAND.

Inclosure 334 in No. 1

*Lieutenant Stanton to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Sherghotty, November 5, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, and in reply beg to state, that in my opinion it would not be advisable to supply arms, &c., to a body of men to be raised by Shah Kubeer-ood deen, as I feel certain that his force would not succeed in taking possession of Rhotas, if they met with the least resistance; and it is more than probable that, in such an event, a considerable portion of the arms might fall into the enemy's hands, Rhotas being naturally a very strong place, accessible only by a few difficult passes, where eight or ten regular soldiers (such as the mutineers are) could easily stop a large party of untrained men. If at all adequately defended, Rhotas could not be taken without a considerable force.

2. I would beg leave to suggest that a party of 50 sowars, raised by the Deputy-Magistrate, and placed under his orders, would do more, towards restoring order by apprehending rebels, than a body of men, such as Shah Kubeer-ood-deen wishes to raise and arm, could do.

I have, &c.

F. S. STANTON.

Inclosure 335 in No. 1.

*The Deputy Magistrate of Dehree to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Camp, Dehree, November 10, 1857.*

ON receipt of your letter dated 30th ultimo, forwarding a copy of a letter from Shah Kubeer-ood-deen Ahmad, who therein expresses a desire to be supplied with arms and

ammunition for a body of men he proposes to raise at Sasseram. It not appearing clear whether they were to be raised and maintained by him as an auxiliary force, or to be paid and equipped by Government, I communicated with Shah Kubeer-ood-deen, and have ascertained that he is prepared to raise the men, while he expects Government to take them into its service as a military police. Under these circumstances I have the honor to make the following observations on Shah Kubeer-ood-deen's proposition:—

2. There is reason to expect that, for some months to come, this district will require the presence of a military force, and that numbers of mutineers and deserters will, more or less, keep it in a state of district, more particularly after the defeat and dispersion of the sepoys of the Dinapore regiments, now with Koer Sing, a large number of whom are Bhojpoore men, who may be expected to return to their homes, or to infest the hills and jungles in the neighbourhood as armed banditti, to seize or exterminate these, a superior force to the present police will be required. If, therefore, the Lieutenant-Governor can spare a military force for this purpose, I do not think there is any necessity for raising men at Sasseram; but, on the other hand if soldiers be not available for the above purpose, there is no doubt that 200 or 300 men might be raised there and in Chynepore (where the people have hitherto shown a loyal spirit), who, armed and disciplined as a military police, and acting as auxiliaries to the few regular troops who may be stationed in Shahabad, would doubtless do good service, and prove a most useful body of men.

3. Should his Honor decide upon raising men here, I would respectfully suggest that it should be done by Government servants and not through any local influence; the reasons for this course I believe to be too obvious to demand explanation. I would also suggest that they be armed, both Infantry and Cavalry, with 'tulwars,' and with the carbines lately exchanged by the Bengal Police Battalion for muskets, and that an European officer be appointed to train and command them. Further details I am prepared to submit, if called for.

4. A copy of a letter from Shah Kubeer-ood-deen Ahmed on the present subject is herewith forwarded.

I have, &c.

E. B. BAKER.

Inclosure 336 in No. 1

*Shah Kubeer-ood-deen to the Deputy Magistrate of Dehree.*

Dear Sir,

November 3, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of this day, I have the honor to inform you that I had written to the Government for my raising 100 sowars and 200 Foot Infantry as a military police, and the Government will pay them, and also the arms and ammunition, as in other forces, must be supplied by Government.

Also a party of about 10 men required to teach the above police with the drill, which party should be transferred to this police from other British regiments and cavalry for the purpose.

I wish this police to remain in this part of the country, till good order restores in the country, and everything goes on properly, and the revenue of the estates of rebels are regularly collected; and these men can be sent to any place wherever their services will be required; and I will be happy to raise this police with trustworthy men, and as also its requisite proportion of native officers, for whom I shall be answerable for their being honest. The Commandant of this police should be an European officer, and I wish Captain Baker would command it, if approved by Government.

I now beg to inform you that his Highness the Governor of Bengal is well acquainted with my power; but, however, I can pay the amount of monthly wages of this police, provided if I get the estates of rebels, which are in the district of Shahabad. I shall, after paying the amount of revenue to the collector's treasury, pay regularly to this force, and thereby a great protection will be for the country.

I shall be happy to get an answer from you, that will you report the above to Government, or what

I remain, &c.

SHAH KUBEER-OOD-DEEN.

## Inclosure 337 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Bhaugulpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir, *Bhaugulpore, November 18, 1857.*  
 I HAVE the honor to state that I have nothing particular to report as regards the state of affairs in this division for the week ending the 14th of this month.

I have, &amp;c.

G. U. YULE.

## Inclosure 338 in No. 1.

*The Magistrate of Monghyr to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir, *Camp, Sunyghur, November 14, 1857.*  
 WITH reference to your circular of the 13th July, 1857, I have the honor to inform you that no persons were tried under Act XVII of 1857 during the past week; therefore I do not think it necessary to forward to you the usual statement.

I have, &amp;c.

W. TUCKER.

## Inclosure 339 in No. 1.

*The Magistrate of Monghyr to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir, *Camp, Sunyghur, November 14, 1857.*  
 I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the tranquillity of this district remains undisturbed

2. There is very great scarcity prevailing, and consequently felonies are very numerous.

I have, &amp;c.

W. TUCKER.

## Inclosure 340 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Magistrate of Purneah to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir, *Purneah, November 14, 1857.*  
 I HAVE the honor to inform you that the condition of the district is peaceable.

I have, &amp;c.

H. BALFOUR.

## Inclosure 341 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Rajshahye to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir, *Rajshahye, November 14, 1857.*  
 I HAVE the honor to furnish the report on the state of the districts in this division for the past week.

2. All is quiet as usual. The only incident worthy of notice is the following, which occurred at Jelpigoree on the 5th instant. It appears that a sepoy of the 73rd Native Infantry, when on sentry duty, loaded his musket, and left his post, going in the direction of the officers' bungalows. He stated that he knew his name was Dowd, and that he had been betrayed by five of his comrades, whom he named, but that he was not going to be transported for nothing, and so intended to take an officer's life before leaving. The man was arrested by his comrades, but managed to break away from them and throw himself into the river, from which he was pulled out, tried by court-martial, and sent away in irons to the Alipore jail. A jemadar and four sepoy, named by the prisoner as parties to his plot, were on the same day turned out of the corps and cantonments, and sent through the police to their homes.

3. Some Goorkha recruits, 120 in number, were expected at Jelpigoree in a few days, but I fear so small a body of them would be of little avail in checking any disposition to revolt on the part of the old sepoys of the regiment, especially when their numbers are increased by the return of those who have been absent on furlough. If the Goorkhas are intended to act as a counterpoise to the up-country sepoys, Colonel Sherer should be authorized to raise not less than 500 of them.

I have, &c.  
F. GOULDSBURY.

Inclosure 342 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Magistrate of Rungpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Rungpore, November 14, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that the district is quiet

2. I have received news from Jelpigoree dated 12th instant, to the effect that 120 recruits, composed chiefly of Lepchas and other hill tribes, had reached that station, and that 80 more were expected.

I have, &c.  
W. J. LONGMORE.

Inclosure 343 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Joint Magistrate of Pubna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Pubna, November 17, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report this district is perfectly quiet during the past week.

2. Rumours have been going about that a regiment was to march through the district, and that all carts and cattle would be seized for carriage, and men impressed as coolies; this has caused a regular panic among the population, and every man has concealed his carts, cattle, and women. For some days provisions were with difficulty procurable in the bazar. I have used every endeavour to counteract these false reports and reassure the people, and I have, in a measure, succeeded; but there is still a vague dread in the people's minds, that they are to be seized as "bagar," with their cattle.

3. I received notice during the week from the officer commanding a detachment of Her Majesty's Royal Horse Artillery, that the detachment would reach Pubna on the 13th instant, and requiring bread and meat to be in readiness. This news served to increase the previous panic, and, I am sorry to say, my office Amloh removed their women to the villages at a distance from the station, and even the schoolmasters, who should have known better, requested permission to close the school, which was, of course, refused.

4. The notice of the arrival of the detachment of European Artillery appears to have been sent under a mistake, as they came by steamer to Commercolly, and did not arrive at Pubna, as notified by the officer in command. With some difficulty I succeeded in getting the bread I had prepared, on board the steamer, some ten or twelve miles above Commercolly.

I have, &c.  
J. H. RAVENSHAW.

Inclosure 344 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Rajshahye to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Rajshahye, October 30, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 7th instant, I have the honor to forward copy of one from the Officiating Joint Magistrate of Pubna, dated the 24th idem, mentioning the thannahs in which the gentlemen named therein could most effectively exercise their authority as Assistant Magistrates

2. I concur with Mr. Ravenshaw as regards the jurisdiction he proposes to assign to



Mr. Stevenson has not been nominated by me, in consequence of his having declined the appointment. Mr. Gilmore, whose name was mentioned in my letter of the 21st ultimo, is not mentioned by the Officiating Joint Magistrate, owing, I presume, to his being unwilling to undertake the duties of the appointment.

3. I quite agree in the opinion that these gentlemen would render more useful assistance to Government, and could be employed with less detriment to their own affairs, if they were vested merely with the powers of executive police officers. I have heard the same objection made in this district; and I believe it is the general feeling among the European residents who have been appointed Assistant Magistrates, that they cannot efficiently perform the judicial duties assigned to them without neglecting their own concerns, while there are obvious objections to their exercising such powers in their own illakahs.

I have, &c.

F. GOULDSBURY.

Inclosure 345 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Joint Magistrate to the Commissioner of Rajshahye.*

Sir,

*Rajshahye, October 24, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 15th instant, with inclosures, and to report as follows:—

2. Mr. D. Storm's head-quarters are at Dhullowaree factory, in thannah Shahzadpore, and I would recommend his being invested with the powers of an Assistant Magistrate in that thannah.

3. Mr. A. Battersby resides at Balliakundy factory, on the banks of the Chundra river, in the southern part of thannah Pangsa, in which his services would be most valuable.

4. Mr. J. Stevenson's residence is at Dhobiacle, in thannah Khoksa, but adjoining the northern portion of Pangsa thannah; he might with advantage be invested with powers in both Pangsa and Khoksa thannahs.

5. Mr. Barry resides at the sudder station of Seerajgunge, and might assist the Deputy Magistrate in that thannah.

6. Since forwarding my former letter dated 16th September, in which I recommended the above-mentioned gentlemen, together with Mr. W. M. Eddis for investment with the powers of Honorary Assistant Magistrates, I have had opportunities of conversing with several of the most influential gentlemen in the district, and from what I can gather from them, they all object to being appointed as honorary Assistant Magistrates, on the ground that they cannot carry on their concerns, and, at the same time, conscientiously perform the duties proposed to be assigned to them; one and all are anxious and most willing to assist Government in every way in their power, and the opinion appears to prevail that they could be of more assistance to Government, and, at the same time act more promptly and efficiently, without detriment to their own affairs, were they invested merely with the powers of an executive police officer, such as would enable them to receive notice, and take primary steps in inquiry into all heinous offences; apprehend the offenders, and forward them, with a short report, and any evidence which might be obtainable, to the sudder station, there to be dealt with by the Magistrate. They might also, in this manner, be of the greatest assistance, in supervising the native police establishment, which is rotten to the core, and putting a check on fraud and corruption. One gentleman of considerable moral experience, very justly remarked, that were he made a Deputy Magistrate, it would only lead to endless petty litigation among the people in his neighbourhood; and all the little village disputes, which are so much better decided by the village Punchyte, would be made the subject of regular complaints, and that the people being innately litigious, the less opportunity afforded them the better.

7. I have heard privately from Mr. Eddis that he has written to the Secretary to Government, begging to decline the office of Honorary Assistant Magistrate already conferred on him.

8. Were every respectable European landholder or farmer in every district, and particularly in this, invested merely with the power of a police darogah, I am of opinion that every one would gladly accept the office, and would render the most efficient and inestimable services to the Government.

I have, &c.

T. E. RAVENSLAW.

## Inclosure 346 in No. 1.

*The Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Messrs. Storm and Battersby.*

Gentlemen,

*Fort William, November 14, 1857.*

THE Lieutenant-Governor having been informed that you are willing to lend your services to Government, and being assured of your fitness for the discharge of the duties of the office, has been pleased to appoint you as Assistant Magistrates in the district of Pubna.

2. You will exercise the powers of a covenanted assistant to a Magistrate under Regulation XIII of 1797, and IX of 1807, and section 1 Act X of 1854.

3. The Joint Magistrate will be directed to place under your control the thanmah in which you reside, and you will have placed under your orders a body of police consisting of one jemadar and twenty burkundauzes.

I have, &c.

C. T. BUCKLAND.

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Inclosure 347 in No. 1.

*The Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Rajshahye.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 14, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 30th ultimo, and to inform you, in reply, that the gentlemen named in the margin\* have this day been appointed Assistant Magistrates in Pubna.

2. As respects the duties on which the above officers are to be employed, I am desired to refer you to the circular from this office, dated the 27th ultimo.

I have, &c.

C. T. BUCKLAND.

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Inclosure 348 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Collector of Rajshahye.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 3, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to request that you will report, immediately on the receipt of this letter, whether, in the event of 100 Europeans being landed at Rampore Beaulah, arrangements could be made for their being marched and provisioned from thence as far as Dinajpore.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

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Inclosure 349 in No. 1.

*The Collector of Rajshahye to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Rajshahye, November 6, 1857.*

IN reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, I have the honor to inform you that in the event of 100 Europeans being landed at this station, arrangements can be made for supplying them with provisions, &c., at the halting-places within this jurisdiction, between Beaulah and Dinajpore.

I have, &c.

W. S. TAYLOR.

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Inclosure 350 in No. 1.

*The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 5, 1857.*

WITH reference to your letter dated 10th October, I am instructed to submit to you, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the accompanying

\* Messrs. D. Storm and A. Battersby.

1857  
The Officiating Commissary-General, dated 24th October, 1857, regarding the measures which should be adopted for ensuring the timely receipt, in the office of the Officiating Joint Magistrate of Pubna, of all indents for supplies for troops passing up and down the river through this district.

I have, &c.

F. W. ATKINSON

Inclosure 351 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Commissary-General to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Fort William, October 24, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter dated 17th October, I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, the annexed copy of a letter, of the 23rd instant, from Assistant Commissary-General, Captain Hobday, regarding the measures to be adopted for ensuring the timely receipt, in the office of the Officiating Joint Magistrate of Pubna, of all indents for supplies for troops passing up and down the river through his district, and to observe that Captain Hobday's statements are perfectly correct.

I have, &c.

T. J. NUTHALL,

Inclosure 352 in No. 1.

*The Assistant Commissary-General to the Officiating Commissary-General.*

Fort William, October 23, 1857.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your docket dated 22nd instant, with its accompaniment, I have the honor to represent that the only article required from the Civil authorities for the supply of troops on river steamers, is bread. The ability of the Commissariat to give information of probable wants in this respect must depend upon the orders of Government as to the number of troops who are likely to proceed by the water route. Present arrangements would seem to indicate that very few men will be so moved. If an estimate were now framed, it might be all wrong, causing considerable expense to no purpose. The Commissariat, from the absence of data, has not the means of stating what will be required; consequently the detail requested by Mr. Eddis cannot be furnished.

2. Moreover, the department has not hitherto given notice of the probable dates of arrival of vessels at particular stations on the river. This is the proper duty of commanders of detachments, in conjunction with the captains of steamers, who, of course, have much better means of knowing the probable length of the voyage or of any part thereof, than the Executive Commissariat officer at the Presidency. Indeed, the interference of the latter would be highly unadvisable, as he can know nothing of the progress or detention of steamers proceeding to the North-West after their departure from Calcutta.

3. Commanding officers with detachments are invariably furnished with printed instructions by this office, prior to embarkation, enjoining the necessity on their part of giving timely notice of their arrival and wants to the Civil authorities on the river; a copy of these instructions accompanies for your information.

Inclosure 353 in No. 1.

*The Assistant Commissary-General to the Officer commanding a Detachment of ——— proceeding to ———.*

Fort William,

1857

I HAVE the honor to inform you that it will be necessary for you to give timely (at least two days) intimation to the authorities at the river stations, as per margin, of your route to Allahabad, where bread is procurable, of the strength of your detachment.

\* Patna, Rampore, Benaulah, Bhagulpore, Monghyr, Dinapore, Ghazepore, Benares, Mirzapore.

X 2

with its probable date of arrival at the several places indicated, to enable them to have the number of loaves required in readiness.

2. At Dinapore, Benares, and Allahabad, the Commissariat officers should be written to; the Collectors at the other stations.

3. The contractor is bound to have agents in waiting with slaughter-cattle at each of the places named, and should this not be done, I request you will arrange with the several Collectors to give necessary supplies, forwarding their bills to me for adjustment. I beg you will report to me any failure of supply on the part of the contractor, in view to his being punished.

4. The conductor in charge of my godown at Balloo Ghaut has been instructed to furnish you with a muster bottle of rum, supplied for your detachment, for reference in case of dispute on the way.

5. I would request the favour of your causing the rum to be placed under a guard, and that the non-commissioned officer in charge be instructed to permit the opening of the kegs by the gomastah only in the presence of yourself, or some person deputed by you. If part of the contents of a keg is expended, the cask should be resealed in the presence of yourself or your deputy.

6. Pray furnish my godown subordinate with a receipt for the muster bottle.

I have, &c.

Inclosure 354 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Burdwan, October 31, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your circular dated 31st August, and, in reply, to inform you that there are no Hindoo or Mahomedan subjects whose names I can at present send as having displayed conspicuous loyalty and fidelity to Government.

2. The very peaceful condition which this division has hitherto maintained has deprived people from showing what their services might be in this respect, but I am glad to have the opportunity of noticing that the zemindars have not been altogether indifferent to what has been going on in other parts of the country.

Several have furnished elephants free of charge, and, though I intend preparing a regular list hereafter, I may mention now that the Rajah of Burdwan has sent eight elephants and sixteen bullock-carts for transport service.

He still maintains nine sowars at the disposal of the Magistrate to bring early intelligence from Beerbhoom and Berhampore; and, from the 10th July to the 18th August, he kept a horse dāk on the Grand Trunk Road, to enable the Magistrate to exercise a vigilant superintendence over the road police. On the occasion of the mutiny at Hazareebaugh and Purulea, he offered to entertain, at his own charge, fifty European pensioners to guard the station, should such an arrangement be considered desirable.

I have, &c

E. H. LUSHINGTON.

Inclosure 355 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 10, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 31st ultimo, and, with reference to your second paragraph, to state that the Lieutenant-Governor has received with much satisfaction the report therein submitted of the services performed, and offers of service tendered, by the Maharajah of Burdwan in connection with the present disturbances.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

*Burdwan, November 13, 1857.*

Sir, I HAVE the honor to report that nothing has occurred within the last week in the districts of this Division, noted in the margin,\* of a political or general nature, in any way connected with the disturbances which exist in other parts of India.

2. I have not yet heard from the Magistrate of Hooghly regarding the state of his district, but when I receive his statement I will again address you if necessary.

I have, &c.

E. H. LUSHINGTON.

Inclosure 357 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Magistrate of Midnapore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir, *Midnapore, November 7, 1857.*

IN acknowledging the receipt, this day, of your letter dated the 31st October last, I have the honor to solicit that I may be furnished with the original Nagree document, as it is necessary it should be attached to the record.

I have, &c.

C. F. MONTRESOR.

[Inclosure 358 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Magistrate of Midnapore.*

Sir, *Fort William, November 14, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, and, in reply, to transmit herewith the original Nagree document therein referred to.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 359 in No. 1.

*The Judge of Beerbhoom to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir, *Beerbhoom, November 4, 1857.*

AS I have been given to understand that the formation of the local corps at Beerbhoom has been put off for some time, I have the honor again to request that I may be supplied with the ammunition I have applied for, namely:—

- 500 rounds of musket-ball cartridge,
- 100 rounds of blank ditto,
- 50 musket flints.

2. I would also beg to state that, if my men are to act as instructors to the men that may be entertained, it is necessary that they should themselves know how to fire, as well as the other parts of their duty.

I have, &c.

O. W. MALET.

Inclosure 360 in No. 1.

*Mr. Perry, District Engineer, East India Railway, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir, *Calcutta, November 10, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 12th October (which, owing to my absence from Beerbhoom, I only received yesterday), informing me

\* Benecoorah, Beerbhoom, Burdwan, Howrah, Midnapore, Raicegunge.

that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint me an Assistant Magistrate in the district of Beerbhoom.

2. In accepting the appointment, I beg to assure the Governor-General that I will endeavour to render every assistance to the Government which lies in my power.

I have, &c.

JAMES PERRY

Inclosure 361 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Nuddea to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Alipore, November 1, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith the tabular statement called for in your letter dated the 14th ultimo.

I have, &c

A. GROTE.

Inclosure 362 in No. 1

STATEMENT.

Office to which the proposition refers.	Nature of Charge.		Proposition				Casual or Extraordinary.	Grounds of Proposition.
			Permanent.		Temporary			
	Present Scale.	Proposed Scale.	Increase per Month.	Decrease per Month.	Increase per Month.	Decrease per Month.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		This extra police force is employed by the Deputy Magistrate of Cutwah for watching all suspicious boats passing down the Bhaguratty river.
		10 extra Burkundauzes at 4 rupees each per month 40 0 0	.	.	40 0 0			

F. R. COCKERELL.

*Nuddea, October 18, 1857.*

Inclosure 363 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Nuddea.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 14, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, with its inclosure, and to inform you in reply that, in anticipation of the approval of the Supreme Government, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the expenditure of 40 rupees per mensem on account of the pay of ten extra burkundauzes, temporarily entertained by the Deputy Magistrate of Cutwa for the purpose of watching all suspicious boats passing down the Bhagirutty.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 364 in No. 1.

RETURN of Persons tried and punished in the Nuddea Division, under Act XVII of 1857, for the week ending November 7, 1857.

None.

A. GROTE, Commissioner.

*Commissioner's Office, Nuddea, November 18, 1857.*

## Inclosure 365 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Naddea to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Alipore, November 18, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of the 2nd instant, I beg to report, for the information of Government, that all is perfectly tranquil in this Division. I have separately brought to notice the outrages committed by the recruits and European soldiers on the people of Nyabushee and the surrounding villages, in which some of the more respectable residents are reported to be living.

I have, &amp;c.

A. GROTE.

## Inclosure 366 in No. 1.

*The Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Moorshedabad, November 3, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 14th ultimo, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, an abstract translation of a Persian letter to my address from her Highness the Nawab Ameeroon Nissa Begum, offering to lend two elephants to the Government for employment on field service.

I have, &amp;c.

G. H. MACGREGOR.

## Inclosure 367 in No. 1.

*Abstract Translation of a Persian Letter from Her Highness the Nawab Ameeroon Nissa Begum to the Address of the Agent to the Governor-General of Moorshedabad, of October 31, 1857.*

AFTER the usual compliments :—

It has lately come to my knowledge that it is the intention of Government to send large forces into the disturbed districts for the suppression of the rebellion, and that the Government requires from allies, dependents, and zemindars, the loan of elephants for the use of the troops.

The well-being and splendour of my Dhearee, and, indeed, of the Nizamut also, are entirely dependent upon the supremacy of the British Government. I have more especially experienced the kindness and the favor of Government for a very long period of time. Taking this into consideration, it is the sincere wish of my heart, as it is the bounden duty of all friends, to be useful to the Government upon this occasion.

I intended to send four elephants for the above purpose, but one of them has lately become unmanageable, and another is necessary for the purpose of keeping it quiet. For this reason, being unable to send four, as I originally intended, I beg to place two elephants at the disposal of Government.

True abstract translation,

G. H. MACGREGOR.

## Inclosure 368 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad.*

Sir,

Fort William November 10, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, giving cover to an abstract translation of a Persian letter to your address from her Highness the Nawab Ameeroon Nissa Begum, offering to send two of her elephants to the Government for employment on field service.

2. In reply, I am desired to authorize you to accept of the offer, and to request that

you will communicate to her Highness the Nawab Amethon Nissa Begum the Lieutenant-Governor's appreciation of her loyalty and goodwill towards the Government.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 369 in No. 1,

**RETURN** of Persons tried and punished in the District of Berhampore, under Act XVII of 1857, for the week ending Saturday, November 14, 1857.

None.

J. HANNYNGTON, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*  
*Commanding at Berhampore, and vested with the powers*  
*contained in Act XVII of 1857.*

*Berhampore, November 16, 1857.*

Inclosure 370 in No. 1.

*The Superintendent of Alipore Jail to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Alipore, November 5, 1857.*

IN the month of September last, 108 men and 6 officers of Her Majesty's 59th Regiment were stationed in the army clothing offices as a guard over the Alipore jail, which is in the immediate vicinity of those offices. These Europeans continued to guard the jail till yesterday morning, when they were withdrawn, and, instead of them, only six men and one serjeant, of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment, have been placed at the jail.

2. These seven men are absolutely the only armed guard I have over 1,725 convicts, of whom several are mutinous sepoys and sowars from Berhampore, Jelpigoree, Barrackpore, and other stations; nearly the whole of the remainder being convicts sent from other jails because they are so desperate and dangerous that it was found unsafe to confine them in any less-strongly guarded prison than that Alipore has hitherto been. But, besides being a guard over 1,725 of the most dangerous characters in Bengal, these seven Europeans have to keep in check the whole Alipore Militia, and, more directly, 86 men of that regiment who are stationed within a few yards of the jail gate, and some of whom are known to have friends imprisoned in the jail. I may add, that I am in daily expectation of receiving from Patna and other stations considerable numbers of life-prisoners, among whom are more sepoys and sowars. The militia sepoys, being from the same villages, are nearly certain to have friends among these convicts also, with whom they naturally sympathise, and whose escape they would therefore, in all probability, assist. I consider it my duty thus prominently to allude to the militia, because I have been lately informed that, when the men of Her Majesty's 59th were sent to guard the jail, some militia sepoys were heard openly boasting that their regiment, even without arms, was more than a match for such a small number of Europeans.

3. Under these circumstances, I trust that the Lieutenant-Governor will agree with me that seven armed men is a most inadequate guard over the Alipore jail and the Calcutta Militia, and that at least 100 Europeans should be immediately stationed again in the army clothing offices. I understand that there are upwards of 100 of Her Majesty's 54th at the Sudder Court, which is far too distant from the jail to admit of their giving immediate aid in case of a sudden outbreak among the convicts, for which we should always be prepared. You are aware that several such outbreaks have occurred, in all of which the military have had to act without one moment's delay in order to prevent the escape of all the convicts.

4. I trust I may be pardoned for suggesting that there cannot exist such an absolute necessity for a strong guard at the Sudder Court as at the Alipore jail, which should never, in my opinion, have a weaker guard than 100 Europeans. I therefore hope that the European soldiers now at the Sudder Court may be sent without delay to the army clothing offices, where the quarters are good and suitable, as I was informed by Captain Montmorency, the officer in command of the portion of Her Majesty's 59th which lately occupied those quarters.

I have, &c.

H. FERGUSSON.



## Inclosure 371 in No. 1.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 10, 1857.*

WITH reference to the letter from the Superintendent of the Alipore jail, dated the 5th instant, received under your endorsement dated the 6th idem, I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to state, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that the detachment of Her Majesty's 54th, recently quartered at the Sudder Court, was removed yesterday to the Army Clothing Offices.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

## Inclosure 372 in No. 1.

*The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Fort William, October 30, 1857.*

WITH reference to your letter dated 13th August, I am directed to transmit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the accompanying copy of a letter dated 26th October, from the Inspector-General of Ordnance, and to request that his Honor may be moved to direct the return, to the Commissary of Ordnance in charge of the Arsenal, of the two 6-pounder guns lent to the Commissioner of Police, if they can be spared.

I have, &c.

F. D. ATKINSON.

## Inclosure 373 in No. 1.

*The Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, October 26, 1857.*

WITH reference to your despatch dated the 15th August last, I have the honor to forward copy of a letter from the Commissary of Ordnance in charge of the Arsenal, Fort William, requesting the return of the two 6-pounder guns lent to the Commissioner of Police.

The indent referred to by Lieutenant Currie is for a 6-pounder battery required for the instruction of Artillery recruits at Dum Dum, as we have no 9-pounder battery to spare.

I have, &c.

A. ABBOTT, Colonel.

## Inclosure 374 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Police.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 2, 1857.*

WITH reference to this office letter dated the 15th August last, and the accompanying copy of a letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department of the 30th ultimo, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to request that you will return the two 6-pounder guns which were furnished to you from the Arsenal.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 375 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Calcutta, November 7, 1857.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 2nd instant, with inclosures, requesting me to return the two 6-pounder guns made over to me some time ago, I have the honor to inform you that, at the request of the Commissary of Ordnance, I lately exchanged those I had for others of an older pattern.

2. I would submit that these cannot be spared. I have raised a considerable body of men for service in the interior, and have drilled them to the use of these guns; and as each detachment is to be provided with two light field-guns, it is absolutely necessary that I should keep these guns at the police to exercise my men, otherwise they will be sent away with weapons which they are unable to use.

I have, &c.

S. WAUCHOPE.

## Inclosure 376 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 12, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 30th ultimo, with annexure, requesting the return to the Arsenal of Fort William of the two 6-pounder guns which were lent to the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta in August last, and in reply to forward, for the information and orders of the Governor-General in Council, a copy of a letter of the 7th instant from Mr. Wauchope, on the subject of these guns.

The guns originally supplied, have, it will be seen, been exchanged for others of an old pattern, and these have been of great use in instructing the European seamen engaged by Mr. Wauchope for the defence of Calcutta in the first instance, and subsequently for employment at different stations in Bengal. Parties of seamen thus collected and instructed have already been found very useful. One detachment has been for some time in Assam, another has just started for Purneah, and two more parties are now being organized for service in Rungpore and Dinagepore.

It is evident that, unless to some extent drilled and instructed before they leave Calcutta, bodies of seamen picked up indiscriminately out of the merchant ships in the port, could not be much relied on, and without the guns they could not be instructed. On this account the Lieutenant-Governor earnestly hopes that his Lordship in Council will permit Mr. Wauchope to retain the guns which he now has.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 377 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Calcutta, November 10, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report that Calcutta has been in a perfect state of tranquillity during the past week.

2. The Coroner's jury which investigated the murder of my native policeman by an European, which I reported last week, brought in a verdict of manslaughter only against the offender, notwithstanding the Coroner pointed clearly out in his charge that the offence was murder.

3. Considering it my duty, as Chief of the Police, to take steps on all occasions to bring persons to trial for the offences which they have actually committed, I requested the Magistrate of the Division in which the murder was committed, to investigate the matter. To this he has consented, and the case is now in progress.

4. In order to keep the peace, which was likely to be disturbed by the large number of soldiers and seamen on shore, I have attached to each of my regular police serjeants a number of the European extra constables, who, being for the most part sailors, could not be trusted in the bazaar on duty by themselves; and I have consequently

always at hand a force of European police capable of clearing the streets, or putting a stop to any disturbance.

I have, &c.

S. WAUCHOPE.

Inclosure 378 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Calcutta, November 17, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report that Calcutta has been perfectly tranquil during the past week.

2. The seaman of the "Hotspur" who murdered my chokeedar, as formerly reported, has been committed by the Magistrate of the Southern Division to take his trial for wilful murder.

3. A woman has been murdered during the past week by her paramour, who has eluded the vigilance of the police. I have offered a reward of 100 rupees for his arrest. The cause of his committing the crime was jealousy.

4. Two of the persons who assassinated Madhall Dutt on his way from the Hooghly railroad-station, have been this day tried by the Judge of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, and sentence of death recommended. The remainder of the gang were arrested in Oude, and confessed their guilt, but made their escape on their way to Calcutta during the mutiny.

5. One hundred European police were sent by me, on the 12th instant, for service at Purneah, and I have nearly a hundred more in readiness to go anywhere.

I have, &c.

S. WAUCHOPE.

Inclosure 379 in No. 1.

*Dr. Porteous to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*October 31, 1857.*

WITH reference to the accompanying letter from the Commissioner of Police, I shall esteem it a favor if the Government of Bengal will kindly sanction the purchase by me from Bungage and Framju, sulphur merchants, of 700 maunds, more or less, of crude brimstone, to be used in my vitriol manufactory. Considerable manufacturing interests are involved, and I am, with only one exception, the only vitriol manufacturer on this side of India. It is largely used by all the soda-water makers in Bengal, as well as by the stearine candle manufacturers. Many dye-stuffs and mordants prepared with it are used in the bazars all over the country.

I am the contractor for the supply of chemicals to the Government gun-cap manufactory at Dum Dum, as also to the Mint, and of drugs, &c., to the Honorable Company's Dispensary, in all of which the consumption of vitriol largely enters.

As the supply of brimstone, of which the Commissioner of Police can authorize the sale, is quite inadequate to my consumption, which ranges from four maunds to seven maunds per day, I trust the Government of Bengal will authorize the purchase and removal of this brimstone to my manufactory, which is completely and strongly inclosed, and I am ready to guarantee that not a single pound will be sold or carried off my premises on any pretext.

I have, &c.

G. N. PORTEOUS, M.D.

Inclosure 380 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to Dr. Porteous.*

Sir,

*Calcutta, October 30, 1857.*

IN reply to your letter of the 26th instant, I have the honor to draw your attention to the orders of Government, dated the 26th October, that the sale of more than one maund of sulphur at a time, and of more than ten maunds to the same person within one

month is prohibited. I regret, therefore, that I cannot give you a pass for the removal of the sulphur until you obtain the consent of Government to the sale.

I have, &c.

S. WAUCHOPE.

Inclosure 381 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 9, 1857.*

WITH reference to your letter dated the 30th ultimo, to Dr. G. M. Porteous, I am directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the purchase, by that gentleman, of 700 maunds of crude sulphur for use in the Duckinsore chemical works.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 382 in No. 1.

*Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Exchange, Calcutta, November 16, 1857.*

A QUANTITY of gunpowder, say sixty-six whole and seventeen half-kegs, have been recovered from the wreck of the late ship "Rajah," and our object in now troubling you is to know whether you have any objections to our selling the same by auction, under the usual conditions: an early reply will oblige, as we intend selling early this week.

We are, &c.

MACKENZIE, LYALL, AND CO.

Inclosure 383 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co.*

Gentlemen,

*Fort William, November 16, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, soliciting authority to sell by auction a quantity of gunpowder said to have been recovered from the wreck of the late ship "Rajah," and to inform you that you should communicate on the subject with the Commissioner of Police, who is the officer in Calcutta authorized to grant licenses to deal in arms and ammunition.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 384 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Joint Magistrate of Furreredpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Furreredpore, November 14, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to inform you, in continuation of my letter of last Saturday, that the district is still quiet.

2. The dhan cutting season has begun, and, as usual, several complaints have been preferred. Stringent orders have been passed to all the police to be on the alert.

I have, &c.

J. H. RAVENSHAW.

## Inclosure 385 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Chittagong to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Chittagong, October 10, 1857.*

THERE are some up-country cloth-sellers who have, it may be said, settled at Chittagong. Some of these men are anxious to proceed to Calcutta, for the purpose of making their annual purchases of cloth; but no boatman will take them, on the plea that, being up-country men, their boats will be liable to be stopped at the different stations between this and Calcutta.

2. The men applied to the Magistrate for a certificate or pass, but their application was not acceded to, on the ground that the grant of passports or certificates had been distinctly prohibited, agreeably to Government orders in the Home Department, under date the 24th November, 1856.

3. They have now applied to me, and I am equally unable to render them any assistance. The men are respectable, and may be considered as residents of this place, and if they cannot proceed to Calcutta, their own trade will not only be stopped, but much inconvenience also will be suffered by the inhabitants, who look to them for their supply of cloth; under such circumstances, and at the present time it might, perhaps, be deemed advisable by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to obtain a modification of the Government order above quoted by me, insomuch as to allow Magistrates to furnish well-known men, who are proceeding to a fixed place, and on a known business, with a pass for their protection *en route* to their destination.

4. I see no harm in this, as long as the Magistrate is cautious to whom he grants such passes; and I think it would tend to restore confidence to many men who, if they are prevented from pursuing their usual avocations, might have a mistrust in the present state of affairs.

I have, &c.

C. CHAPMAN.

## Inclosure 386 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 3, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for the consideration and orders of the Governor-General of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Officiating Commissioner at Chittagong, bringing to notice how certain up-country cloth-sellers, who have settled at Chittagong, are prevented from proceeding to Calcutta, for the purpose of making their annual purchases of cloth, by reason of the operation of the orders of the Supreme Government of the 24th November last, which prohibit the practice of granting passports or certificates to persons travelling from one part of the country to another, and suggesting a modification of the orders referred to, so as to allow Magistrates to furnish well-known men, who are proceeding to a fixed place, and on a known business, with a pass for their protection *en route* to their destination.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor desires me to remark that the case submitted by the Commissioner of Chittagong is clearly an exceptional one; and his Honor is not aware of any objection to a simple passport being furnished to travellers at a time like this.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 387 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 12, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 3rd instant, with its inclosure, and, in reply, to state that, if the Lieutenant-Governor considers that passports are necessary for the protection of the men referred to by the Commissioner of Chittagong, against the police of the districts through which they have to pass on their way to Calcutta, the Governor-General in Council has no objection to their being given.

2. But his Lordship in Council does not understand why persons of this kind, proceeding to Calcutta for purposes of trade, should be liable, or be supposed to be liable, to be stopped for being up-country men; and it seems probable that the case might be met by withdrawing any order that may have been issued for the stoppage of up-country-men passing from one port of Bengal to another.

I have, &c.

CECIL BEADON.

Inclosure 388 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Chittagong.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 20, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 10th ultimo, and, in reply, to inform you that, having referred the matter for the consideration of the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor considers the case of the up-country cloth merchants, therein alluded to, to be clearly exceptional to the orders of the Government of India, in the Home Department, dated the 24th of November, 1856, quoted by you; and that if the men are about to travel in the prosecution of their known business, a certificate to that effect should be given them, and would be sufficient to protect them from any molestation on their way.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 389 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Chittagong to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Chittagong, November 7, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the station and district of Chittagong have remained, during the past week, in the usual tranquil state.

2. Captain Dewaal says that the detachment under his command is orderly and quiet.

3. The enlistment of men for the new police corps in Chittagong is proceeding in a very satisfactory manner, at the rate of about forty men a week. The recruits are progressing very rapidly with their drill. Captain Dewaal is, in this, of the greatest assistance; he looks after them himself, and has given me the services of some of his best men.

4. In your letter, of the 27th ultimo, you convey the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor to my continuing to enlist candidates, but no authority has been given me regarding their payment or the amount they are to receive.

5. They have been enlisted on the understanding that they are to receive 6 rupees per mensem, and the Officiating Joint Magistrate of Bulloah has just submitted, for my counter-signature, bills for the salary of those enlisted by him up to the end of October last. It is important that these men should obtain their pay with regularity, but as the Civil Auditor will, most probably, decline to pass the bills without a distinct authority from the Government of Bengal, I have directed the Officiating Joint Magistrate of Bulloah to advance the amount required to pay them for October, as per annexed bill, and I have to solicit early orders from the Lieutenant-Governor under what head their pay is to be charged, and whether the salary fixed by me is approved of.

6. The Magistrate of Chittagong and the Officiating Magistrate of Tipperah will also be directed by me to pay them in a similar manner for last month.

I have, &c.

C. CHAPMAN.

## ● Inclosure 390 in No. 1.

**BILL** for Salary of sixty-two men enrolled for the Local Battalion, at Noakhally, under orders of the Government dated 20th August, 1857, conveyed by Commissioner's letter dated 16th September, 1857, from the 15th to the 31st October, 1857.

Date of Enrolment.	Number of men.	Period of Service.	Amount of Salary.
1857			Rs. A. P.
Oct. 15	34	From October 15 to 31, 1857, being 17 days, at 6 rupees each per month ..	111 14 8
„ 16	3	„ October 16 to 31 „ 16 days, „ „ ..	9 4 6
„ 20	18	„ October 20 to 31 „ 12 days, „ „ ..	41 13 0
„ 21	1	„ October 21 to 31 „ 11 days, „ „ ..	2 2 1
„ 22	5	October 22 to 31 „ 10 days, „ „ ..	9 11 0
„ 24	1	„ October 24 to 31 „ 8 days, „ „ ..	1 8 9
Total .	62	Total Company's rupees .. ..	176 6 0

November 4, 1857.

F. B. SIMSON.

## Inclosure 391 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Chittagong.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 17, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 7th instant, and, in reply, to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to pass the inclosed bill for the pay of sixty-two men, enlisted at Noakhally, in the new police corps in progress of formation.

2. It is not desired that these series should exceed 200 men for each of the districts in your division. You will be good enough to report when that number has been completed, and to furnish a return, showing from what classes the recruits have been raised.

3. A copy of this letter will be forwarded, together with the original bill, to the Civil Auditor, with instructions to return the latter to you after audit.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 392 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Joint Magistrate of Bullooah to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Noakhally, October 30, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to inform you, with reference to your letter of the 17th instant, that a guard-boat has been sent to Calcutta, and that Joynuddcen Chuprassie will call at your office for the muskets and ammunition referred to.

I have, &c.

F. B. SIMSON.

## Inclosure 393 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Joint Magistrate of Bullooh.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 16, 1857.*

IN reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that the arms and ammunition referred to therein have this day been delivered to Joynuddeen Chuprassie, deputed by you to receive them.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 394 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Joint Magistrate of Noakhally to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Noakhally, November 14, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to inform you that the past week has been a quiet and orderly one, undistinguished by any particular occurrence.

2. I have heard a rumour of the advent of two strange priests, who are inducing persons to become Christians. The place where they were is far off, but I shall ascertain all particulars without delay.

I have, &c.

F. B. SIMSON.

## Inclosure 395 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Cuttack to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Cuttack, November 17, 1857.*

REFERRING to my letter dated the 11th instant, I have the honor to report that the public peace in this division remains unbroken.

I have, &c.

G. F. COCKBURN.

## Inclosure 396 in No. 1.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 12, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 5th instant, and to state that the Governor-General in Council approves of the refusal of the Government of Bengal, under present circumstances, to grant a passport to Rajah Guddhadhun Narrain Bhunj, of Killah Kinjore, in Cuttack, for a large number of followers to accompany him to Cossipore, in Purulea.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

## Inclosure 397 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Medical Board.*

Gentlemen,

*Fort William, October 23, 1857.*

WITH reference to the annexed marginal extract of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal of the 17th instant, I am directed to request that you will have the goodness to direct an Assistant-Surgeon to proceed immediately to Cuttack, and thence to Sumbulpore, to take up the medical duties at that station.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH.



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Inclosure 398 in No. 1.

*The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 6, 1857.

In continuation of Military Department endorsement dated the 23rd of October, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the Medical Board have nominated Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Moore, recently returned from England, for the medical duties of Sumbulpore.

I have, &c.

F. D. ATKINSON.

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Inclosure 399 in No. 1.

*Dr. Moore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Cuttack, November 8, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, my arrival at Cuttack, en route to Sumbulpore, to assume temporary medical charge of the troops stationed there, and of the station itself.

2. Understanding that it is in contemplation to combine the medical duties of the small station of Sumbulpore with the duties of an Assistant Commissioner, I beg you will do me the favour to submit an application from me for the combined appointment, to the Lieutenant-Governor.

3. I would most willingly devote my time to the performance of an Assistant Commissioner's duties, and remain at Sumbulpore, were the pay and allowances made equal to the medical charge of a regiment of Cavalry or Infantry, which, in my case, would amount to nearly 600 rupees a-month.

I have, &c.

THOMAS MOORE,  
Assistant-Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service.

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Inclosure 400 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Dr. Moore.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 17, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, and in reply to inform you that there is no probability of so large a salary as 600 rupees per mensem being assigned to the officer in charge of the combined civil and medical duties at Sumbulpore, and as the Lieutenant-Governor understands your application for that appointment to be conditional on the salary being fixed at that amount, he is unable to hold out any hope of obtaining it.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

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Inclosure 401 in No. 1.

*The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Sumbulpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Sumbulpore, November 11, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, copies of accompanying letters, copies of which I have also transmitted to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

I am about to proceed into the district for the purpose of instituting inquiries regarding these disturbances.

I have, &c.

R. T. LEIGH.

## Inclosure 402 in No. 1.

*The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Sumbulpore to Captain Klocker.*

Sir,

Sumbulpore, November 4, 1857.

SOORUNDER SAIE and Oodunt Saie, fugitives from the Hazareebaugh jail, and others, having, as is reported, collected armed men in this district, towards the north and north-east, I have the honor to request that you will do me the favor to order a detachment of such strength as you may consider necessary to proceed towards Khinda and Koleberah, either under your own command, or of such officer as you may select, for the purpose of dispersing any hostile assemblage of armed men, and, if possible, of apprehending the persons of Soorunder Saie, Oodunt Saie, and Kurna Ghurotea of Kholaberah. Should you succeed in apprehending these persons, or any others who may be found in arms against the State, I beg you will be so good as to forward them to me, under safe custody, or order them to be brought in by the detachment on its return to the station.

2. I have directed Baboo Roy Roop Sing Bahadoor, Moonsiff and Native Assistant, to accompany you, and render every assistance in procuring information, supplies, &c.

I have, &amp;c.

R. T. LEIGH, Captain.

## Inclosure 403 in No. 1.

*Captain Klocker to the Senior Assistant Commissioner, Sumbulpore.*

Sir,

Sumbulpore, November 9, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of 4th November, 1857, I have the honor to inform you that I marched on the 5th instant with a detachment, strength as per margin,\* for Jhurghatty, at which ghaut I had every reason to believe the rebels were collected in great force, under Kurna Ghurotea, of Kolaberah.

2. Learning at Sansun that no news of our coming had preceded us, we pushed on with the utmost despatch for the ghaut, our object being to arrive there before the rebels should gain information of our approach; in this we were entirely successful.

3. The rebels were, with three or four exceptions, completely concealed from us in the dense jungle covering the hills to our right, left, and front, but they maintained a straggling fire for some twenty minutes, by which we had one man wounded mortally (since dead), and another slightly. I gave them six rounds of canister and shell, and detached parties to scour the hills in the directions above mentioned. All returned in the course of half-an-hour, without having met with any of the rebels. One party came upon what was evidently a supply depôt, consisting of rice and otta grain, to the amount of eighteen elephant loads: this, being unable to carry it away, was destroyed as far as possible.

4. We halted for three hours at the foot of the ghaut, and then proceeded over to Kutterbugah, where we encamped for the night.

5. On the 6th we marched to Samanujah.

6. On the 7th to Kurceapallee, passing through Kolaberah, which appeared to be deserted by the people. I halted, however, in front of the Ghurotea's house, and, finding the walls loopholed for fire-arms, and the gate closed, I detached a party of skirmishers to examine it. The gate was fastened on the inside, and was opened by one of our men climbing over the wall. There was no one in the house, but the walls were found perforated for firing through in all directions. I directed Second Lieutenant Hadow to fire the house, and we marched on to our halting-ground.

7. On the 8th we proceeded to Salur, visiting Kheenda on our route, and finding in Soorunder Saie's and Oodunt Saie's house preparations had been made for defending it; I followed the same course as mentioned in paragraph 6.

8. We returned to Sumbulpore this day, and I have every reason to believe that the rebels are totally dispersed. Of their strength, or loss at Jhurghatty, we are in possession; all reports, however, go to prove that they had assembled there in considerable force, and that from five to twelve of their number were killed, amongst whom was a noted leader.

\* 2 Mountain-train howitzers, under 2nd Lieutenant Hadow, of the Madras Artillery; 3 Companies of the 66th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, with Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant Hart and Surgeon Major, 1 remainder and 30 men of the Ranghaur Battalion; 30 sepoy.

The following copy of a telegram had been most recently received from the Government of Bengal, dated 11th instant, and fully expressed their joy and satisfaction at the progress of the work.

I have, &c.

J. B. KNOCKER, Captain,  
Commanding Sumbulpore Field Force

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Inclosure 404 in No. 1.

*The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Sumbulpore to the Officiating Commissioner, Chota Nagpore.*

Sir,

Sumbulpore, November 11, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward copies of accompanying letters, copies of which have also forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I purpose going to visit the part of the country from which Captain Knocker has just returned, and instituting inquiries as to the late disturbances; after which, I propose with your permission, proceeding on the usual cold-weather tour through the district.

I have, &c.

R. T. LEIGH, Captain.

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Inclosure 405 in No. 1.

*The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Sumbulpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Sumbulpore, November 14, 1857.

ANNEXED I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, a copy of my weekly report, this day forwarded to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

I have, &c.

R. T. LEIGH, Captain.

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Inclosure 406 in No. 1.

*The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Sumbulpore to the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.*

Sir,

Sumbulpore, November 14, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report that no events of any importance have occurred in this district, since my letter of 11th instant, informing you of Captain Knocker's operations.

The exact whereabouts of Soorunder Saie, Oodunt Saie, and their three brothers, is not known, but there are reports that they are still endeavouring to collect men.

I have, &c.

R. T. LEIGH, Captain.

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Inclosure 407 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government*

Chota Nagpore, October 20, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, that the trial by court-martial, of the Chyabandis, brought in by Urjoen Sing, of Parahant, commenced yesterday. Twenty-five accused persons were produced before the Court; twenty were sentenced to death and hanged, between 6 and 8 A.M. this morning; the remainder were sentenced to imprisonment for fourteen years each.

Another section of twenty-five men are now being tried.

The morning was conducted with great solemnity, passed off without incident, and the execution made a deep impression on the spectators.

4. The gallows was erected where three roads meet, in front of the ruins of the butchery burnt by the mutineers. The guns were on the ground, and each approach was guarded by a detachment of Madras sepoys. Every precaution was thus taken by Major Macdonnel, the officer in command, to keep order; his arrangements were excellent, and his troops behaved admirably. I am happy to say that, in the crowds assembled, no one appeared to sympathize with the mutineers. The Madras sepoys certainly did not do so, and their late comrades of the Ramghur Battalion, the native officers and men now present, who remained faithful to their allegiance, declined having any communication with them before the execution, and would not touch their bodies when dead.

5. The native commissioned officers of the Chyebassa detachment, Subadar Hurnauth Sing, and Jemadar Hurrucknaran Sing, did not join in the mutiny, but, by all accounts, exerted themselves to keep their men to their allegiance. The trial was delayed, pending their arrival from Chyebassa to give evidence, which they yesterday appear to have done in a straightforward and unflinching manner.

6. When the trials are concluded, I will do myself the honor to submit a further report on this mutiny

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON.

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Inclosure 408 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Chota Nagpore, November 6, 1857.*

THE trial of the Chyebassa mutineers by court-martial having been concluded, I have the honor to report the result for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. The Parahaut Rajah made over 100 prisoners to the Senior Assistant Captain Davies. Of these, 98 were committed for trial as mutineers to the officer commanding the force at this station; and the other two, who were not, at the time of the mutiny, sepoys, but convicts in the Chyebassa jail, were committed to take their trial before me, for joining the plunder of the Chyebassa Treasury, &c.

3. Major Macdonnel has favoured me with a perusal of the proceedings of the court-martial convened by his order, from which, in regard to the mutiny at Chyebassa, I have been only able to elicit the following facts

4. From about the 6th or 7th August, after receiving tidings of the mutiny at Dorundah, and after Major Sissmore had left the station, disaffection began to show itself in the detachment; but, according to the two native officers, Subadar Hurnauth Sing, Jemadar Hurrucknaran Sing, was, by their efforts, kept down, till two sepoys, emissaries from Dorundah arrived, when a great portion of the detachment were again disorderly, and would not permit these two sepoys to be arrested. They went away, and returned after fifteen or twenty days with another sepoy named Okas Pandey, and during the interval there was no outbreak, but some grumbling about pay; the detachment wished to open the treasure chest and take their pay; the native officers, by their own account, opposed this, and pacified them for the time by procuring money elsewhere to pay them for the month of June; but towards the end of the month of August, two of the Chyebassa sepoys who had absented themselves without leave, returned with a sepoy from Dorundah, named Ramad Sing, who proposed to the detachment to shoot the native officers, then to take the treasure and march to Dorundah.

5. On this the detachment threw off all order. The treasure chests were broken open, the money taken out on the parade-ground and divided, after which they released the prisoners, loaded them with their baggage, and started for Dorundah on the 5th September.

6. The native officers, who state they used every exertion to keep the detachment to their post and to their allegiance, concealed themselves when the mutineers marched, and with the party of five sowars of the Ramghur Irregular Cavalry remained at Chyebassa.

7. The mutineers, after leaving Chyebassa, found themselves opposed by the Coles in whatever direction they attempted to move, and eventually surrendering to the Parahaut Rajah's men, they were taken to Chukurdharpore, disarmed, and the treasure taken from them by the Rajah and detained by him till made over as prisoners to the authorities at Ranchoo.

8. The Court acquitted two of the prisoners, who, it was proved, were not free agents in leaving Chyebassa, one being helplessly sick, the other, who was shown to have supported his officers to the last, having been carried off by main force.

9. The remaining prisoners, 96 in number, were, according to their different degrees of guilt in the estimation of the Court, sentenced as follows :—

10. Forty-three, who, from the first symptoms of disaffection, were most violent and insubordinate, including several non-commissioned officers and old sepoy, from whom a better example was expected, were sentenced capitally and hanged.

11. Twenty-six, not conspicuously insubordinate till the final outbreak, were sentenced to transportation for life.

12. Five, reported by the native officers to have in the first instance assisted them in deterring the detachment from mutinying, were sentenced to imprisonment, with hard labour, for fourteen years.

13. Nineteen who had, till the final mutiny, more zealously co-operated with their native officers in maintaining order, were sentenced to seven years, and three who had, during the same period behaved exceedingly well, and had given useful information, were sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with labour.

14. We thus have in jail at present fifty-three of these sentenced mutineers. Those who are ordered for transportation will of course be sent to Alipore, as soon as arrangements can be made for guarding them in transit.

15. I do myself the honor to submit the above, not as a report containing all the information on the subject that is obtainable, but as a précis of what has been elicited by the Court.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON.

Inclosure 409 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Chota Nagpore, October 31, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, copies of correspondence relative to the conduct of sundry landholders of this district, reported to have taken part with the mutineers of the Raughur Battalion in acts of rebellion against the State, and hope that the instructions issued by me will be found in accordance with his Honor's wishes.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON.

Inclosure 410 in No. 1.

*The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Lohandugga to the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore*

Sir,

*Chota Nagpore, October 29, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to submit, for your consideration and orders, my proceedings of inquiry into the conduct of certain zemindars of my division, who were reported to have taken part with the mutineers of the Raughur Battalion in various acts of rebellion against the Government.

2. It appears that Thakoor Bishnath Sahae of Burkaghur was in communication with the sepoy of the battalion long before the mutiny, and as far as back as the Ruth Jatra, contemplated breaking out into open rebellion, and was probably then prevented doing so only by the circumstance of the battalion not being then prepared to join him. This much is gathered from the reply of Subadar Jymungul Pandey, one of the leaders of the mutineers, taken just before his execution. From the same source I gather that on the mutiny at Raughur of the detachment of the Raughur Battalion, under Lieutenant Graham on the 30th July last, Madho Sing, the leader of the mutineers, immediately sent word to the thakoor, informing him that the sepoy had thrown off their allegiance to Government; and it appears in evidence, that on the return of the above detachment to Dorundah, and defection of the entire battalion at head-quarters on the 2nd August, the thakoor came the same evening from his ghur at Hattna to Dorundah, and was acknowledged by the mutineers as their chief, and in company with the subadars held cutcherry in the bungalow of Captain Nation at Dorundah, and was in almost daily communication with him until the month of September, when, hearing the mutineers

had elected another chief, and were about to march towards Junnar, he almost ceased his visits, and apparently endeavoured to dissolve his connection with them. They, however, brought him by force from Burkaghur to Dorundah, whence he accompanied them on their march towards Chuttra, when they were dispersed by the British troops.

3. The thakoor is further guilty of having, at the instigation of the mutineers, closed all the ghauts leading into Chota Nagpore, to prevent the ingress of the British troops, for which purpose he received money from the mutineers.

4. The next zemindars who appear to have rebelled against the Government, are Baboo Gopal Sahae, a natural son of the Maharajah of Chota Nagpore, and Lall Khoud Sahae, who holds office under him. These two were at Ranchee when the outbreak took place, as was also Lall Gopendernath Sahae, nephew and heir-apparent to the Maharajah. He immediately left for Palcote, thus disavowing any connection or sympathy with the mutineers. The Baboo and Lall above named remained here: they were instrumental in causing the plunder of the houses of the European residents, and those of many of the Amiahs and Mahajuns; they were in constant communication with the mutineers at Dorundah, and eventually left this with them, whether voluntarily or under compulsion, is not clearly apparent. Both, however, appear to have left the mutineers at Chandwa, below Tuko Ghaut, about forty miles from this.

5. About ten days after the mutiny of the battalion, Lall Juggutnath Sahae, son of Thakoor Kupilnath Sahae of Sulgee, joined the mutineers at Dorundah, and took up his residence in the bungalow of Captain Nation. He was received by the mutineers as the agent of Koer Sing, of Jugdespore, whose son-in-law he is represented to be. He had two sepoys constantly in attendance on him, as orderlies, and his maintenance was provided by the sirdars of the battalion. He was accompanied from Sulgee to this by two mutinous sepoys of the 8th Native Infantry, and a portion of the detachment of that corps which mutinied at Hazareebaugh.

6. It appears that when the two companies of the 8th Native Infantry on duty at Hazareebaugh, mutinied and plundered the treasury there, and went off in the direction of Sulgee, they were entertained there for some days by Thakoor Kupilnath Sahae, and eight of the sepoys remained with him. Two of them accompanied the Lall to Dorundah. It is supposed that the Lall was the medium of communication between the mutineers and Koer Sing, and that it was at his suggestion the mutineers marched from this with the intention of joining Koer Sing. He remained at Dorundah until their march, and voluntarily accompanied them as far as Baloomat, where it is reported that he left them.

7. Although Thakoor Kupilnath Sahae does not appear to have taken an active part in these acts of rebellion against Government, there can be no doubt that they were committed with his sanction, and it is probable that his age and infirmities alone prevented his appearing amongst the mutineers of Dorundah; he is certainly guilty of having harboured mutineers, and his conduct is the more culpable since he is and has been for years the recipient of a pension from the Government.

8. The thakoor has appeared before me, and is now under restraint; and you will observe from his answer, although tacitly admitting some of the charges against him, he avers that the apparent acts of rebellion were committed under compulsion.

9. The next zemindar who appeared in open rebellion against the Government was Pandey Gunput Roy, a man of indifferent character, and notorious for intrigue. It appears that after the mutiny a correspondence went on for some time between him and the sirdars of the mutinous sepoys, which resulted in his joining the latter at Dorundah early in the month of September last, when he was formally installed Commander-in-chief of the forces. He took an active part in the plunder of various merchants and others at the Ranchee Bazar, and eventually left with the mutineers, and accompanied them as far as Chuttra, whence, on their being attacked by the British troops, he effected his escape.

10. The zemindars of less note who joined or were in any way instrumental in assisting the mutineers, so far as my inquiries have yet extended, appear to have been Boraik Bhola Sing, of Choorca, who met his death in the engagement at Chuttra.

11. Lall Indurnath Sahae, of Doornree, and Lall Shamsoundur Sahae of Hernal, both related to Thakoor Bishmath Sahae, appear to have personally superintended the closing of the Ramghur and Chumurghatee Ghauts, in the Hazareebaugh and Purulia roads respectively; and Tickiet Oomrao Sing, of Kuttunga, Tickiet Kummull Rae, of Oolaboo, and Tickiet Lodhur Sing, of Oormanjhee, in the Hazareebaugh Division, voluntarily assisted in the closing of the Ramghur Ghaut against Tickiet Oomrao Sing. Complaints of various acts of plunder and oppression have been instituted in my office.

12. The conduct of Lall Jeetnath Sahae, Moonsiff of Lohardugga, is open to the grave suspicion that he in some measure colluded with the mutineers, as he then

through his village, Thakoor Gaon, they halted there, and were plentifully supplied by him with provisions, he being himself in the village, and further, that he requested the mutineers' camp at Choorra, one march beyond Thakoor Gaon: this he states he did under compulsion, but I am disinclined to believe it, as those zemindars, through whose estates the mutineers passed, and who were disinclined to assist them, deserted their villages, and refused compliance with their demand.

13. It has also come to my notice, and is not denied by the Moonsiff, that he was at Burkaghur, the residence of Thakoor Bishnath Sahae, the day previous to our return at Ranchee, though he did not appear here till some days subsequent thereto. Under these circumstances, I am of opinion that the Lall should not be allowed to resume his appointment as Moonsiff of Lohurdugga. I should mention that he is related to Thakoor Kupilnath Sahae, whose conduct has been reported on in paragraphs 7 and 8.

14. In the above report I have made only incidental mention of the acts of plunder almost all the zemindars herein referred to, are said to have participated in, but I believe, in the course of inquiry, it will be found that most of the property of the European and other residents of both Dorundah and Ranchee, was carried off by them or their followers.

15. In addition to the vernacular records herewith submitted, the records of the case noted in the margin,\* which are at present with the Deputy Commissioner, throw additional light on the part taken by some of the zemindars herein mentioned, subsequent to the mutiny of the battalion.

16. May I request the favour of your returning my vernacular proceedings when you have quite done with them?

I remain, &c.

J. S. DAVIES.

Inclosure 411 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga.*

Sir,

*Chota Nagpore, October 31, 1857.*

WITH reference to Captain Davies' letter of the 29th October, and vernacular proceedings, herewith returned, in the case of sundry zemindars of this district, reported to have taken part with the mutineers of the Ramghur Battalion in acts of rebellion against Government, I have the honor to record the following observations.

2. Thakoor Bishnath Saiee, of Burkaghur, Lall Juggurnath Saiee, son of Thakoor Kupilnath Saiee, of Sulgee, and Pandu Gunput Rae, appear to be guilty of sundry treasonable acts. They are known to have left this with the mutineers; the two former are said to have been with that body when attacked, but are supposed to have effected their escape, and to be now at large. It does not appear that orders for their apprehension have been issued: this should be done, and if found they should be committed for trial to the Court having jurisdiction under Act XIV of 1857. If they cannot after diligent search be found, you will refer the cases to the said Court for an adjudication of forfeiture under section 2 of Act XXV of 1857, and report, if you consider it expedient to offer rewards for their apprehension.

3. Thakoor Kupilnath Saiee should be tried for harbouring the mutinous sepoys of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, and Lall Indurnath Saiee and Lall Ramsundar and others, for their share in closing the Ramghur and Lhamurghattee Ghauts, which appears from the evidence to have been done with the intention of obstructing the progress of the British troops, and was therefore an act of hostility to Government.

4. The presence here of Gopal Saiee and Khoonda Saiee whilst Dorundah was in possession of the mutineers, may be susceptible of explanation; but if they do not on citation appear before you to account for their apparent collusion in the rebellion, they should be treated as rebels, and proceeded against under the Act above quoted. In regard to their alleged participation in acts of plunder, the evidence on which this rests is not before me, and I do not, therefore, give any opinion.

5. I concur with the Senior Assistant in considering that the conduct of Lall Jeetnath Saiee, Moonsiff of Lohardugga, is open to grave suspicion, in addition to what appears on

\* 1. Government and Bishnathram v. Koorbanally, jemadar; 2. Government and Rumpersahad, native zemindar, v. Balgobind Sahae and Shiek Phannak; 3. Government v. Koorbanally, jemadar, and Balgobind Sahae; 4. Government v. Koorbanally, jemadar, Balgobind Sahae, and Nutkay Khan.



the papers under consideration. I am not aware that he made any attempt to communicate with the authorities during their temporary absence from the Sudder station; and pending further inquiry, I direct that he be suspended from office. His conduct since the mutiny should be thoroughly inquired into, and a full report on his case submitted through the Deputy Commissioner.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON. \*

Inclosure 412 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 13, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, reporting the result of an inquiry made by Senior Assistant Commissioner Captain Davies, late in charge of Lohardugga, into the conduct of certain zemindars of his division, who are suspected of having taken part with the mutineers of the Ramghur Battalion, in acts of rebellion against the State, and to inform you, in reply, that the Lieutenant-Governor entirely approves of the instructions issued by you in the matter.

2. The trials of these persons should be proceeded with, without any unnecessary delay, and should their guilt be established, it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that nothing short of a capital sentence would be adequate to the crimes charged against them.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 113 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Chota Nagpore, November 7, 1857.*

WITH reference to paragraph 5 of your circular dated the 15th August, 1857, I have the honor to forward herewith, in the prescribed form, returns of cases tried under Act XVI of 1857, for the months of September and October last.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON.

Inclosure 114 in No. 1.

**RETURN of Persons tried and punished in the Division of Chota Nagpore, under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of September 1857**

District	Date	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Hazareebaugh	1857 Sept. 16	1. Ootim Koomie	Riotous assembly with offensive weapons and plundering property in the village of Mundoor Maro, and for an attempt at dacoity in the house of Krishna Mhoo of the said village on the 10th September, 1857.	Each sentenced to imprisonment with labour and irons for seven years, from 16th September, 1857	None.
		2. Mumbodh Bhoora			
		3. Karum Koomat			
		4. Kanoo Soutar			
		5. Kunglum Koomie			
		6. Buluk Ram Gunjoo			
		7. Deva Tehe			

E. T. DALTON.

*Commissioner's Office, Chota Nagpore, November 7, 1857.*



Inclosure 415 in No. 1.

RETURN of Persons tried and punished in the Division of Chota Nagpore, under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of October 1857.

District	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Lohardugga	1857 October 3	Posa Moondarie	Dacoity on the night of 3rd Bhadoor, 1264, Fuslee, in the house of Bhagoa, attended with slight wounding	To be imprisoned with hard labour and irons for seven years	
Ditto	.. .. 21	1. Rugonath Misser 2. Sewnath Sing	Rebellion against Government of India, with plundering the Government Treasury, and being apprehended with the mutineers of the Ramghur battalion with arms in their hands	Each to imprisonment and banishment and irons for fourteen years	The prisoners were convicted of receiving a share of the Government treasure, knowing it to have been obtained by plunder. They had been sepoys in the Ramghur battalion, and were convicts in the Chyebassa jail, and released by the sepoys when the detachment there mutinied.

Commissioner's Office, Chota Nagpore, November 7, 1857.

E. T. DALTON.

## Inclosure 416 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Chota Nagpore, October 27, 1857.*

HAVING received information that a number of Cherows and Khyrwars, aborigines of Palamow, had assembled in arms in that pergunnah, and had plundered the towns of Shahpore and Chynepore, and also that through fear of these insurgents, the darogah of Lesliengunge and the tcheldar of Palamow, with some Government revenue, had retreated to Karar of the same pergunnah, where they were protected by an cllaquadar called Thakoor Kupilnath Sing, I consider it advisable that there should be no delay in re-asserting the authority of Government over these lawless tribes, and have determined to send out Lieutenant Graham and another officer, with as strong a party of reliable men of the Ramghur local force as we can muster.

2. Lieutenant Graham has been instructed to proceed as speedily as possible towards Lesliengunge; the cllaquadars and ijaradars will be required to give him every assistance. His mere presence will, I think, do much to restore order, and he will, I hope, with the aid he will receive from the well-affected landholders, find himself sufficiently strong to break up any combination that may be formed for the purpose of plunder, and bring the offenders to justice.

3. I beg to solicit that the Lieutenant-Governor will be pleased to sanction the nomination of Lieutenant Graham, to officiate in the appointment of Junior Assistant in charge of the Korundah subdivision, which includes Palamow, till the arrival of the officer appointed to the situation. Lieutenant Graham has had experience in civil employ, having had charge of the Singbhoom district.

4. The party to accompany Lieutenant Graham, will consist of 4 native officers, 8 havildars, 5 naiks, and 47 sepoys, and 5 troopers; most of these are men who have behaved well during the mutiny. This is a small force, but I depend also on the assistance which my information leads me to expect Lieutenant Graham will receive from the zemindars, and the well-affected portion of ryots of Palamow.

5. If Lieutenant-Graham, from the information he will receive as he proceeds, finds the disturbance more serious and general than it is now considered to be, he will be directed to halt, and report from the borders of Palamow, and other measures can then be adopted, but it is not considered advisable to detach from the at present any portion of the Madras troops if it can be avoided.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON.

## Inclosure 417 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Chota Nagpore, October 28, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, I have the honor to submit copy of a communication since received from Captain Davies, Senior Assistant at Lohardugga, embodying the substance of the different reports that have reached him regarding the disturbances in Palamow.

2. In receiving these reports, due allowance must be made for the proneness of alarmed native officials to exaggerate. The information, on which I wrote yesterday, was derived from two chuprassies of my Intelligence Department, who were at Lesliengunge, in Palamow, when the disturbance broke out, and had passed through Shahpore, a day or two before, when they heard from the zemindar Thakoorraie Rughooburdeal Sing, that he was expecting and preparing against an attack; it is probable, therefore, that it is, as Captain Davies surmises, a party affair, and that the measures already adopted may prove sufficient.

3. It will be as well, however, to prepare for the necessity of having to send a stronger force into Palamow, and it occurs to me, if the right wing of the Shekawattee Battalion, under Colonel Forster, now at Purulia, were moved on in this direction, two companies left at Gohah to operate against Sonthals and others implicated in the depredations that have been committed in that part of the country, and the remainder of the force to come on here to garrison Dorundah and Ranchee, I should be able to move into Palamow, with

the wing\* of the 27th Madras Infantry and two guns, under Major Macdonnel, and with the Ramghur Irregular Cavalry, expected back here about the 6th proximo, and the detachment of Ramghur Infantry proceeding with Lieutenant Graham, we should have a moveable column sufficient to put down any disturbance likely to occur in Palamow or elsewhere in this vicinity.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON.

Inclosure 418 in No. 1.

*The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Lohardugga to the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.*

Sir,

*Chota Nagpore, October 27, 1857.*

I REGRET to have to report that disturbances of a somewhat serious nature have broken out in pergunnah Palamow.

2. On the evening of the 25th instant, I received reports from the darogah of Lesliegunge and the Government tehseldar, whose head-quarters are there, dated the 21st idem, to the effect that a body of armed men, about 2,000, said to be Khyrwars and Cherows, from Koomaree and adjacent villages, had assembled near Chynepore, which village, and the surrounding country, within the Shahpore thannah jurisdiction, they were marauding, and that great fears were entertained that they would endeavour to plunder the Government tehseldarce.

3. Yesterday I received further reports from the above-named, and from the darogah of Thannah Manka, dated 22nd idem, confirming the reports previously submitted, and intimating that the rebels had considerably increased in numbers, to about 5,000; they had plundered the town of Shahpore and village of Khurma, only five miles from Lesliegunge; that Lesliegunge was deserted by almost all its inhabitants, and, therefore, it was deemed expedient to retire with the police and tehseldarce establishments, and Government thannah, to Kuar, about sixteen miles to the east of Lesliegunge, where they were loyally protected by Thakoor Kupinath Sing, and that unless immediate measures were taken for putting down the rebellion, it would spread throughout the pergunnah.

4. These reports have been further confirmed by a mohurrur of my office, who arrived last evening from pergunnah Palamow, and by two chuprassies attached to your office, who have this day returned from that pergunnah.

5. You are aware that these Khyrwars and Cherows are the aborigines of the district; it is reported that they are acting under the direction of Petumber Sae Bhogta and Neelumber Sae Bhogta (brothers), Illaquadars of Tappa Cheymo Sumnea, themselves Khyrwars and zemindars of much influence amongst their own caste; and as the Khyrwars and Cherows appear to have coalesced and made common cause, the other zemindars of the district, who appear well affected towards the Government, are unable to make head against them, unless immediate assistance is rendered.

6. Without more precise information, it is difficult to speak with certainty as to the origin of this disturbance. It is rumoured that Thakoorae Tiluckdarce Sing, who is known to be at enmity with Thakoorae Rughoburdeal Sing, is the instigator of it, and, as yet, the latter has been the greatest sufferer; it may be only a party movement which a small force would be sufficient to put down; should, however, the rise amongst the above-named tribes be general, it will not be so easily suppressed. Up to the latest accounts, the disturbances have been confined to the jurisdiction of the Lesliegunge and Shahpore thannah.

I have, &c.

J. S. DAVIES.

Inclosure 419 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 2, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters dated the 27th and 28th ultimo, relative to the disturbances which have recently broken out in Palamow, and the measures adopted by you for their suppression.

\* Only 220 sepoye.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor anxiously awaits your report on the result of Lieutenant Graham's march to Palamow. In the meanwhile, Lieutenant Graham will be authorized to officiate as Junior Assistant in charge of the Korundah subdivision, pending the arrival of Lieutenant Moncrieff, who has this day been appointed Junior Assistant, and if you should think it advisable he may continue to exercise the powers of an Assistant in the district, even after Lieutenant Moncrieff has joined.

3. Adverting to the third paragraph of your letter of the 23rd ultimo, in which it is suggested that the right wing of the Shekawattee Battalion, now at Purulea, should be ordered to move in your direction, I am to inform you that the corps alluded to is at present destined for a special service elsewhere, and cannot leave the district of Maunbhoom till that object is accomplished. Hereafter his Honor will be prepared to take into consideration your proposal for the march of troops into Palamow, if found to be still necessary.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 420 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Adjutant, Ramghur Light Infantry.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 2, 1857.

I AM directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint you to officiate as Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, in charge of the subdivision of Korundah, until the arrival of Lieutenant Moncrieff.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 421 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 2, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for submission to the Governor-General of India in Council, a copy of the communication from the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, relative to certain disturbances which have recently broken out in Palamow, together with a copy of the reply of this date.

2. I am also desired to transmit, for the information of his Lordship in Council, a copy of a telegraphic message which has just been received from the Deputy Magistrate of Sherghotty on the subject of the disturbances in Palamow.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 422 in No. 1.

*The Deputy Magistrate of Sherghotty to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

Sherghotty, November 1, 1857.

JUST received information from Mr. Grundy, Manager. Rogoonah Colliery, in a note dated 28th instant, that Palamow is in a state of rebellion. The rebels have been fighting with a zemindar of the name of Bhowani Buksh Roy for five days.

Tuxa Roy, a zemindar of Chundpore, sent Mr. Grundy word that he must give up if troops are not sent to his assistance.

The rebels intend to conquer Palamow.

If Umur Sing is not dislodged from the vicinity of Rhotas he will join the Palamow people, and give much trouble.

## Inclosure 423 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Chota Nagpore, October 30, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to submit a further report from Captain Davies, Senior Assistant Commissioner, on the disturbances in Palamow.

2. I beg to add that Lieutenant Graham, with his detachment, left this yesterday.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON.

## Inclosure 424 in No. 1.

*The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Lohardugga to the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.*

Sir,

*Chota Nagpore, October 29, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter dated 27th instant, I have the honor to inform you that I yesterday received a report from the darogah of thannah Manka, dated 25th idem, intimating that the Khyrwars of several villages within his jurisdiction had gone off to join the rebels.

2. A further report, copy of which is herewith forwarded, has this day been received from the same darogah, informing me that 600 of the rebels in the vicinity of Chynopore had proceeded to Lesliegunge, plundered the town and the village of Rauchee, and were supposed to be moving on the Manka thannah.

3. As it is hardly likely that, at this early stage of the rebellion, the rebels would break up into several parties, I think it highly probable that the reports of the tehseldar alluded to in my last letter were greatly exaggerated, and that the body of 600 men mentioned by the Manka darogah may comprise the whole of those reported to be plundering the country.

I have, &c.

J. S. DAVIES.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have received by dak, *via* Sherghotty, a report, from the darogah of thannah Shahpore, dated 22nd instant, confirming the reports previously submitted, and intimating that, consequent on the disturbances, he had been compelled to retire with his police establishment, to Rajurah, the Bengal Coal Company's station, whence he wrote his report.

J. S. D.

## Inclosure 425 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Chota Nagpore, October 31, 1857.*

AS the intelligence that has reached me to-day confirms the reports previously received and submitted of serious disturbances in Palamow, I have the honor to state, after consultation with Major Macdonnel, that I consider it necessary to make arrangements for moving out, with the two guns, and a detachment of Madras Infantry, and have written to Major Simpson to send over fifty men of the detachment of the Bengal Police Battalion to this station to assist in taking the duty here.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor, will, I presume, hear from Sherghotty, by electric telegraph, all that is reported there of the disturbances in Palamow, and thus obtain the news more speedily than I do.

3. From Aurungabad, on the Grand Trunk Road, there is a good road, *via* Moharajgunge, into Palamow, by which troops could easily march to the scene of the disturbances, and if a detachment of about 200 Europeans could be spared for a short time for this service, the insurrection would be promptly put down.

4. Mr. T. Campbell, on the Grand Trunk Road, knows the road and the country thoroughly.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON.

## Inclosure 426 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 4, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter of the 2nd instant, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for the information of the Governor-General of India in Council, a copy of two further communications from the Officiating Commissioner at Chota Nagpore on the subject of the disturbances in Palamow.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 427 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Fort William, November 4, 1857.*

THE emergency in Palamow seems greater than that in Maunbhoom.

You are at liberty, if you think it necessary, to retain Captain Davies.

## Inclosure 428 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Chota Nagpore, November 6, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt, last evening, of your telegraphic message of the 4th instant, intimating that I was at liberty to keep Captain Davies at his own station, if I thought necessary, with reference to the disturbances at Palamow.

2. I beg to state, in reply, that, as far as regards Palamow, it is immaterial to me whether Captain Oakes or Captain Davies is in charge of the district of Lohardugga for the time; and as his Honor was desirous of availing himself of Captain Davies' services, temporarily in Maunbhoom, and Captain Davies has entered on his duties in that district, and Captain G. N. Oakes has taken charge of Captain Davies' office, I think the arrangement had better continue till his Honor is pleased to sanction the return of the two officers to their respective districts.

3. Captain Davies, in addition to his Maunbhoom duties, will be able to assist Mr. Lushington to a knowledge of Singbhoom affairs, if the arrangement transferring that district to the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Burdwan is to continue; but I beg to express a hope that his Honor will soon consider this measure as no longer necessary or expedient. It would be very detrimental to the influence this office has always exercised over that part of the Division, if I am obliged to refer cases, petitions, or applicants from thence to the Burdwan office.

4. In regard to Palamow, since my last letter on the subject I have not received any authentic reports of fresh disturbances. Thakoornie Rughooburdeal Sing appears to have repulsed the attack made on his house, and the Choochars had fallen back. It is rumoured that they were preparing for another outbreak, but this requires confirmation.

5. Meantime, Lieutenant Graham is steadily advancing with his party, and by this evening or to-morrow I hope to receive from him full information as to all that has taken place.

6. Major Simpson having sent out a detachment of 100 Sikhs to operate against the Choochars in the Gomea direction,\* is unable to comply with my requisition for 50 men to assist in taking the duties at this station should I find it necessary to move out the Madras detachment and guns; but I expect back Captain Nation's Ressallah of Irregular Cavalry to-morrow, and propose to send them at once to Palamow.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON.

## Inclosure 429 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 12, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 6th instant, and, with reference to its 2nd paragraph, to state that, for the reasons adverted to by you, and as you do not require the services of Captain Davies in Lohardugga, it seems advisable that that officer should, for the present, remain at Purulia.

2. With reference to the remarks in the 3rd paragraph of your letter, I am instructed to inform you that the transfer of the districts of Maunbhoom and Singhbhum to the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Burdwan is strictly a temporary arrangement.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 430 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Chota Nagpore, November 12, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to state that no further reports of disturbances in Palamow have been received since the date of my last letter on the subject of the 6th instant.

2. Lieutenant Graham has not written for some days; but I have to-day authentic information that he had reached Chynepore and Shahpore, where the insurgents had collected, and that they had all dispersed as Lieutenant Graham advanced.

3. The Officiating Junior Assistant will now be aided by Thakooraic Rughooburdeal Sing, whose house the insurgents had unsuccessfully laid siege to, and will soon, I hope, find himself at the head of a large and strong party, whose interest it is to maintain order, as other zemindars are reported to have joined Thakooraic Rughooburdeal Sing.

4. Rewards of 300 rupees each have been offered for the apprehension of the Bhogtas Lelumber and Petumber Sahee, who are considered the leaders of these disturbances.

5. Lall Bindhessuric Pershad Sing Deo, the Surburahkar of Sirgoojah, is now here; he has been successful in restoring order in his own country, and volunteers to aid in putting down disturbances in any quarter. I have directed him to have 200 of his men in readiness on the Palamow border to co-operate with Lieutenant Graham. He tells me that he has issued the necessary orders.

I have, &amp;c.

E. T. DALTON.

## Inclosure 431 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 23, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, intimating that you have received no further reports of disturbances in Palamow since the date of your last communication on the subject.

The Lieutenant-Governor has received this intelligence with much satisfaction, as well as that of the insurgents, who had collected at Chynepore and Shahpore, having dispersed on the approach of Lieutenant Graham.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 432 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Chota Nagpore, November 16, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit copy of a report from Lieutenant Graham, commanding detachment, and Officiating Junior Assistant in charge of the subdivision of Korandah,

from which it appears that his presence with his small force in Palamow has already done much towards repressing disturbances there.

2. From another communication, of later date, just received, I am inclined to think that the insurgents have not dispersed; they have only retreated into the jungles and hilly portions of the pergunnah bordering on Sirgoojah, and may make head again, if active measures are not taken to disperse them, and punish the ringleaders.

3. Lieutenant Graham should not attempt to enter the fastness of the Bhogtas, with his present small force; but if the aid promised by the Sirgoojah Surburakhar be speedily given, and is efficient, he may be able to effect something.

4. The postal arrangements with Palamow having been placed on a better footing, I hope to-morrow to receive much later intelligence, and I will defer till then to submit any further suggestions for his Honor's consideration.

5. I have authorized Lieutenant Graham to employ as many matchlockmen as he may require to assist him; and requested him to inform Baboo Shew Churn, Roy of Nowaghur, that his good conduct in protecting the Government treasure and servants will not be overlooked.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON.

Inclosure 433 in No. 1.

*Lieutenant Graham to Captain Oakes.*

Sir,

*Camp, Chynepore, November 7, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report that, after halting for two days at Lesliegunge, for the purpose of collecting information and collecting petitions, I reached Chynepore this morning.

2. It would appear that about 500 Boghtas, &c., under Petumber Sah, Jagheerdar of Cheonosunea, and his brother Lelumbar Sah, partly plundered Lesliegunge and a few other villages.

3. At Lesliegunge, the Government thannah, Abkary cutcherry, the Malkhannah, and a few houses belonging to private individuals, were burnt; but the greater portion of the office papers, and all the treasure (amounting to about 1,864 rupees), are safe.

4. At an attack made on Chynepore, the insurgents, if they can be considered in that light, numbered about 2,000; and after, it is said, murdering a Government peada, a woman, and two children, were driven off, with slight loss, by Thakoorite Rugburdial Sing, of Chynepore, against whom, on account of old enmities, I feel pretty sure this movement has been mainly intended.

5. By all accounts, the Boghtas, who appear to be a complete set of savages, had half persuaded themselves into the belief that the Government authorities had left for ever, and thought the opportunity for plundering with impunity too good a one to be lost.

6. Had some show of Government authority been much longer delayed, serious mischief would, without doubt, have taken place; but on hearing of my advance, the Boghtas, it is reported, lost heart, and have almost dispersed; the various zemindars, &c., have, to all appearances, held entirely aloof from them; and I trust, ere long, to be able to report that the district is perfectly quiet.

7. A little night-plundering is still carried on by the village choohars, and other bad characters; and this will also, I hope, be put a stop to ere long.

8. The Government treasure and servants were protected by Baboo Sewchurn, Roy of Nowaghur, whose name I have the honor to request you will be good enough to bring to the favorable notice of the Commissioner.

9. As, with my small party, too great precautions could not be taken, I have made small advances for food to a few matchlockmen, whom I have employed at outlying picquets, and will request you to obtain the sanction of the Commissioner to the same when the accounts are made up.

10. With my present very small force, I fear I shall be unable to undertake very active measures against the ringleaders of the late disturbances; but were my force temporarily increased to 100 bayonets, something might be done. Sowars are useless in the Boghta country.

I have, &c.

J. M. GRAHAM.



## Inclosure 434 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 24, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 16th instant, with its inclosure, and in reply to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of the measures suggested by you for the repression of the disturbances in Palamow, and of your instructions to Lieutenant Graham, regarding the employment of matchlockmen for his assistance.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 435 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 24, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward for the information of the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter dated 16th instant, from the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, and of its inclosure, detailing certain measures taken for the repression of disturbances in Palamow.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 436 in No. 1.

*The Deputy Magistrate of Sherghotty to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Sherghotty, November 12, 1857.*

RECEIVED a letter from Lieutenant Graham, Officiating Junior Assistant-Commissioner, Chota Nagpore, dated 10th November, Chynepore, Palamow: reports assemblage for purposes of plunder, of from 2,000 to 4,000 men, headed by Petumber Shah, at Ramka, twenty-eight miles from Chynepore. Lieutenant Graham has only 50 men fit for duty, and has his magazine and treasure to guard, therefore cannot risk pursuit of rebels; absolutely requires immediate presence of a force of 150 men. Much plundering and murder has already occurred; incalculable mischief will ensue unless prompt aid is given.

## Inclosure 437 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 13, 1857.*

I AM directed to transmit, for the information of the Governor-General of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a telegraphic message from the Deputy Magistrate of Sherghotty, relative to the state of affairs at Palamow, and to state that, unless orders to the contrary are received from his Lordship in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to direct Colonel Forster, as soon as the duty on which he is at present so well employed at Purulea has been accomplished, to march to Dorundah, in order to strengthen the hands of Captain Dalton, in the suppression of the Palamow insurrection, which is beginning to assume formidable proportions, and which, in the event of the insurgents at Rhotas, with Umur Sing joining in it, will, his Honor fears, become a really serious affair.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 438 in No. 1.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 17, 1857.*

IN reply to your letter dated the 13th instant, and its inclosure, I am directed to state that the Governor-General in Council approves of the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to employ the Shekawattee Brigade to aid in quelling the disturbances in Palamow.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

## Inclosure 439 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Colonel Forster.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 24, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to transmit, for your information, copy of a correspondence with the Supreme Government, on the subject of the proposed employment of the regiment under your command, in strengthening the hands of the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, in the suppression of the insurrection which has taken place at Palamow.

2. It is the desire of the Lieutenant-Governor that you should march to Dorundah with as large a number of the Shekawattee Battalion as you can collect together, and there undertake the duty of quelling the insurrection in question, using for the purpose the regiment under your command, and such guns, and such other troops, as the Commissioner may be able to detach from Dorundah, and place under your orders.

3. The Commissioner will be directed to afford you all possible information and assistance, to enable you to perform this important duty; but you will understand that the conduct of the expedition is committed entirely to your hands, and that it will rest with you to determine upon all military movements and measures necessary for the object in view.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish you to cause all your detachments to join your head-quarters, and accompany you on this expedition, which, when the primary object of pacifying Palamow has been accomplished, will probably extend to the clearing out of the followers of Umur Sing from Rhotasand its neighbourhood, and the restoration of order on the southern part of the Shahabad district.

5. The civil functionaries on your line of march will be directed to give you all the assistance in their power, and the Superintendent of Trunk Road carriage and supplies will also be instructed to give his utmost attention to any requisition you may make for, and in the way of, elephants, carriage, and supplies.

6. You are requested to notify to this office the time when you will be able to march, and to report your movements and proceedings from time to time in like manner.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 440 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Chota Nagpore, November 17, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, I have the honor to submit an extract from a demi-official communication received this day from Lieutenant Graham, on deputation in Palamow, under date the 14th instant, from Chynepore.

2. From the information given, it appears that the insurgents have not dispersed; they have fallen back on the jungle tracts to the south of Palamow, bordering on Sirgoojah, and hold the ghauts in front of them. There have been no fresh depredations since Lieutenant Graham marched into Palamow; but, as surmised by that officer, it is probable they will be emboldened, and in a measure compelled again to take to a course of plunder, if not dispersed.

3. We are short of troops for offensive operations against them; and, unless

reinforced, it will not be easy for us to muster a sufficient number of men for a campaign in the Palamow jungles.

4. I have issued fresh instructions to the Surburahkar of Sirgoojah, directing him to employ his whole force, and give his personal attention to the aid of Lieutenant Graham in putting down this disturbance. He has a considerable body of men at his disposal, and they could not be better employed. The insurgents have been troubling Sirgoojah as well as Palamow, and the bands are formed of Sirgoojah as well as Palamow marauders.

5. In Chota Nagpore all is quiet; but with the prisoners that we have now in jail, the trials that are pending, and with the number of people, chiefs and others, coming in, who are all anxious to see what force we have, I do not think it would be right to deplete this place of troops.

6. I was in hopes of being able to get fifty Sikhs from Hazareebaugh, or to have sent fifty from thence to Lieutenant Graham's assistance; but though the Hazareebaugh district is now quiet, Major Simpson will not be able adequately to punish the Chooahs, who have committed atrocious crimes, and made disturbances in his district, and provide for the duties of his station with a smaller force than that he has now at his disposal.

7. From a letter just received, I find that the detachment sent out by Major Simpson to Goomea had returned to Hazareebaugh. They have not been able to effect much, as the parties they were in search of retired into the hills and jungles on their approach, and nothing was seen but deserted villages. Major Simpson intends going out again in the Rampore direction, and in his search after Chooahs is likely to be aided by some influential Sonthal headmen who have been assisting us in procuring Sonthal recruits.

8. His Honor is aware that, Soorunder Sahce having broken his parole and absconded from Sumbulpore, a strong detachment was sent out to disperse any of his sympathizers that could be found collected, and to apprehend the brothers, if possible, and the Sumbulpore gurhowteah or zemindar, who is suspected of having rendered them most active assistance. I have directed Captain Leigh to proclaim that every village, the inhabitants of which harbour these rebels, will be liable to destruction; and similar stringent orders having been issued from this office to the Gurhat Chiefs, whilst at the same time large rewards (500 rupees each) are offered for their apprehension, I have reason to think they will not long escape punishment.

9. I receive satisfactory accounts from all the Gurhat Mehals, with exception of Odeypore, in which insignificant place the authority of Government has to be re-established.

10. In my report of the 23rd of September, 1857, paragraph 12, I mentioned that the deposed Rajah Dheraj Sing and his brother, Shewraj Sing, who were detained here under surveillance, had, on the evacuation of Ranchee by the authorities, proceeded to Odeypore, and, by extravagant misrepresentations, induced the ignorant jagheerdars and ryots to acknowledge them. The tehseeldar, on the part of Government, was forced to quit the Mehal, and Dheraj Sing appropriated some 500 rupees of Government collections that were in hand.

11. The messengers and spies sent out by me, on my first arrival, have only recently returned. My perwannah was not received; they would not credit the re-occupation of Ranchee.

12. I have now issued proclamations, warning the inhabitants against paying revenue to any unaccredited person, or acknowledging any authority but that of the Government officers deputed by me, and required the Surburahkar of Sirgoojah and Rajah of Jushpore (the former has just left me, and the latter is now here), to assist my chuprasies in making known the contents to all concerned; I have also called on them to seize and send into me all escaped convicts, including Dheraj Sing and his brother. It is reported that the former is dead, and that the latter has succeeded to the usurped post; if so, we are rid of the most determined villain of the two, and I do not anticipate much opposition to my orders. Should these measures prove insufficient, it will be easy for me to take Odeypore in my tour, and restore order, with such a force, as I may be able to procure, to accompany me as an escort.

13. I am most anxious to move out, and it is very desirable that I should proceed through the division to Sumbulpore, via Palamow, Sirgoojah, and Odeypore, returning through Singbhoon) as soon as possible, to convince all that our re-occupation of the division and defeat of the mutineers is a reality, but am just now kept in the station by the difficulty of providing myself with such an escort as it is expedient I should take with me.

14. I am very anxious to avoid making inconvenient requisitions for additions to our force, and his Honor may rely on our doing the most we can with what we have; but as Hazareebaugh is to be a station for European troops, and accommodation there of from 300 to a wing could at once be provided, in the now vacant buildings,

of the Agency jail and Government bungalows, it might, perhaps, be practicable to occupy that station immediately with a portion of one of Her Majesty's regiments. The Sikh detachment could then be spared for Palamow. If disturbances there cannot otherwise be put down, and if the duties of Sunbulpore can be taken permanently by Madras troops, the detachment of Ramghur Light Infantry now there could be withdrawn and added to our strength here. This would give us sufficient men at Ranchee and Dorundah for garrison duties, and a moveable column besides. It would greatly aid us in the formation of a new battalion or police corps, and enable us, in a short time, to be able to dispense with the services of the Madras detachment now here. It would also give us acclimatized men, which I find to be very necessary. Thirty Madras sepoy were sent the other day only two marches from this; the whole party have since been laid up with fever.

15. I take the opportunity of soliciting early instructions in regard to the new levies. I have enlisted about 200, mostly Coles and Sonthals, and they are getting on very well at their drill. I have stopped at this number, waiting to be favoured with his Honor's orders on my report dated the 7th of October last.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON.

Inclosure 441 in No. 1.

*Lieutenant Graham to Captain Oakes.*

(Extract.)

*Chyncpore, November 14, 1857.*

THERE is nothing new, that I know of, to tell you about; all is quiet here, and the various bodies of insurgents quiet for the present; but this can't last many days, as they must be fed, and their food can only be procured by plunder. The main body of the Bogtals are now at Mundal, about twenty miles from this, keeping the Boogloomara Ghaut; they are said to be making preparations, both offensive and defensive, and to have an immense quantity of plunder, including, amongst other things, 1,200 head of cattle, buffaloes, and an enormous quantity of ghee, &c. An advanced party of 100 or 150 of them are watching the Tungpurwa Ghaut, which is about twelve miles from this, on the road to Mundul. I can send you a rough map of the road towards Mundul, if you like. Reports from Sutterpore also state that the Khyrwars, &c., are up in that direction. One thing there can be no doubt of, and that is, that if plundering is to be stopped and the country settled, more Infantry must be sent: with the exception, perhaps, of the Bogtals, the mere sight of them will be enough to disperse the budmashes; and reward ought to be set on the heads of Jeca Sing, sepoy, and Petumber Sha, with, perhaps, one or two others. Spies of Rugburdial Sing have just come in, who report parties of insurgents on the Chittra and Tatkie Ghauts, and that Lelumber has returned from the Jushpore direction with assistance. Beekaree Sing, of Monkah, reports that, in five days from this day, all are to assemble at the Palamow fort and Poojah Kur, and, having done so, come down on this.

Inclosure 442 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 24, 1857.*

WITH reference to my letters dated 17th, 20th, and 21st November, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for submission to the Governor-General of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a further communication from the officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore on the subject of the disturbances in Palamow.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 443 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Camp. Rughoonathpore, November 7, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated 31st ultimo, regarding the measures to be adopted against the Zemindar of Pachete.

2. In obedience to the instructions it contained I marched to Rughoonathpore on the 5th and 6th instant, in progress to Purulia. On my arrival at Rughoonathpore yesterday, I found a large assemblage of people in the bazar, forming the retinue, as I was informed, of the Zemindar of Pachete, who shortly afterwards sent a message, soliciting an interview.

3. I immediately dismissed the Moktear who brought this message, with a reply to the effect, that I considered it highly presumptuous on the part of the Zemindar to ask for such an honor; that he had long been acting most contumaciously, and that he must at once consider himself as a prisoner, with permission to remain in his tent that night, and to surrender himself early on the following morning.

4. To-day, about 12 o'clock, Colonel Forster, according to a communication he had made me, arrived with a wing of the Shekawattee Battalion, and, as Neelmoney Sing had not then come in, I sent an order to him to attend in a quarter of an hour, or otherwise I should have to enforce obedience. At the end of this time a Moktear came with a petition, to which I refused to listen, and I called upon Colonel Forster to seize Neelmoney Sing's person.

5. It was not until the soldiers were within a few yards of the tent he was occupying, that Neelmoney gave himself up, thus evincing to the very last that contumacy and opposition to the Government which have marked his conduct from the commencement of the late disturbances.

I shall report further proceedings to-morrow, and in the meanwhile would request the favour of receiving instructions in continuation of those now under acknowledgment.

I have, &c.

E. H. LUSHINGTON.

Inclosure 444 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 10, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 7th instant, reporting the surrender of Neelmoney Sing, Zemindar of Pachete, and soliciting further instructions as to the course to be adopted in regard to that individual.

2. In reply, I am desired to convey the Lieutenant-Governor's approval of the measures you have taken against Neelmoney Sing, and to forward to you for execution, if you should deem it necessary, the accompanying warrant for his detention at Burdwan.

3. You will be informed, by my separate letter of this day's date, of your appointment as a Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857, in the districts of Maunbhoom and Singhbloom. You already possess those powers in the districts of the Burdwan Division.

4. You will ascertain what evidence there may be against Neelmoney Sing, and not hesitate to proceed against him, even to the passing of a capital sentence, in the event of sufficient proof of treason being forthcoming against him: but, should it become necessary for you to collect the evidence, you must not sit as a Judge to try him.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 445 in No. 1.

*Warrant.*

*Fort William, November 10, 1857.*

WHEREAS the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for good and sufficient reasons, has seen fit to determine that Neelmoney Sing, the Zemindar of Pachete, shall be placed under personal restraint at Burdwan, you are hereby required and commanded, in pursuance of that determination, to receive the person above named into your custody, and to deal with him in conformity to the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor and the provisions of Regulation 3 of 1818.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. R. YOUNG.

To the Magistrate of Burdwan.

## Inclosure 446 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Camp, Rughoonathpore, November 9, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter dated 7th instant, I have the honor to report as follows :

Yesterday morning I left this at 4 A. M., in company with the Principal Assistant-Commissioner, Captain Davies, and Colonel Forster, and his detachment, taking with me the prisoner Neelmoney Sing, to occupy his house, as directed in paragraph 11 of your letter dated 31st October.

Our route lay through a wild, uncultivated country, which so far impeded our march that we did not reach Neelmoney Sing's house till nearly 8 o'clock.

I shall leave the description of the whole place to Colonel Forster, who will be better able to detail to the Lieutenant-Governor what a formidable stronghold we found it, simply mentioning that it appeared to me to be a building surrounded by a lofty wall, with large outworks, consisting of a deep ditch, with a raised embankment on the inner side. It is worthy of notice that some portions of this earthwork were of very recent construction, having evidently been raised within the last fortnight.

Immediately facing the front gate leading to the inner court-yard, two cannons had been, till very lately, placed in position; a masonry platform has been erected for the guns to work on, and behind each gun there had been two large beams firmly fixed in the ground, to prevent their recoil. The news of our arrival which had, notwithstanding all our precautions, unfortunately preceded us by a few hours only, had enabled Neelmoney's servants to pull up one of the beams, and dismantle the guns, which were subsequently shown to us in different parts of the inclosure.

Our first care was to make a search for both ammunition and arms, but we were very unsuccessful at the commencement, being only able to find about a handful of gunpowder, which the servants declared was all they possessed, being the remains of one rupee's worth Neelmoney had purchased of a Poojah.

After a short delay, we forced an entrance into a godown, which contained all the implements and materials for manufacturing powder, several vessels showing that they had only been very recently employed for this purpose. As I then felt it useless trifling either with Neelmoney or his servants in a matter which had assumed such a serious aspect, I went up to the former and told him that I would hang him then and there, if he did not immediately disclose the place where his powder and ammunition had been concealed. This threat had the desired effect, and I was at once taken to a rubbish heap, and requested to search within. In the course of a few minutes we dug up numerous earthen pots and sacks containing sulphur, saltpetre, gunpowder, grape, canister, bullets of all sizes, and a few iron cannon balls, the probable quantities of some of which I have given in the accompanying list.

Our inquiries were then directed to other similar deposits of rubbish, from which we collected swords, pistols, matchlocks, and other weapons. Many of these were old, but six of the swords found in an inner apartment were quite new, not having handles fitted to them, and the several powder-horns and powder were also new, and charged with bullets, priming powder, and slow matches for immediate use. The English guns belonging to Neelmoney had been privately sent into the village, and we had some difficulty in insisting on their being given up to us.

The powder was blown up, and the guns spiked by Colonel Forster, as we could procure no means for removing them, but all the other arms were brought away with us. I beg to state that I have every reason for suspecting that many guns, and perhaps other weapons, were not discovered, in spite of our diligent search. Among the former there are probably some muskets, as we found a bag of flints, and also more English guns, to which some of the bullet-moulds necessarily belonged.

We found no loose cash; but, after a long search, we obtained two large brass lotas, which we were informed were full of money, but their mouths are carefully soldered up. We have of course brought these away with us, but do not purpose opening them till we reach Purulia.

The doors leading to the rooms containing the records and papers were carefully sealed by the Principal Assistant Commissioner, and, as they probably contain much useful information for carrying out the orders for attaching the estate, they will be subsequently removed to Purulia under his superintendence.

Our search over the premises was not concluded till the afternoon, and I left the house in the occupation of the police, with one of Neelmoney Sing's own servants, whom I

allowed him to choose for the purpose of seeing that none of his master's effects were improperly made away with.

In conclusion, I beg to state that every care was taken during the search to prevent any inconvenience to the women occupying the private apartments, though we subsequently discovered they had all been previously removed. I would also mention that Colonel Forster's exertions and precautions throughout the day to prevent pilfering on the part of the sepoys, were all that could have been desired from so able and experienced an officer.

I have, &c.

E. H. LUSHINGTON.

Inclosure 447 in No. 1.

**List of Arms and Ammunition found within the premises of Neelmoney Sing Deo, of Pacheto.**

Several earthen pots, sieves, &c., and materials for making powder, with powder in several stages of preparation.  
Gunpowder, in quantity about 7 maunds.  
Sulphur, " 2 ditto.  
Saltpetre, " 3 ditto.  
Grape, " 1 ditto.  
A box of canister.  
A few large balls, for cannon.  
Several hundred bullets, of sizes.  
4 cannons.  
17 swords, small and large.  
32 matchlocks, small and large.  
2 pistols.  
2 spears.  
11 ammunition pouches, complete.  
A bag of flints, for muskets.  
15 matchlock-moulds.  
3 English rifles.

E. H. LUSHINGTON, *Officiating Commissioner.*

Inclosure 448 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 12, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 9th instant, reporting that, in conformity to the instructions of the Lieutenant-Governor conveyed in my letter of the 31st ultimo, you proceeded in company with Assistant Commissioner Captain Davies, Colonel Forster, and his detachment, to the house of Neelmoney Sing Deo, of Pacheto, and after having secured, without a struggle, the arms and ammunition, together with other property found therein, you left the house in the occupation of the police, with one of Neelmoney Sing's own servants, pending further proceedings against that refractory zemindar.

2. In reply I am desired to convey to you the Lieutenant-Governor's approbation of the manner in which this important business has been managed, and to express his high sense of the service which, with Captain Davies and Colonel Forster, you have rendered on this occasion.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 449 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Camp, Rughoonathpore, November 9, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to forward a petition received this day from Neelmoney Sing Deo to the address of the Lieutenant-Governor.

I have, &c.

E. H. LUSHINGTON.

## Inclosure 450 in No. 1.

*Petition.*

To the Hon. F. J. Halliday, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, &c.

The humble Petition of Neelmoney Sing Deo,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT your petitioner is possessed of extensive zemindarees and estates, situated in Pachete and Bengal, and is the lineal descendant of a long race of ancestors, who have been Rajahs of Pachete :

That during his minority, and after he came of age, your petitioner was styled the Maharajah Bahadoor of Pachete, until he was ordered by your Honor to desist from assuming that rank, as the sanction of the Government had not been obtained for that purpose :

That your petitioner, thereupon, presented a petition to your Honor, through the Commissioner, soliciting the sanction of your Honor to his assumption of the rank, and with which request he was informed your Honor had graciously complied :

That, shortly after, your petitioner was directed to attend at Rancegunge, before Mr. Lushington, the Commissioner, in order to be invested with the rank of Maharajah Bahadoor ; and was also, on subsequent occasions, directed by that gentleman, and other authorities, to appear before them :

That, unfortunately for your petitioner, he disobeyed those orders, under the apprehension that if he left his house, in the then disturbed state of the district, it would be plundered by the Southals ; and being also having been falsely assured, by designing persons around him, that he was to be arrested on the road, on charges which had been privately preferred against him to the Government ; that, in addition to this disobedience of orders, your petitioner deeply regrets he has been guilty of having addressed a letter to Captain George Oakes, the Assistant Commissioner, couched in disrespectful language, in consequence of your petitioner being under the erroneous impression that Captain Oakes was degrading him before his people, by addressing him as Neelmoney Sing Deo, zemindar, after your petitioner had been informed that your Honor had sanctioned his assuming the title of Maharajah Bahadoor .

That your petitioner was yesterday arrested, by the Commissioner, in his house, and is now in close confinement under a military guard, and his estates and property placed under sequestration :

That for this disobedience of orders, and his improper letter to Captain Oakes, your petitioner expresses his deep and sincere contrition :

That your petitioner is not aware of any other charges which may have been preferred against him ; and he confidently asserts his unvarying loyalty to the State, and that he ever has been, and still is, ready and willing to serve it in every way to the utmost of his power :

That it is well known to the Commissioner and other authorities that your petitioner is young, and has little experience ; and he also begs to add, that he now believes that he has been influenced by bad and interested advice.

Under these circumstances, your petitioner solicits that your Honor would be graciously pleased to direct his release from arrest, and the restoration to him of his estates, your petitioner offering to give security to any amount for his appearance when required, and for his implicit execution of all orders which may be issued to him by the Commissioner or other authorities.

And your petitioner will ever pray.

Rughoonathpore, November 9, 1857

## Inclosure 451 in No. 1.

*Colonel Forster to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Camp, Rughoonathpore, November 7, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 31st ultimo, forwarding copy of a communication addressed to the Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan of the same date, expressive of the views and wishes of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in respect to the Pachete Chief, and the manner in which his Honor proposes to avail himself of the services of the force under my command, and noting, also, that neither



Europeans nor guns could be spared for attacking the stronghold of the above-named powerful zemindar, who had four pieces of artillery and a number of followers in the fort, within which he himself resided.

In obedience to his Honor's wishes, I communicated with Mr. Lushington, the Commissioner of Burdwan, on the subject of future proceedings; and having deemed that the immediate advance of my force appeared to me advisable, with the view to bring that contumacious Chief into subjection, and the same meeting with his approval, I commenced my move to Rughoonathpore, and after two very long and fatiguing marches reached Mr. Lushington's camp this day at noon; I did not dismiss the men, but, with the concurrence of the Commissioner, I lost no time in proceeding to secure the recusant Chief, who had his camp a short distance off, but who had, up to this time, refused to come in and deliver himself up to Mr. Lushington, but, on hearing the approach of my column of sepoys towards his camp, he immediately came forth and delivered himself up to me, and I conducted him into our own camp, and duly made him over to Mr. Lushington.

The Chief is now a prisoner in my camp, and I hope by to-morrow the fort and the guns will be in our possession.

I have, &c.

H. FORSTER, Colonel,  
Commanding Shekuwattee Battalion.

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Inclosure 452 in No. 1

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Colonel Forster*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 11, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 7th instant, reporting the measures taken by you, in furtherance of the wishes of the Lieutenant-Governor, conveyed to you in my letter of the 31st ultimo, and stating that the zemindar is now a prisoner in your camp, and that you expect to take possession of his fort and guns in course of the following day.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor desires me to convey to you his acknowledgments for the service performed by you so promptly, and it is the more satisfactory that the object in view has been attained without bloodshed.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

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Inclosure 453 in No. 1.

*Colonel Forster to the Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Camp, Rughoonathpore, November 9, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter dated 7th instant, I have now the honor and satisfaction to state, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that I proceeded on the 8th instant, with the head-quarters wing of the regiment, towards the stronghold of the Chief of Pachete, being about nine miles south from our camp, accompanied by Mr. Lushington, Commissioner of Burdwan, and Captain Davis, Principal Assistant Commissioner of Purulia, Maunbhoom.

On reaching Kasheepore, which is a place of some strength, and much more capable of protracted defence than generally represented to be, the doors were shut, but on my peremptory demand for its being immediately opened, for the entrance of the troops, and Neelmoney Sing, the Chief, being brought up (under surveillance), the gates were thrown open, and the Commissioner, Mr. Lushington, and Captain Davis, Acting Principal Assistant Commissioner of Maunbhoom, together with myself and troops, proceeded in, and at once took possession of the fortress, and of the stores, arms, and warlike munitions which it contained.

There were found four pieces of artillery (two old English 6-pounders and two smaller iron native guns): these had been evidently displaced in haste from their position, facing the gates, on seeing the approach of troops, and thrown among weeds and long grass. That I should have preferred bringing away, had means of transport been available: however, they have been spiked, and rendered useless, and still are in our possession; Mr. Lushington having made over the fortress to his police when we evacuated it.

In searching for arms and warlike stores, we found matchlocks, spears, English guns

and swords, also pistols of various kinds, concealed under heaps of rubbish in various parts of the ground; we also discovered many maunds of gunpowder, recently made and carefully filled in ghurrahs, or earthen pots, covered over with earth and leaves, put hastily over them; there were many bags of saltpetre, sulphur, &c.; and there is no doubt but that a manufactory of gunpowder had been established within the defences. The whole of the gunpowder, &c., which was found concealed, I have destroyed.

I am happy to add that the utmost readiness and alacrity was evinced by the troops under my orders, for carrying into execution the desire of the Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan, Mr. E. Lushington, whose energy, decision, and untiring activity and personal superintendence, aided by the valuable local experience and zealous co-operation of Captain Davies, Acting Principal Assistant Commissioner of Maunbhoom, obtained so promptly the successful results which, I trust, will prove equally meriting the approbation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and of his Lordship in Council, when the Commissioner's full report reaches his Honor.

I have, &c.

H. FORSTER, *Colonel.*

*Commanding Shekawatter Battalion.*

Inclosure 454 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Colonel Forster.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 12, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 9th instant, reporting that possession has been taken by you of the fortress of Neelmoney Sing Deo, of Pachete, and of the stores, arms, and ammunition which it contained; and, in reply, to convey to you the acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor for this further service rendered by the force under your command.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 455 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 10, 1857.*

I AM directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint you to be a Commissioner, under Section 7, Act XIV of 1857, in the districts of Maunbhoom and Singhbloom, for the trial of all crimes and offences punishable under the said Act.

2. It is to be understood that when two or more officers, specially empowered under this Act, happen to be present at the same station, the Sessions Judge, should he be one of them, will try prisoners committed under the Act in question. If the Sessions Judge be not present, then the Commissioner of Circuit will try the cases, and in the absence of both the Sessions Judge and the Commissioner, the Senior Officer possessing the requisite powers will hold the trial.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 456 in No. 1.

*The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Maunbhoom to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Purulia, November 14, 1857.*

I HAVE much satisfaction in reporting, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that, owing to the energetic measures adopted by my predecessor, and the prompt punishment with which he visited all plunderers and disturbers of the peace, perfect tranquillity has been restored throughout the Maunbhoom division.

2. It is reported that several bad characters, called Sonthals, but in reality escaped

convicts, and others, are still assembled in the vicinity of Golah in the Hazarebhangh division, but their depredations have not extended to my division.

3. The recent proceedings against the Pachete zemindar have had a most beneficial effect throughout this district. The people were not prepared to see such rigorous measures adopted towards their Rajah, who had so long bearded the authorities with impunity; and the intelligence of his apprehension is said to have been received with a feeling of consternation not unattended with satisfaction: his pride, rapacity, and oppression are so well known that, I need hardly say, he has few sympathisers; and his arrest has removed all fears of further disturbances in this division.

I have, &c.

J. S. DAVIES.

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Inclosure 457 in No. 1.

*The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singbhoom to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Chyebassa, November 9, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to inform you that no punishment has been awarded under the provisions of Acts XIV, XVI, and XVII of 1857, within the limits of Singbhoom division, during the week ending Saturday the 7th of November, 1857.

I have, &c.

R. C. BIRCH.

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Inclosure 458 in No. 1.

*The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singbhoom to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Camp, Burkellah, November 14, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to inform you that no punishment has been awarded under the provisions of Acts XIV and XVII of 1857, within the limits of Singbhoom division, during the week ending Saturday the 14th of November, 1857.

I have, &c.

R. C. BIRCH.

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Inclosure 459 in No. 1.

Return of Persons tried and punished in the District of Singhbhoon, under the provisions of Act XVI of 1857, during the week ending November 10, 1857.

District	Date.	Name of Prisoner	Offence	Sentence.	Remarks.
Singbhoon ..	1857 June 6	Parrkhi Kamli	Violent assault on his wife, Min- sacrament Lockman	Sentenced to be imprisoned for fourteen years, with hard labour in iron	The prisoner and his wife had a quarrel in June last about two rupees, supposed to have been given to her to take care of. The man kicked the woman in the abdomen, thereby bringing on premature confinement, and the woman died in labour, within an hour of receiving the injury. The evidence, both to the fact and circumstances, was clear.
Ditto ..	July 5	1. Lukum, Patil .. 2. Koon, Patil .. 3. Jannoo, Patil .. 4. Bhugwan, Bhujal 5. Unkurpanee, Patner	Highway robbery.	Sentenced each to be imprisoned for five years, with labour and iron	This was an ordinary case of highway robbery. The plaintiff was seriously beaten and robbed.

(Signed) R. C. BIRCH, Lieutenant.

Camp, Burkellah, November 10, 1857

**Inclosure 460 in No. 1.**

*The Officiating Superintendent of Cachar to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Cachar, November 14, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that there is nothing to narrate with reference to any disturbances in Cachar during the last week. All remains quiet.

I have, &c.

R. STEWART.

**Inclosure 461 in No. 1.**

*The Officiating Commissioner of Arracan to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Akyah, November 14, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of the 7th instant, I have the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that to all appearance everything continues orderly and quiet in this province.

I have, &c.

G VERNER.

**Inclosure 462 in No. 1.**

*The Superintendent of Darjeeling to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Darjeeling, November 15, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report that my district has been quiet and orderly during the past week: there has been no sign of disaffection, and the efficiency of the civil administration is complete.

I have, &c.

A CAMPBELL.

**Inclosure 463 in No. 1**

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal*

Sir,

Fort William, October 5, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 18th ultimo, I am desired to acquaint you, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the Governor-General in Council approves of the entertainment of the establishment proposed for the post-guns at Gowhatty for the present, in the manner and on the pay suggested.

2. The proposal that a third gun should be added to make a complete half-battery, and that the men should be armed with a light carbine and sword-bayonet like those used by the local Artillery in Upper Assam, is also sanctioned.

3. The Public Works' Department will be addressed regarding the services of Serjeant Stewart, of the Barrack Department, being made available to instruct the men in the gun-drill, as a temporary arrangement.

I have, &c.

R J H BIRCH, Colonel.

**Inclosure 464 in No. 1.**

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Fort William, October 23, 1857.

WITH reference to paragraph 2 of my letter dated 5th of October, 1857, I am instructed to inform you that the Inspector-General of Ordnance has intimated to this Department that he has requested the Commissary of Ordnance, in charge of the Arsenal,

to forward, by the first opportunity, a 12-pounder howitzer of 3 cwt., with carriage, and 200 rounds of ammunition, to the officer commanding the 2nd Assam Light Infantry at Gowhatty.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 465 in No. 1.

*The Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal*

Sir,

Gowhatty, November 14, 1857.

I HAVE just had the honor to receive your letter of the 3rd instant, and I beg to state that, in my opinion, there is not the slightest ground for supposing that the peace of the province is likely to be disturbed by the sepoys, or that we have not the means of punishing any aggression of the Hill men that may occur; and I believe there is an excellent spirit of perfect confidence and content pervading the great mass of the population of Assam.

I have, &c.

F. JENKINS

Inclosure 466 in No. 1

*The Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal*

Sir,

Gowhatty, November 14, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that peace and tranquillity has invariably prevailed throughout this province up to this date.

I have, &c.

F. JENKINS.

Inclosure 467 in No. 1

*The Agent to the Governor-General North-East Frontier, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal*

Sir,

Gowhatty, October 21, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to annex copy of a letter, of the 10th instant, from Colonel Hannay, commanding 1st Assam Light Infantry, giving a list of the articles of provision for the Naval Brigade now stationed at Debrooghur, and would beg the favor of your causing their transmission from the Department concerned, by the first steamer coming on this line.

2. Should it appear that no steamer is likely to come to Assam for some time to come, I would beg to recommend that store sufficient for two months' consumption should be dispatched on small light boats, with as little delay as practicable, for it is to be remembered that light punsways cannot reach Debrooghur from Calcutta under two months, and probably may be longer on the trip.

3 I think it is probable that the Assam Company would be willing to undertake the transport of the stores, as they must have occasion to send up several boats for their teas now in store.

4. I beg to remark, that I do expect we shall be able to provision the brigade for two months, but our supplies are uncertain, and markets for these foreign articles are not to be depended on.

I have, &c.

F. JENKINS.

## Inclosure 468 in No. 1.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay to the Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier.*

Sir,

*Debrooghur, October 16, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to submit that, if a steamer is sent to Assam, after the arrival of the "Hoorungatta," which brought the Naval Brigade to this station, provisions for the whole party of 104 men should be sent as follows:—

Meat (salt)	..	..	..	..	..	1 month
Bread (biscuits)	.	..	..	..	..	2 "
Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	2 "
Dall (urruhr and peas)	..	..	..	..	..	2 "
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	1 "
Ghee	..	..	..	..	..	1 "
Rum	..	..	..	..	..	1 "
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	1 "

Whatever is in excess and not required, with the exception of meat, will be readily taken by the Commissariat or Bazar at this station.

I have, &amp;c.

S. F. HANNAY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*  
*Commanding Assam Light Infantry.*

## Inclosure 469 in No. 1.

*The Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Acting Superintendent of Marine.*

Sir,

*Fort William, October 30, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward herewith a copy of a letter dated the 21st instant, from the Agent to the Governor-General on the North-East Frontier, and of its inclosure, and to request that you will make the necessary arrangements for dispatching to Debrooghur, as early as possible, provisions for the men of the Naval Brigade lately sent up to that station, in the manner suggested by Colonel Jenkins.

I have, &amp;c.

C. T. BUCKLAND.

## Inclosure 470 in No. 1.

*The Acting Superintendent of Marine to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 3, 1857.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 30th ultimo, forwarding copy of a letter from the Agent to the Governor-General on the North-East Frontier, and directing that the necessary arrangements be made for the dispatching of provisions to Debrooghur, as suggested by Colonel Jenkins, I have the honor to inclose, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, a letter in original, from the Secretary to the Assam Company, stating that it is uncertain that sufficient tonnage can be provided for the conveyance of the provisions in question.

Under these circumstances, I would request his Honor's permission to hire the requisite boats, and forward the provisions without delay.

I have, &amp;c.

H. HOWE.

## Inclosure 471 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Assam Company to the Acting Superintendent of Marine.*

Sir,

*Calcutta, November 2, 1857.*

IN reply to your favour dated the 31st ultimo, requesting to know if any of our boats were shortly proceeding to Assam, available for the carriage of provisions to Debrooghur,

I have the honor to inform you that we are hourly expecting the arrival of a boat from Assam, which will return upwards without delay. As to the amount of freight which may be available for the purpose you mention, I shall be glad if you will be so good as to inform me if it is the intention of Government to send up a steamer with a further force, as intimated in one of the newspapers a few days ago, and if so, whether she could tow up our boat in question. We have a vast quantity of stores essential for our operations to send up, the conveyance of which has been necessarily choked by the withdrawal of the steamers from the line; and in case a steamer is again to be dispatched, we could, owing to the speed of transit, afford much more space for Government stores. I may mention that our boat, without steamer, cannot be relied upon in reaching her destination under a period of from three and a-half to four months.

I have, &c.

H. M. MORNAY.

Inclosure 472 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Acting Superintendent of Marine.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 9, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 3rd instant, with its inclosure, and to inform you in reply that, under the circumstances therein set forth, the Lieutenant-Governor approves of your proposition to hire boats for the purpose of dispatching provisions to Debrooghur for the men of the Naval Brigade lately sent up to that station.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 473 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 9, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 18th September last, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to inform you that the Government of India have sanctioned the monthly outlay of 5,875 rupees as per margin,\* on account of the wages of the party of Europeans who proceeded on board the Company's steamer "Hoorungatta," under the command of Lieutenant Davis, for service in Assam.

2. I am at the same time desired to state that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of the proposition contained in paragraph 5 of your letter, dated the 11th September last, to incur on account of Government the mess-charges of the officers attached to the expeditionary force, according to the rates prevailing on the Assam line during the trip to Debrooghur, and to allow such of the officers as are on the Bengal establishment to draw the usual boat-allowance while on detached service.

3. You will be so good as to place yourself in communication with the Commissioner of Assam, with a view to arrangements being made for the payment of the salaries of the force under Lieutenant Davis from the Luckimpore Treasury during their stay at Assam.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 474 in No. 1.

*The Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Gowhatty, October 29, 1857.

CAPTAIN BINAR, the Collector of Luckimpore, having applied to me for authority to his having advanced 5,875 rupees to Lieutenant Davis, in command of the brigade now

				Rupees.
Mr. Stavers, 2nd officer	..	..	..	150
103 European sailors, at 55 rupees each	..	..	..	5,665
1 ditto to serve as cook	..	..	..	60
				<hr/>
				5,875



stationed at Debrooghur, on account of their pay for one month, I beg to say that I have done so, and would solicit the Lieutenant-Governor's confirmation to the same.

2. As neither Lieutenant Davis nor Captain Binar seems to know from what Department the bills, on account salary of the Naval Brigade, are to be passed and adjusted, I shall be obliged by your favoring me with the information for communication to the above officers.

I have, &c.

F. JENKINS.

Inclosure 475 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 14, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 9th instant, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you the accompanying copy of a communication, from the Agent to the Governor-General, North-Eastern Frontier, from which it will be seen that a month's wages have already been advanced from the Luckinpoore Treasury to the men of the Naval Brigade stationed at Debrooghur under the command of Lieutenant Davis.

2. You will no doubt have taken the necessary steps for carrying into effect the arrangements indicated in paragraph 3 of my letter above-mentioned.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 476 in No. 1.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 11, 1857.

IN reply to your letter dated the 23rd ultimo, and its inclosure, respecting the victualling of the party of seamen sent to Assam, I am directed to state, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that a copy of that communication will be forwarded to the Military Department, whence the orders suggested in paragraph 2 of your letter will be issued.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 477 in No. 1.

*Mr. Campbell to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Benares, October 15, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the force to which I have had the honor of being attached, crossed the Kurumnassa on the 11th instant. At the request of Colonel Fisher, I accompanied him to Mogul Serai and this place, rendering him whatever assistance he required.

2. Although I have been put to much trouble and inconvenience in providing the continued demands for carriage of every description, consequent on desertion on the line of march, I am glad to be able to say that the movements of the column have not in any way been retarded.

3. I have taken great pains to ascertain the true cause of these desertions, and my impression is that they have arisen partly from irregularity in paying the men, and, in some cases, from their being roughly handled, but in most, from the aversion the people of Bengal have to go any distance from their homes.

4. At Neeamutpore I spoke to the officer commanding the brigade on the subject, and he ordered all the officers attached to the force to see personally to the daily payment, in full, of all the cartmen, coolies, &c., of their respective companies. Desertions, however, still continued to take place daily; the fact is, officers coming off a long and fatiguing march, tired themselves, and having to see to the wants and comforts of their own men, especially when those men are Europeans, have not time to look properly after

the payment of the carriage attached to them. The cartmen, &c., are themselves also very careless. I have myself repeatedly seen an officer stand for half an hour on the parade-ground at the time (5 p. m.), set aside for the payment of these people, and obliged to leave it without having paid half, because the men did not choose to present themselves, and he had other and important duties to perform.

5. Should the plan proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor, of establishing depôts for the supply of carriage, be found to answer, and it doubtless will, I would beg leave to suggest that the settlement of the accounts of cartmen, &c., should be left to the officers in charge of the different depôts, for as long as that duty is entrusted to regimental officers, on the line of march, there will be confusion.

6. The arrangements for the conveyance of the sick men and doolies attached to brigades will, I fear, be found difficult, especially if doolie bearers alone are employed. It has occurred to me that light four-wheeled vehicles, drawn by country tattoos, might be advantageously employed for hospital purposes. The light Native palkee garce would, I think, answer admirably, and I am informed that any number of them may be procured in Calcutta. Tattoos are to be got all over the country at an average price of about 25 rupees each: they are easily trained, and cost but little in keep. One could draw a light garce at the rate a column marches, without any difficulty.

7. After my return to Raneeunge, I hope to have the opportunity of communicating with you personally on the above subjects. As soon as I can procure a carriage I will leave by dāk.

8. In conclusion, I beg to annex copy of a Brigade Order, from which you will see that the officer commanding the column has had no cause of complaint.

I have, &c.

T. CAMPBELL, *Deputy Magistrate,*

*Late with Colonel Fisher's Column.*

#### Inclosure 478 in No. 1

*Extract from Brigade Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher, Commanding Moveable Column.*

*Camp, Mogulserai, October 12, 1857.*

THE column having crossed the Kurrumnassa river, the functions of Mr. T. Campbell, as Commissioner, have ceased. Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher avails himself of this opportunity of publicly recording his sense of the obligations under which Mr. Campbell's untiring zeal and indefatigable exertions, in procuring provisions and supplying the unceasing demands for carriage and coolies, has placed the Government, and the Lieutenant-Colonel, personally. More than once the movements of the column were nearly paralysed by the desertion of carts and coolies, combined with the extremely unfavourable state of the weather, but Mr. Campbell, by extraordinary exertions and total disregard of personal comfort and convenience, managed to supply every requisition, and enabled the Lieutenant-Colonel to continue his march. The Lieutenant-Colonel now tenders his warmest acknowledgments to Mr. Campbell for the fatigues of body and mind, and the constant exposure to sun and rain, he has readily and cheerfully undergone to advance the interest of the service, and to promote the individual comforts of the men and officers of the column.

#### Inclosure 479 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Mr. Campbell.*

Sir,

*Fort William, October 27, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 15th instant, with its inclosure, reporting that Colonel Fisher's column crossed the Kurrumnassa on the 11th instant, and that at the request of that officer you accompanied him to Benares with a view to render him whatever assistance he required.

2. Adverting to the testimony borne by Colonel Fisher to the exertions made by you in supplying provisions, carriage, and labour, I am desired to state that the Lieutenant-Governor is highly satisfied with the manner in which you have discharged the duties intrusted to you.

3. Further orders will be communicated to you on the subjects referred to in your 5th and 6th paragraphs on your arrival at the Presidency.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 480 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Superintendent for Carriage, &c.*

Sir,

Fort William, October 27, 1857.

I AM directed to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Deputy Magistrate attached to Colonel Fisher's moveable column, and with reference to paragraphs 5 and 6, to request that you will favor the Lieutenant-Governor with your opinion on the suggestions therein contained.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG

Inclosure 481 in No. 1.

*The Assistant Superintendent for Carriage, &c., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Rangoon, November 6, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, and to offer in reply the following observations, which strike me on the subject of the 5th and 6th paragraphs of Mr. Deputy Magistrate Campbell's letter.

I do not think it would be possible, even with increased stages, for the officers of the provision depôts, who already complain of the heaviness of their work (to which has been superadded the weekly payment of the bullock-train, coolies, and contractors, &c.), to undertake the duty of settling the accounts of the cartmen: these cartmen are not all engaged at an uniform rate; there are advances, moreover, to recover from them, and they must be paid daily and regularly. This could only be done by an officer specially appointed for the purpose, who would have to look exclusively after their interests, to see that they are not ill-treated, and that justice is meted to them against every well founded complaint; such an officer marching with a brigade would effectually check the observations which now take place, owing, as Mr. Campbell, I have no doubt, truly testifies, "to irregularity of payment and rough handling." Hitherto it has been the business of the Commissariat officer, or, in some cases, of one of the regimental officers, to attend to this duty; but so long as they are fettered with their own peculiar, and what to them is doubtless the more responsible, office of providing rations and looking after the comforts of the men, the task of paying the cartmen will inevitably be left to gomastahs, and the evil complained of continue unabated. I would, on this ground, strongly urge upon the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor the advantage of recommending special officers for the purpose specified. It will have the effect of throwing the work upon a responsible party; and who, relieved of all other care, will also be able to secure to us the regular return of carts for re-employment. It is well known that cartmen, palkee bearers, bhanghy burdars, and others, have accepted, and do constantly accept, service with Civil locomotive officers to go out and be with them, from district to district, for four or five months in the year, during which they traverse some hundreds of miles, far away from their homes, and over some of the worst roads in the country: they travel, moreover, with their full load of ten maunds, and yet hold to their engagement throughout the season; while here, on the Grand Trunk Road, desertions take place one after another, so soon as the carts are made over to the brigades; sometimes, as I have seen, before they actually start, i. e., on the night preceding the march, when a sudden and supplementary indent, at the eleventh hour, follows as a consequence upon this Department, and no time is allowed to draw up our demurrage certificates.

With regard to the substitution of carriages drawn by tattoos for doolie bearers, it is liable to this one serious objection; namely, that it will be more troublesome, and less economical, to keep up draught cattle as the property of Government, with their feeding to look after, and an establishment of drivers, carpenters, blacksmiths, axle-greasers, and others to maintain. The idea of an ambulance waggon may be very good in theory, but when reduced to practice, with sick men to carry across (even be it here and there) rough

roads and rivers, the comfort of the ordinary doolie to the sick cannot be surpassed, or be put in comparison with the most springy carriage dragged by the best of trained tattoos. The remark, moreover, which applies to carters would equally effect doolie-bearers if a special officer were appointed, and who could as easily look after their interest at the same time with those of the hackerymen.

I have, &c.

G. B. HAMPTON.

*Memorandum.*—Having this day taken charge of this office, and considered the subject alluded to in Mr. Deputy Magistrate Campbell's letter, I beg to add for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that I entirely concur in Mr. Hampton's remarks. Whenever, as in this case, a Deputy Magistrate is attached to a brigade, on him should devolve the duty of paying the cartmen, coolies, &c. In his absence it should be the duty of the interpreter, or any such officer conversant with the natives of the country. I hope before long to be able to report on the establishment of a dépôt of carts at Sherghotty.

E. MONKTON.

*Rancegunge, November 7, 1857.*

Inclosure 482 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Superintendent of Carriage, &c.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 13, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 7th instant, containing remarks upon Mr. Deputy Magistrate Campbell's suggestion for securing a regular supply of carts and cartmen, and in reply to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the work of paying the cartmen will not be well done unless by an officer subordinate to yourself. His Honor will be prepared to afford you any assistance which you may consider necessary for satisfactorily carrying out these arrangements.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 483 in No. 1.

*Mr. Campbell to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Calcutta, October 30, 1857.*

IN accordance with the wishes expressed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, during my interview with him yesterday, I have the honor to report further on the subject of carriage for the troops marching up by the Grand Trunk Road.

2. As mentioned in my letter dated 15th instant, the chief cause of desertion on the part of cartmen, doolie-bearers, &c., is their aversion to proceed to any distance from their homes; to obviate this, the establishment of dépôts becomes a matter of necessity. It appears impossible, from the nature of the country, to have them at short distances from each other. I would suggest, therefore, that one for the relief of the Rancegunge carts should be formed at Sherghotty, and one for those supplied at Sherghotty in Benares. The distance from Rancegunge to Sherghotty is 160 miles (15 marches), and from Sherghotty to Benares 140 miles (13 marches).

3. The carts required for the Sherghotty dépôt will have to be collected in the districts of Patna, Shahabad, Monghyr, and Bhagulpoore, and I think they can well afford to supply the greater part, if not all, of what will be required.

4. To ensure regularity and certainty of payment, the want of which has been another cause of desertion, I have already suggested that the duty of settling the cart-people's accounts should be entrusted to the officers in charge of the dépôts, assure the men of relief at certain intervals of distance, and regular payment, and I feel convinced that all desertion will cease.

5. Large supplies of fodder for the bullocks, such as straw and oil cake, should be collected at once at all the halting-places, along the Grand Trunk Road, as well as the dépôts; also grain and barley for horses.

6. With reference to the subject of carriage for the sick, I have already suggested that

four-wheeled conveyances, drawn by tattoos, should, to a certain extent, be substituted for doolies. I have made particular inquiries regarding the price, &c., of the description of vehicles that I have proposed should be employed: they are about 6 feet in length inside, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet in width; the average cost of each is 150 rupees. In shape, they are exactly similar to the palkee gharee; there is a well in the middle, over which a moveable lid may be placed, so that an invalid may lay at full length, and in cases of foot-sore men falling out on the line of march, by removing the lid, two may be accommodated in a sitting posture.

7. There are two good reasons for preferring carriages to doolies for the conveyance of sick and foot-sore men on the Trunk Road: the first is, that the trouble and annoyance caused by the desertion of bearers, often at places where it is almost impossible to replace them, is avoided; the second, as the following calculations will show, that there will be a considerable pecuniary saving to Government.

8. Supposing the carriages to be required for a period of six months, at the end of that time (allowing the widest margin for loss) they ought not to have deteriorated more than one half in value: granting that, we have—

	Rupees.
Original cost of carriage .. .. .	150
Ditto of 1 tattoo .. .. .	25
Ditto ditto harness .. .. .	
	200
Deduct for deterioration .. .. .	100
Remaining .. .. .	100
Add pay of 1 syce and driver for 6 months, at 5 rs. per month ..	30
Feed of tattoo, 2 seers grain, and 10 seers grass, per diem, equal to 4 rs. per month, for 6 months .. .. .	24
Contingencies, 2 rs. per mensem .. .. .	12
Total, Co.'s rupees .. .. .	166

Or, per mensem, 27 rs. 10a. 8 p.

9. To every doolie six bearers are allowed, who receive 6 rupees a month each. I do not know what a doolie costs, but I should fancy nothing under 25 rupees. Supposing it to be that, and making the same allowance for wear and tear, we have—

	RS. A.
Value of doolie at end of 6 months .. .. .	12 8
Pay of 6 bearers, for 6 months, at 6 rs. each, per mensem .. .. .	216 0
Total, Co.'s rupees .. .. .	241 0

Or, per mensem, 40 rs. 2 a. 8 p.

Difference in favor of carriage, 12 rs. 8 a. per mensem, each.

10. The subject of having standing camps for the accommodation of troops marching up by the Grand Trunk Road has, I believe, before now been taken into consideration by the Lieutenant-Governor; I trust, therefore, that the remarks I am about to make on the subject may not be considered out of place.

11. Sheds large enough for the accommodation of an European regiment of Foot may, I have calculated, be erected at every halting-place at an average cost of 500 rupees for each place. I would beg to recommend, however, that the route furnished by the Military Department should be altered in some respects, and that the marches should be from dāk bungalow to dāk bungalow. The average length of the marches would not be altered by this arrangement, and the expense of building separate sheds for the officers be avoided. The bungalows that have been burnt are now under repair, and they are quite large enough for the accommodation of the officers of half a regiment.

12. The saving in the cost of conveying tents, &c., will, I have calculated, more than cover the expense of erecting sheds. Should their erection be decided on, I would beg leave to recommend that the work be commenced immediately. Grass, for thatching, will be procurable in abundance throughout all next month, and where timber cannot be readily procured for posts, rafters, &c., tall trees are abundant, and quite durable enough for the temporary purpose for which they are required.

I have, &c.

T. CAMPBELL, *Deputy Magistrate,*  
Late attached to Colonel Fisher's Force.

Inclosure 484 in No. 1.

*The Superintendent for Carriage, &c., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Raneegunge, November 2, 1857.*

I HAVE the honour to return, herewith, Mr. Deputy Magistrate Campbell's letter dated 30th ultimo, which the Lieutenant-Governor handed to me for report. In so doing, I beg to remark as follows:—

2. There can be no doubt that a most important measure, to obviate the wholesale desertion of cartmen and doolie bearers, is to establish depôts for regular and certain relief; but so long as hired cartmen are liable, as hitherto they have invariably been, to be seized by the authorities of Benares, no calculations, dependent on a depôt of hired carts, could be relied on: rather than they would lead to disappointment and delay.

3. It is therefore my intention, so soon as my arrangements can be completed (and they are in a forward state), to send a number of Government carts to ply regularly between Sherghotty and Benares, or, as I should prefer it, the Kurrumnassa river. By Government carts, I mean strong carts, built especially for this Department; the bullocks being also purchased by me, and being driven by servants distinguished by a badge. The carts and bullocks will be branded with a Government mark, and it is hoped that they will not in any manner be interfered with by the North-Western authorities. A responsible agent will be sent with every 100 carts, and held responsible for the Government property entrusted to him, for the regular payment of the men, and the full discharge of their duties.

4. There is one objection to the carriage for the sick, proposed by Mr. Campbell, in his sixth paragraph, which is, the very large number required for every brigade or regiment. The regulation allowance, is ten doolies for every 100 men with the force marching; it follows, therefore, that as Mr. Campbell's carriage can only convey one man in a reclining posture, 100 such carriages would be required for every full regiment, and it would be almost impossible to get the sufficient number ready for service this cold weather.

5. I am afraid that Mr. Campbell's calculation of the expense of standing camps at the halting places cannot be correct. My own calculation would show, that the cost of building for 1,000 men could scarcely fall short of 3,500 rupees, which is seven times the amount he gives. It is true that my inquiries were confined to the country between this and Sherghotty, and it may be that in Behar the expenditure would considerably be reduced; still, on an average, I should say that Mr. Campbell's valuation is at too low a figure. I would, however, cordially support his proposition to have the standing camps at the dāk bungalows, instead of the encamping ground.

I have, &amp;c.

J. R. WARD.

Inclosure 485 in No. 1.

*The Assistant Superintendent of Carriage, &c., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Raneegunge, November 6, 1857.*

IN consequence of the stations of Taldonga and Fitcooree having been reduced to Gyrah, and Captain Forbes, of the first-named stage, transferred to the latter, the services of Lieutenant Lucas, who is at Fitcooree, would no longer be needed, but for the circumstance of Captain Grubb having telegraphed from Sherghotty, that he is quite unequal to attend to the duties of Superintendent between Sherghotty and Benares (as reported by Mr. Ward, in his memorandum dated 6th October last) and his own subordinate duties, as halting officer of the station. I have deemed it necessary, therefore, to direct Lieutenant Lucas to place himself under Captain Grubb, at Sherghotty, and beg that Government will, under the circumstances reported, sanction the arrangement.

I have, &amp;c.

G. B. HAMPTON.

Inclosure 486 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Assistant Superintendent of Carriage, &c.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 12, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 6th instant, reporting that Lieutenant Lucas, whose services were no longer needed at Fitcooree, had been directed to place himself under Captain Grubb at Sherghotty; and, in reply, to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of this arrangement.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 487 in No. 1.

*The Assistant Superintendent for Carriage, &c., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Raneegunge, November 4, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of Government, that Lieutenant Haig arrived at Naubutpore on the 30th ultimo, but as that stage has been done away with since the 1st instant, he has been directed to relieve Captain Robinson at Aunabad, the new station, the latter officer being ordered to return to Raneegunge, where Mr. Ward intended he should be employed.

I have, &c.

G. B. HAMPTON.

Inclosure 488 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Assistant Superintendent of Carriage, &c.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 12, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 4th instant, reporting the removal of Captain Robinson from Aunabad to Raneegunge and, in reply, to request that you will state what duties it is intended to assign to that officer on his arrival at the latter station.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 489 in No. 1.

*The Superintendent for Carriage, &c., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Raneegunge, November 16, 1857.*

IN reply to your letter dated the 12th instant, I have the honor to state, for the information of Government, that Mr. Ward directed Captain Robinson to Raneegunge to aid him in managing the large carriage depôt which was forming. As this will, probably, be reduced, I shall make use of him as an assistant to Mr. Hampton in the Supply Department; at least such is my present intention. I will report again on the subject.

I have, &c.

E. JACKSON.

Inclosure 490 in No. 1.

*The Director-General of the Post Office in India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal*

Sir,

*Calcutta, November 5, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to bring to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that considerable inconvenience is caused to travellers, as well as to the officers of the Post

Office Department, by the continued occupation of the staging bungalows on the Grand Trunk Road by the officers employed at the several stages at which troops halt. There is no reason why, at this season of the year, these officers should not live in tents. There are plenty of tents procurable in Calcutta, and I shall be able, on any Sunday, to send up eight tents required. As each officer will have to pay thirty rupees a month for the occupation of the staging bungalow, and has, notwithstanding such payment, no exclusive right of occupancy of the room in which he has put up, but is liable to have, at any hour of the day or night, any number of travellers as fellow occupants of the same rooms, I should think that, for their own comfort, they would be glad to be furnished with tents.

I have, &c.,

H. B. RIDDELL.

Inclosure 491 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Superintendent of Carriage, &c.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 10, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter, dated the 5th instant, received from the Director-General of the Post Office in India, and to request that you will, under the circumstances therein stated, adopt immediate measures for remedying the evil complained of, by providing tents for the use of the subordinates of your Department.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 492 in No. 1.

*The Superintendent of Carriage, &c., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Raneegunge, November 10, 1857.

SOME dissatisfaction has been caused to travellers and officers proceeding along the Trunk Road by dak by the military officers, subordinate to this Office, having occupied one-half of the staging bungalows at the stations at which they are appointed.

2. The Post Office authorities will, undoubtedly, object to this, and, as the country is now quite quiet between this and Benares, and more travellers will proceed along the road, the dissatisfaction will increase.

3. The military officers must have some place in which to live. I would therefore solicit the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the purchase of twelve tents, eleven for the officers and one required here for an office tent. The price, on an average, will be 200 rupees each, including subrinjees and a necessary tent.

4. When this office is no longer required, these tents will be returned to the Government stores.

I have, &c.

E. JACKSON.

Inclosure 493 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Superintendent of Carriage, &c.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 16, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 10th instant, requesting sanction to the purchase of tents for the accommodation of the officers in your Department, and, in reply, to refer you to my letter dated the 10th instant.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.



**Inclosure 494 in No. 1.**

*The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir, Fort William, November 2, 1857.  
I AM directed to transmit, for the information of the Government of Bengal, the accompanying copy of a letter dated the 1st of November, from the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army, and to request that the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal may be moved to cause full information to be furnished to this Department regarding the armed posts along the line of the Grand Trunk Road, and of all changes in their disposition, which may from time to time be ordered in the Civil Department.

I have, &c.

F. D. ATKINSON.

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Inclosure 495 in No. 1.

*The Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir, Fort William, November 1, 1857.  
I HAVE the honor to inclose an original letter just received from Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, commanding a detachment of Her Majesty's 82nd Regiment, reporting that he had suddenly, at 2 A.M. on the 29th instant, come upon an armed post of 1st Sikh Irregulars, 40 strong, stationed near Burhee, and respectfully to suggest that the authorities, civil and military, be warned to give notice of the existence of any armed posts along the line of Grand Trunk Road. This is the first intimation I have had of any post being taken up between this and Benares.

I have, &c.

A. SANDERS, Lieutenant-Colonel.

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Inclosure 496 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir, Fort William, November 9, 1857.  
I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 2nd instant, with its inclosure, and, in reply, to forward for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying extract from the monthly return furnished by Captain Rattray, on the 2nd instant, showing the disposition on that date of the force under his command.

2. Captain Rattray has been instructed to furnish in future, and until further orders, similar returns to your office direct, and to report immediately any changes in the posting of his men in the Grand Trunk Road.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

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Inclosure 497 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commandant of the Bengal Police Battalion.*

Sir, Fort William, November 9, 1857.  
WITH reference to the accompanying copy of a letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, and its inclosure, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to request that you will in future, and until further orders, forward direct to that Department a duplicate of your monthly return, showing the disposition of the force under your command.

It will be necessary for you also to keep the military authorities informed of any

armed posts which may at any intermediate time be established on the Grand Trunk Road.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 498 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir, Fort William, October 23, 1857.  
THE Deputy Magistrate of Sherghotty having forwarded to this office certificates from the officers named in the margin,\* expressive of their complete satisfaction with the arrangements made for accommodating and supplying the troops under their command, I am directed to report the circumstance for the information of the Government of India.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 499 in No. 1

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir, Fort William, November 9, 1857.  
IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated 23rd of October, intimating that the Deputy Magistrate of Sherghotty has furnished certificates from six officers of the 93rd Highlanders commanding detachments, expressive of their satisfaction with the arrangements made for accommodating and supplying the troops under their orders, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the same has been laid before Government.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 500 in No. 1.

*The Joint Magistrate of Govindpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir, Govindpore, November 6, 1857.  
IN accordance with instructions contained in your letter of the 19th ultimo, I have the honor to report that, having had opportunities yesterday of personally communicating with two detachments of Her Majesty's 34th Regiment, under Lieutenant Marsh and Major Jordan, proceeding up country, I ascertained from those officers that they were entirely satisfied with the treatment which they had received, and with the arrangements made for the comfort of the men under their command.

2. Major Jordan mentioned that, at one or two places in the adjoining district, there had been more difficulty in obtaining good drinking water, and I have accordingly written, demi-officially, to the Joint Magistrate of Raneegunge on the subject.

I have, &c.

E. GREY.

Inclosure 501 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir, Fort William, November 8, 1857.  
I AM directed to forward, for disposal by the Lieutenant-Governor, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Agent of the East Indian Railway Company, inclosing a petition from

\* Captain F. G. Dawson, Commanding Detachment of 93rd Highlanders; Captain Cornwall, ditto; Captain R. S. Williams, ditto; Colonel J. A. Ewart, ditto; Colonel Hope, ditto; Captain F. Brough, ditto.

one Gungadhar Kurr, complaining of the scarcity of carts at the station of Panagore, owing to the alleged oppressive measures of the Mofussil police.

I have, &c.  
W. E. BAKER, Clerk.

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Inclosure 502 in No. 1.

*Mr. Palmer to the Secretary to the Government of India*

Calcutta, October 31, 1857.

Sir, I HAVE the honor to forward, for the consideration of Government, the petition of one Gungadhar Kurr, complaining of the scarcity of carts at the station of Panagore, owing to the oppressive measures of the Mofussil police.

I have, &c.

EDWARD PALMER.

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Inclosure 503 in No. 1.

*Petition.*

To Edward Palmer, Esq., Agent of the East Indian Railway Company.

The humble Petition of Gungadhar Kurr, merchant of Haulkhola, in the town of Calcutta,

Humbly sheweth,

That your petitioner most respectfully begs to represent that he hitherto carried on his traffic by dispatching salt from Howrah by means of rail, to the station of Panagore, and thence by carts to Bamoonarah, and brought down rice and other articles of merchandise from the latter, by that conveyance, to the former station, and thence by rail to Howrah, but his transaction is for some time past at a standstill for scarcity of carts to be had in the above stations, for the oppression exercised by the Mofussil Darogah on the poor people driving the carts. Your petitioner, therefore, requests the favor of your writing to the Magistrate of Burdwan, soliciting him to issue a "roobokarry" to the Deputy Magistrate of Bood Bood, to the effect that he will issue instructions to his subordinates, authorizing them to allow twenty carts on your petitioner's account, to move with loads between those stations.

If immediate measures be not adopted to remove the obstacles under notice, your petitioner presumes that not only he is the sufferer; the Railway Company is likewise subjected to a great loss of fares.

That your petitioner further begs to state that, in future, if any quantity of salt be retained at the Panagore Station for want of conveyance, he will not be responsible for the godown rent, and any other charges that may likely occur in consequence.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.

Calcutta, October 1857.

(Signature)

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Inclosure 504 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan.*

Fort William, November 12, 1857.

Sir, I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter dated 3rd instant, with its inclosure, received from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, and to request that you will institute an immediate inquiry into the matters therein alleged, and forward an early report on the subject for the information of Government.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 506 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 16, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to request that you will submit, with a little delay as possible, a detailed report, containing full particulars of the number and cost of the bullocks and carts purchased in your division on account of Government. Your return will of course include those purchased by Mr. Macleod.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 506 in No. 1.

*The Commissioner of Cuttack to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal*

Sir,

Cuttack, November 11, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith, agreeably to the instructions contained in your letter dated 20th ultimo, a tabular statement, showing the expense of a burkundauz establishment temporarily entertained for the purpose of guarding the jail at Balasore, in lieu of the detachment of the Orissa Paik Companies, whose services are required for protecting the Ungool Estate and parts of the Tributary Mehals, and also to allow of assistance, if necessary, being rendered to the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Sumbulpore.

2. The Orissa Paik Companies are insufficient in numbers for the ordinary duties devolving upon them, and the men are harassed by very heavy and constant work, which not only makes them discontented, but tends to injure their discipline.

3. In times of emergency there are not men to spare for extra duties, such as those now required.

4. For example, I recently sent fifty men to protect Ungool, less than ten remaining at head-quarters for instruction in drill. These fifty men were marched on to Sumbulpore, and are now employed in guarding the jail and treasury of that station, while the regular troops of the line, and the local detachment of the Ramghur Battalion, are available for active service against the insurgents.

5. It is absolutely necessary, in my opinion, to strengthen the outpost at Ungool, a large and important Tributary Mehal, confiscated in 1847, on account of the Rajah's rebellion, and situated between Cuttack and Sumbulpore; also to form other outposts in the Tributary Mehals in that direction, as circumstances may require.

6. By guarding Balasore with burkundauzes, a portion of the detachment at that place, numbering forty-nine men, becomes available for the service referred to.

7. The expense involved is 98 rupees a month, and the entertainment of the extra establishment is limited to six months, before the expiry of which period, however, I trust that circumstances will admit of my sending back the Paiks.

I have, &amp;c.

G. F. COCKBURN.

## Inclosure 507 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioners of Patna, Bhaugulpore, and Rajshahy.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 10, 1857.

IT has been suggested by the military authorities that, with reference to the large number of troops which it is likely will be henceforward located in India, it would be desirable to establish butter farms in different parts of the country, in localities supposed to be favorable for breeding sheep and horned cattle. I am directed to request that you will ascertain and report whether there are any such localities in the districts of your division.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

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Inclosure 509 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir, Fort William, November 11, 1857.  
IN transmitting, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, the accompanying correspondence, I am directed to request that, if the services of a qualified civil officer be available for the duty of passing elephants and bullocks into the service of the Purneah and Tirhoot districts, he may be so employed in communication with the Commissariat officer at Dinapore.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

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Inclosure 509 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Commissary-General to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir, Fort William, October 21, 1857.  
IN annexing transcript of the Deputy Commissary-General's (Lower Circle) letter of the 12th instant, reporting the inability of the executive Commissariat officer at Dinapore to obtain officers for the deputation into the Purneah and Tirhoot districts, notwithstanding application was made to the officer commanding at that station, I have the honor to state that I am apprehensive that your letter to the address of Major-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B., of the 19th ultimo, may have miscarried.

2. I take this opportunity to state, for the information of Government, that thousands of bullocks will be put up to sale at Sonapore fair next month, and that, if we miss that opportunity to collect a sufficient number of bullocks, the difficulty of equipping the Artillery and Engineer's parks at Allahabad will be insurmountable.

I have, &c.

T. J. NUTTALL.

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Inclosure 510 in No. 1.

*The Deputy Commissary-General, Lower Circle, to the Officiating Commissary-General.*

Sir, Allahabad, October 12, 1857.  
ADVERTING to your letter of the 22nd ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that the Dinapore Executive Commissariat officer reports that the necessary application was made for the services of officers for deputation into Purneah and Tirhoot, and that it intimated to him in reply, by the orders of the officer commanding the station, that at present there are no available officers at Dinapore, for the duty specified in your communication under reference.

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Inclosure 511 in No. 1.

*The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.*

Sir, Fort William, October 24, 1857.  
IN transmitting to you, for submission to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, the accompanying papers, I am instructed to request that his Excellency may be moved to cause committees of qualified officers to be convened and deputed to the districts of Purneah and Tirhoot as soon as may be practicable, to pass elephants and bullocks into the service in communication with the Executive Commissariat officer at Dinapore.

I have, &c.

F. D. ATKINSON.

## Inclosure 512 in No. 1.

*The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India*

Sir,

Calcutta, October 31, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 24th of October, with its inclosures, which are herewith returned, I am to beg you will express, to the Governor-General in Council, the Commander-in-chief's regret that no officers are available at Dinapore or elsewhere in the neighbourhood, for deputation to Purneah and Tirhoot, for the purpose of passing elephants and bullocks into the service. His Excellency, however, recommends that a qualified officer on the spot may be appointed at once to the duty till a committee, such as the Government require, can be formed.

I have, &amp;c.

W. MAYHEW, Major.

## Inclosure 513 in No. 1

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 16, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 11th instant, requesting that if the services of a qualified Civil officer be available for the duty of passing elephants and bullocks into the service in Purneah and Tirhoot, he may be so employed in communication with the Commissariat officer at Dinapore.

2. In reply, I am desirous to refer you, for the information of the Government of India, to my communication dated the 15th ultimo, relative to the arrangements which have been made for collecting elephants through the Civil officer of the above-mentioned districts. A considerable number of bullocks, also, have been purchased at Sonopore and other places, and forwarded to Benares by the Commissioner of Patna, who has been requested to submit a detailed report in connection with the purchase and dispatch of these animals.

3. A copy of his report will be communicated to the Government of India as soon as received.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 514 in No. 1

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Director-General of the Post Office of India*

Sir,

Fort William, December 11, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 27th of August and the 20th of October, reporting on the complaint of Mr. A. Money, regarding the state in which he found the bullock-train on his march down the Grand Trunk Road from Gya in August last, and to state that the Governor-General in Council considers your explanation on the subject to be quite satisfactory.

I have, &amp;c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

## Inclosure 515 in No. 1

*The Magistrate of Gya to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

Gya, November 13, 1857.

BODDAM and the detachment of 13th Queen's will be here to-morrow. Thirty-nine troopers of Yeomanry Cavalry have no orders at present. Are they to stop here, or go on with Colonel Barker's column?

Inclosure 515 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, November 14, 1857.

Sir, WITH reference to the annexed copy of a telegraphic message received from Mr. A. Money, the Magistrate and Collector of Gya,\* I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to solicit the orders of the Governor-General of India in Council as to the destination of the party of Yeomanry Cavalry therein alluded to.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG

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\* Inclosure 515 in No. 1.

Inclosure 517 in No. 1.

MONTHLY RETURN of the Bengal Police Battalion for the month of October 1857.

	Commandant.	Lieutenant.	Assistant Surgeon.	Native Doctor.	Subdars.	Peons.	Headclars.	Naib-Majors.	Buglers.	% pay.	Indala.	Moonlighters.	Whiskers.	Conks.	Dry men.	Uoolie Barbers.	Sweepers.	Itumildars.	Jemadars.	Muffadars.	Naib Dabedars.	Messengers.	Bowmen.	Trumpeters.	
Fit for duty	1	3	1	1	3	2	1	14	1	167	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	-	1	3	5	4	-	87	1
Regimental duty	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sick in hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Convalescent	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Command	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Patna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Arrah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Buxar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Choprah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mozufferpore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Alipore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sewan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hazareebagh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Barhee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sherghotty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hak, Patna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	951	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
" Gya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
" Leave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Amount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	1	6	1	1	11	10	47	49	1	9	1	5	1	21	1	5	1	1	1	3	5	4	1	87	
Wanting to complete	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Establishment	1	7	1	1	11	10	50	50	1	9	1	5	1	21	1	5	1	1	1	2	4	4	1	100	
Patna	-	-	-	-	2	4	14	24	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Arrah	-	-	-	-	3	1	10	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Buxar	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mozufferpore	-	-	-	-	6	3	21	15	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Alipore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sewan	-	-	-	-	11	10	47	49	1	9	1	5	1	21	1	5	1	1	1	2	4	4	1	87	
Gya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hazareebagh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Barhee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sherghotty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hak, Patna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	951	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
" Gya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
" Leave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Amount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

R. H. RATRAY, Captain, Commandant Bengal Police Battalion.

Camp, Dibrugarh, November 2, 1857.



## Inclosure 518 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 16, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter dated the 31st ultimo, I have the honor, by direction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to forward thirteen additional intercepted letters for submission to the Governor-General in Council.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## No. 2.

*The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Fort William, December 5, 1857. (No. 141.)*

IN continuation of our letter No. 134 of 1857, dated the 20th ultimo, we have the honor to transmit a narrative of events from the 3rd October to the 14th November, furnished by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces, together with a copy of the papers therewith received.

## Inclosure 1 in No. 2.

*Narrative of Events, Central Provinces, from October 3 to November 14, 1857.*

OWING to the emergencies of the service elsewhere, the position of these provinces in relation to their military defence continues to be very unsatisfactory. Although every exertion has been made, since the Lieutenant-Governor's arrival, to levy and drill bodies of fighting police, as yet there are none who can be pronounced capable of coping with any body of insurgents in arms. The Goorkhas, with Colonel Longden's small detachment of 320 Europeans and 170 Madras sepoys, are over-weighted with the hard and anxious task of repelling from the frontier of Azimghur and Jounpore the attack of Oude insurgents, unceasingly threatened, and frequently made. The frontier west of Jounpore has been taken possession of by, and abandoned to, Oude zemindars and others, with an armed rabble, for want of any other military force available against either external or internal enemies. For the same reason, the back of the Mirzapore district continues to be made a thoroughfare towards the north-west, by the several successive bands of mutineers from Bengal.

2. In consequence of the Madras brigade, which had been intended to operate towards Jubbulpore, having been diverted towards Lucknow, the Jubbulpore, Nagpore, and Bombay road has been closed. The entire separation of the Saugor territory from the Gangetic Provinces, and the spread of insurrection or anarchy in the former, if not speedily remedied, will become a serious inconvenience, in respect to the requisite carriage and supplies for troops.

3. Although this review of our weak points is not encouraging, and points to the expediency of affording the assistance of troops here at the very first moment when what are considered vital necessities elsewhere shall have been provided for, the tranquillity of the few remaining districts in the Central Provinces is undisturbed.

4. Every effort continues to be made to add to the means of carriage for the troops, and to collect supplies of grain, &c., and considering the very small area at command, the results are highly satisfactory, and most creditable to the Civil officers entrusted with this duty.

5. In the margin\* is a statement of the receipts of revenue at the several existing treasuries in the Benares and Allahabad divisions, for each of the weeks embraced in this report. The districts of Ghazepore, Benares, and Mirzapore being in their normal state, the receipts in them have been small, in consequence of there having been little or no land revenue demand within the period referred to. In the other districts the receipts are mainly on account of arrears, so far as the land revenue is concerned, incurred before the re-occupation of the districts. A glance at the receipts in Futtypore, Azimgur, and Jounpore, will show how fair the prospects were, and how seriously they have been affected latterly by the continuance of our local military weakness.

6. The disarmed regiment quartered at Ghazepore, and the influx of sepoys returning from leave generally, has formed the subject of a separate correspondence with the Government of India.

#### Allahabad Division.

7. The condition of this division is very unsatisfactory. The country continues to become daily more disturbed. The entire absence of any force not strictly confined to a fort or post, and the total disorganization of the police, have combined in giving almost uncontrolled freedom to all disturbers of the public peace in this division, even within the immediate reach of the chief military positions.

8. The news of the fall of Delhi is understood to be generally disbelieved in this division. The reason of this incredulity is, that the people here have seen no results from that success. This feeling will not be changed till either the people of this division see before their eyes a respectable force of European troops, or the communication with Agra and Delhi shall have been opened.

9. *Allahabad.*—The 5th Irregular Cavalry passed the Tonse on their way to join the Dinapore mutineers at Banda, on the 8th October. This is the third occurrence of this nature that the southern pergunnahs of the district have had to endure. As a consequence of this repeated and unchecked display of rebel forces, and the unsettled state of Revoh, a spirit of uneasiness, if not of disaffection, is beginning to gain ground in this part of the district, which hitherto had been quite well affected.

10. On the north of the Ganges the western pergunnahs remain entirely in the hands of the rebels, being administered by their officials. The rebel Nazim of Salone, Fuzzul Azeem, has been put in charge of this part of Allahabad, and appears to remain on the Oude border; his Naib, by name Ruhool Ameen, residing for the most part at Sooraon, where our thannahdar Gung Sing and his sons are kept prisoners in irons. A gradual accumulation of the insurgent forces is taking place; the revenue is systematically levied by the rebel rulers, and those who resist payment are plundered. The crops are described as generally plentiful. The bridges and telegraph on the Trunk Road continue at the mercy of any handful of the insurgents who may have enterprise enough to make a night march of an hour or two. Rumours of projected attacks upon our posts on the Trunk Road are frequent, but it is obvious that infinite mischief may be done, without coming

Division.	Treasuries	In the week ending											
		October 10			October 17			October 24			October 31.		
		R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
Allahabad ..	Allahabad ..	8,060	7	6	3,165	14	2	2,929	9	0	5,230	6	11
" ..	Futtypore ..	9,777	7	5	9,172	13	9	12,083	3	1	3,355	8	1
" ..	Cawnpore ..	1,036	12	6	149	8	0	1,017	11	8	1,786	10	10
Benares ..	Benares ..	2,360	14	3	1,420	12	10	5,586	11	0	2,985	9	9
" ..	Ghazepore ..	416	6	0	1,201	6	1	3,462	6	4	4,682	4	0
" ..	Azimgur ..	17,186	3	0	20,765	12	4	12,266	7	7	21,199	4	2
" ..	Jounpore ..	11,887	13	11	16,057	1	9	3,927	7	9	7,067	1	10
" ..	Mirzapore ..	821	4	0	241	11	1	679	15	6	3,326	15	9

within reach of the boats, which are twenty miles apart, and too weak to undertake offensive operations.

11. In the early part of this month the information furnished by Mr. Court, the Magistrate of Allahabad, led the Lieutenant-Governor for a time to over-estimate the quality of the insurgents who have seized on these pergunnahs. Mr. Mayne's more systematic Intelligence Department has now corrected this error. The insurgents are merely an armed rabble; and a single police corps, if such a corps existed here, would be more than enough to clear the whole district. But the fact that the men by whom the fort and military station at Allahabad is insulted with impunity, are but a rabble of talookdaree levies, makes the position only the more painful.

12. On the 4th November a threatened attack on the post at the east end of the bridge-of-boats at Allahabad having been reported, the troops in the fort turned out in the middle of the night; but no enemy could be found.

13. *Futtypore*.—The reports from this district mention frequent acts of open rebellion on a small scale, the plunder of villages by large bodies of armed men, and forcible opposition to the police. The defeat at Khujooa, about twenty miles from Futtypore, on the 1st November, of the main body of the Banda mutineers, who appear to have been entirely dispersed and dispirited by the encounter, seems to have produced some good effect; the zemindar of that place having united with the police in bringing into Futtypore the remaining gun of the mutineers, and four tumbrils of ammunition, which they had abandoned in their flight.

14. *Cawnpore*.—Systematic opposition to our police, and other acts of rebellion, are also reported in this district, which remains in its former condition of anarchy. During the last week a little revenue has been coming in, but the presence of the Gwalior troops and of the Nana Sahib's men on the confines of the district serve to maintain and increase disorder. As this district, however, has not been formally reoccupied by the Civil power, the anarchy here is no retrogression, like that in the proximity of the Allahabad fort.

15. *Banda*.—This district remains quite out of possession. Intestine conflicts have taken place between the Nawab and the Rajah of Adjighur. The mutineers who had been collected at Banda have left that place. Koer Sing and his followers are understood to have gone straight to Calpec, to join the Gwalior Contingent. The remainder of the force having crossed the Jumna, with the intention of coming into Oude, were met, attacked and dispersed, as before mentioned.

16. *Humeerpore*.—The Commissioner has been in communication with the former *tehseldar* of Humeerpore, who had been invited by the Chief of Boonce to resume his duties in that district. The *tehseldar*, however, with the approval of the Commissioner, considers it advisable to delay complying with this request.

#### *Benares Division.*

17. This division has been generally tranquil with the exception of Goruckpore, which remains in the hands of the rebels, and of the frontier pergunnahs of Jounpore and Azimghur, which are the seat of a border warfare.

18. *Benares and Ghazepore*.—All is quiet in these districts. The price of grain remains high, but the great Government expenditure has somewhat mitigated the consequent distress. The fall of Delhi is fully believed now in the town of Benares.

19. Great efforts are making to collect carriage, and with much success. The results are perceptible, and as they are known to be the preparations for European troops expected, the moral effect has been excellent.

20. The Magistrate of Benares has recently attached, under the orders of this Government, property as noted in the margin,\* belonging to Rajah Maun Sing, the rebel talook-

#### *\* Property of Maun Sing.*

						R	A.	P.
Cash, shawls, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	79,619	0	0
Houses and shops in Benares	..	..	..	..	..	3,500	0	0
Ditto in Adampur	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	0	0
Total	..	..	..	..	..	88,119	0	0

Also a ground-rent yielding 24 rupees per annum.

#### *Property of Ramadoss Sing.*

Estate of Bahadourpore and Munjee	..	..	..	..	..	5,000		
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dar, and his brother, and to the Rajah of Amethes,\* another rebellious Oude tehsildar. All these are notoriously and openly in arms against us at Lucknow.

21. The property of the last of these persons was concealed in a house in the city of Benares. On the ground floor was an apartment filled with firewood. It took two hours to remove this. The pukka floor was then dug up, and several moveable slabs of stone provided with iron rings were disclosed. On lifting these, access was obtained to a series of small wells, in which were found bags of rupees amounting in all to upwards of a lac. This discovery was due to the sagacity of Dr. Cheek, the Civil Surgeon of Benares, who had received information of an indefinite nature that treasure was concealed in one of the apartments; no clue being given, however, to the particular room, nor to the manner in which the coin was hidden.

22. Strong suspicion of complicity with the rebels exists against Rajah Urjoon Sing,† formerly head-gardener to the late King of Oude. His property in the city of Benares has therefore been attached, pending the final decision of his case.

23. Bhyroopershad, a rich banker of Benares, having been convicted of rebellion by the Special Commissioner at Jounpore, was executed, and his property was ordered to be confiscated; but before intelligence of his sentence reached Benares, his relatives had time to make away with the bulk of it. Much of it was subsequently recovered, however, mainly by the exertions of Dr. Cheek, who found a secret apartment filled with rich kinkhwabs, in the upper portion of Bhyroopershad's dwelling-house. The Lieutenant-Governor has since accepted a note for 1,00,000 rupees of 4 per cent. paper from the widow, as a compromise of the rest of the Government claim against this rebel.

24. A further sum of 75,100 rupees in Government 4 per cent. paper was curiously discovered by Mr. Fane (in consequence of information received by him), concealed in the stuffing of an old saddle which had belonged to one of the rebel emissaries in correspondence with Bhyroopershad. This paper stands in the name of Hyder Hossein, of Lucknow, and has been attached pending further inquiry.

25. Various rewards (as noted in the margin),‡ have been sanctioned for the intelligence which led to these discoveries.

26. *Muzapore*.—There is nothing of much moment to report of this district. The military garrison of the town of Mirzapore has been withdrawn, and sent on to Lucknow; but the police of the town has been strengthened, as far as it was in the Lieutenant-Governor's power to do so, by sending thither the Benares Police Levy, under Mr. Catania. The mutinous sowars, formerly reported as crossing this district, as also the first two Companies of the 32nd Native Infantry have gone on, plundering as they went, towards the Allahabad district. The last party probably goes with the intention of making for Banda, or proceeding towards Culpee. The Commissioner reports that there is no sympathy between the insurgents and the country people, and Government servants. The people generally have remained perfectly quiet. The price of food is still very high.

27. *Gopeegunge*.—There is no improvement in this part of the country. Various parties of the rebels enumerated by Mr. Mayne are plundering and collecting revenue. The self-styled Nazim and Naib Nazim are, with a large and increasing force, within twelve miles of Mr. Mayne's encampment at Hunoomangunge. Jaorye Sing, the murderer of Mr. Moore, is still at large. He was driven from his usual residence, and two of the villages of his adherents were burnt on the 30th October, by an expedition under Mr. Elliott, the Assistant Magistrate, but he again returned to his old quarters, when Catania's levy was withdrawn from the Trunk Road to protect Mirzapore. Mr. Mayne, when reconnoitering with some police sowars near Phoolpore, had a skirmish with a party of insurgents, whom he put to flight, with the support of the men of Manickchund, the

\* *Property of the Rajah of Amethes.*

						R.	A.	P.
Cash, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	1,30,484	0	0
House in Benares	..	..	..	..	..	1,120	0	0
Total						1,31,604	0	0

† *Property of Rajah Urjoon Sing Koere.*

A house and garden	..	..	..	..	..	11,000	0	0
Sundry articles	..	..	..	..	..	320	0	0
Total						11,320	0	0

‡ Gokul Chund Tehsildar, 3,000 rupees and a pair of confiscated shawls; Joggerunath Pandit, 1,000; Setaipershad Vakeel, 500 rupees.

local population of that place; but he was not in a position to maintain the advantage gained. Our position in this quarter may be thus described: we hold up to the Grand Trunk Road, and the villages for four or five miles to the north of it; but even these pay us only a divided allegiance. Generally, the dread entertained of the rebels is very great, and they do not seem to enjoy the sympathies of the population.

28. *Jounpore*.—The detailed report of Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton, on the affairs with Iradut Jahan and Ummer Sing, have been received since the last Narrative was dispatched. These operations were perfectly successful, and were effected without the slightest loss on our side.

29. Till our re-occupation of this district it had remained in a state of anarchy, but not of rebellion. In the early part of October, however, gatherings of armed men commenced on the Oude frontier, and before long it was ascertained that a systematic invasion of this district and that of Azimghur, with a view to establish in them the authority of the rebel Court of Lucknow, was in preparation. These matters have already been reported separately to the Government of India, as have the actions with the invading force at Koodooa, near Singramow, on the 19th October, and at Chanda on the 30th of the same month. It is sufficient here to note, that Hussun Yar Khan, the rebel Naib Nazim, having entered the district with three regiments (new levies), and some rabble, amounting in all to about 12,000 men, was attacked and totally defeated at Koodooa, near Singramow, by the Goorkha force on the 19th October. The enemy's loss was at least 300 killed; ours only 7 wounded. Undeterred by this failure of his advanced guard, the Nazim followed up his first aggression by an invasion of a more serious character. The enemy on this occasion had collected from 4,000 to 5,000 men and 7 guns. On the 30th October the Goorkha force, numbering 1,100 men, with 2 guns, marched out to meet the invading column. The enemy was strongly posted, and fought well; but were ultimately entirely defeated, with a loss of some 300 men killed, and 4 of their guns taken. The loss of our gallant allies was unfortunately severe, including Lieutenant-Colonel Muddun Maun Sing and 11 others killed, and 59 wounded. The brilliant gallantry of Lieutenant Gumbheer Sing was most conspicuous in this action. Single-handed, he took a gun, cutting down five of the artillerymen, and wounding and driving away two others. He was covered with wounds, but is happily getting over them.

30. But these reverses have not prevented the *soi-disant* Nazim from continuing to endeavour to raise the border talookdars against us, and large bodies of men continue to threaten the Jounpore frontier up to the present time.

31. Lieutenant-Colonel Longden's detachment of 320 men of Her Majesty's 10th Foot, two 9-pounder guns, with a detachment of European Artillery and 170 Madras Native Infantry, which was mentioned in the last Narrative as destined to operate towards Jubbulpore, reached Benares in the latter part of October. But the threatening aspect of affairs on the Oude frontier made it absolutely essential to strengthen the Goorkha force, by which alone its defence had hitherto been provided for, and Lieutenant-Colonel Longden's destination was changed. His detachment, marching from Benares at the end of October, reached Jounpore just after the action at Chanda. Colonel Longden at once moved on to the frontier; but their recent defeat having driven back the insurgents in this vicinity, and an urgent call having been made upon him to support the Goorkha detachment in Azimghur, an attack on which district was then also imminent, he immediately marched on in that direction. An account of his operations in the Azimghur district will be found further on. Since those operations were brought to a close, he has again returned towards the Goorkha camp, in the Jounpore district, and is now posted at Mahowl, a convenient place intermediate between the two parts of the frontier that are threatened from Oude, ready to move up in concert with the Goorkhas in case an attack should really be made on our territory.

32. With the exception of the pergunnahs which are the actual seat of war, the district is quieting down, and the people generally are beginning to understand that the country is re-occupied by the British Government. The Commissioner reports that routine business is going on much as usual, revenue is collected regularly, and large quantities of carriage and commissariat stores have been obtained, showing that the attention of Mr. Lind, the energetic Magistrate, is not diverted from his legitimate duties by the active hostilities carried on upon his frontier.

33. *Azimghur*.—In this district the opposition to our Government that was met with and put down, up to the end of September, had far more the appearance of an organized invasion from Oude than anything that had occurred in Jounpore up to the same date. That the operations of the rebel Bener Mahoo had quite this character was subsequently made clear by the discoveries made in his house at Atroulea. Amongst other property were found 300 English cannon-shot; also papers showing that Rajah Maun Sing was in

league with, and had promised to send two guns and some 300 men to the assistance of, Bence Mahoo Sing as Nazim of Azimghur.

34. Constant demonstrations having been made on the part of the insurgents in Goruckpore, of an intended invasion of Azimghur, from Burhul Ghaut on the Gogra, on the 19th of October, a party of police, and two guns, was detached to Burhul with a view of covering the capture of the boats that had been collected there by the Nazim of Goruckpore for the invasion of Azimghur. Our artillery fire inflicted some loss on the enemy, and the boats were all brought over to the Azimghur bank of the river, where they were dragged upon the shore or disabled. The capture of these boats was made by the district police, under the Magistrate, and their conduct on the occasion has been suitably acknowledged by the Lieutenant-Governor.

35. The collection of armed bodies of men within the Oude territory on the Azimghur frontier continued till the end of October. On the 4th of November, the rebels crossed the border and seized the the pergunnahs of Atroulea and Koelsa, driving out or murdering our police. A strong body of the invaders established themselves in the fort of Atroulea, which, from some neglect not yet properly explained, had been permitted to stand after its first evacuation by Bence Madhoo.

36. An immediate summons was sent by the Magistrate to Lieutenant-Colonel Longden, whose detachment, uniting *en route* with the Goorkhas from Azimghur, arrived before Atroulea on the 9th. The enemy was in number about 1,000, of whom 250, at least, were mutinous sepoys, with three guns, at least. They had so strengthened their post, which had many natural advantages, that Lieutenant-Colonel Longden, after a cannonade of several hours' duration, which produced no marked effect on the defences, considered it unadvisable to assault the place that day. In the night the enemy evacuated the place, abandoning their guns (three in number), ammunition, &c. The enemy lost several men, the Naib Nazim himself being badly wounded. Two mutineers, one of whom had an European lady's watch on his person, and the other of whom had several gold mohurs, were made prisoners during the action, and were executed in the evening. Our own loss was one man, Her Majesty's 10th, killed, and three natives wounded. The building has now been razed to the ground.

37. Previous to this, Mr. Pollock, the Magistrate, had made several attacks on smaller parties of the rebels, who have, however, invariably abandoned their posts on his approach.

38. These operations have repelled the invasion of our old provinces as yet, and although not of a very decisive character, have been clearly productive of other beneficial results. The country generally is settling down, and many of the principal landholders, and other influential persons, have waited on the Magistrates with professions of loyalty.

39. The very inadequate strength of the military force in this and the Jounpore districts for the defence of this most important frontier has been made the subject of more than one representation to the Government of India.

40. *Goruckpore*.—This district continues in the hands of the rebels, and, as noticed elsewhere, the so-called Nazim has even threatened the frontiers of Azimghur. The well-disposed landholders are reported as being much disheartened at not obtaining assistance.

41. The Rajah of Sutasee is mentioned as one of the most malignant among the rebels: several Government servants, as Waheed Ali, Deputy Collector, his brother Ali Nuseer, tehseeldar, Hussun Ali Buksh, tehseeldar, are also mentioned as active on the same side.

42. Four hundred sepoys are believed to have marched down the left bank of the Gogra from Fyzabad, and to have proceeded to Burhul, in the vicinity of which they are reported to be hanging on.

43. Aggressions on the border pergunnahs of the Sarun and Chumparun districts have been made from Goruckpore, and measures of a defensive nature have, it is believed, been taken by the Bengal Government. An invitation to this Government to act in concert with the Bengal border force in putting down these rebels has been of necessity declined, there not being a single soldier available for this or any other object.

#### *Saugor Division.*

44. This division continues in a most disturbed state, and daily deteriorates. Roughly it may be said that we hold the districts south of the Nerbudda, except parts of Mundlah and Jubbulpore, and that, except small portions of Saugor and Jubbulpore, the districts north of the Nerbudda are generally in the hands of the rebels.

45. The strength of the military force at present available is insufficient to hold the country which is yet ours, and since the 1st of November all direct communication has been cut off with the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, in consequence of an insurrection in Bijairagoghur, a small State lying between Rewah and Jubbulpore.

46. Captain Osborne, writing from Rewah, under date the 6th November, gives the names of the following Chiefs and Obarredars as being already in open rebellion, viz., Shahghur, Banpore, Tussoo, Rechool, Bijairagoghur, Jignabut, Puttowia. He states further, that the mass of native Chiefs disbelieve in the existence of a British army, and, if not speedily convinced of their error, will soon join the revolt.

47. As far as can be seen, however, these rebels seem to be acting without concert, each for his own individual interest, and without sympathy with the mutinous sepoys.

48. The police (chiefly natives of the North-Western Provinces) are reported to have behaved infamously in all parts of the Saugor Division, and the Commissioner has been raising a levy of 600 Gouds to assist in supplying their place.

49. *Saugor*.—It will give an idea of the disturbed condition of these districts to mention that in Saugor alone fifty cases of dacoity were reported in one week, accompanied for the most part with murder, arson, or other extreme violence.

50. The garrison of Saugor remains in the fort, the immediate neighbourhood of which is free from rebels, though a party of Narrowlia insurgents threatened on one occasion the city of Saugor.

51. *Dumoh*.—This district remained until the end of October under the charge of the Rajah of Punnah, who held it for the British Government. Towards the close of that month, however (the exact date is not reported), the rebel Chief of Saugor, assisted by the remainder of the mutinous 52nd Native Infantry, marched on Dumoh, and drove out the Rajah of Punnah's people, though not, it is said, without severe resistance. The country is for the present entirely in the hands of the enemy.

52. *Nagode*.—No outbreak or rebellion has occurred at Nagode itself. The Superintendent found himself unable to carry on business without troops, and having fallen sick went to Rewah. The insurrection of Bijairagoghur has been mentioned, whereby the Bombay road has been closed. From the last account it is believed that Myhere had become disturbed; but no particulars are known.

53. *Jubbulpore*.—The rebels in this district were, at the time of the last account, 19th October, in the same positions as formerly, viz., at Sehora Suleemabad, Paton, and Kutungee, also at Baijee, and were increasing daily in number and audacity; much plundering is reported in the neighbourhood of the first of these places, but generally unaccompanied with personal violence. Two squadrons of the 11th Madras Light Cavalry, 50th Infantry, and two guns, have been sent to Sehora to watch the remnant of the 52nd Native Infantry at Koonda.

54. Attempts are understood to be making to re-open the road from Jubbulpore to Mirzapore, both from the former place and from Rewah.

55. *Mundlah*.—The Deputy Commissioner states that two-thirds of this district is at present in insurrection: the Ramghur rebels in particular have plundered several large villages, and have threatened to attack Mundlah itself; but the Deputy Commissioner conceives the townspeople to be well-inclined to Government, and willing to co-operate with the police in the defence of the place.

56. *Seonce*.—No reports received; but everything understood to be quiet here up to the 19th October.

57. *Nursingpore*.—The Chowpatha pergunnah of this district has been entered by rebels from the Saugor district and Bhopal, amounting in all to about 1,200 men; the Deputy Commissioner has moved out with two guns and two companies, 28th Madras Native Infantry, and will act as circumstances permit. The latest reports merely stated all was well up to the 12th October.

58. *Hoshungabad*.—Some Mohwatees and Grassias are in force at Sutwas in this district. The Deputy Commissioner proposes that they should be attacked by the Edlabad column. He reports, demi-officially, that the pergunnah of Nimair, which the same rebels had previously threatened, has been re-occupied, and that the chief rebel has been hanged. The other portions of the district are quiet, and heinous crimes are on the decrease, notwithstanding the presence of several notorious criminals escaped from the Agra and other jails. Latest date, 15th October.

59. *Baitool*.—All reported quiet in Baitool up to the 12th October.

60. *Jhansi*.—Jhansi is nominally in the possession of the Rancee; but is really in a state approaching to anarchy. The Chundeyree pergunnah is still held by the Banpore chief.



*Rewah.*

61. The unsettled condition of the Rewah State was alluded to in the last Narrative. Captain Osborne was then described as in a very precarious position. On the 8th October, a large body of men surrounded his house, and threatened an attack. They released a sepoy of the 50th Regiment Native Infantry who was in confinement on suspicion of being a deserter. This state of things continued for several days, but still no actual attack was made. Meanwhile, the wing of the 17th Madras Native Infantry, which was at Mirzapore, advanced, on the 14th October, towards the foot of the Kuttra Pass, where the Great Bombay Road enters the Rewah territory. The military authorities did not consider it safe to push this detachment on alone, to occupy the Pass itself; but the arrival of another Madras regiment at Benares about this time enabled what was thought a sufficient force to advance to the Pass, which was occupied about the 17th of the same month. On the 15th, Captain Osborne wrote that the advance of the Madras troops had already sufficed to turn the scale in his favor, and that the party favorable to British interests was again in the ascendant. The subsequent withdrawal of the Madras column has been before mentioned. Captain Osborne's position at Rewah is understood to continue to be satisfactory, but no recent communications have been received from him.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*  
*Secretary to the Government of Central Provinces.*

## Inclosure 2 in No. 2.

*The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Allahabad, October 10, 1858.*

IN continuation of my letter of the 3rd instant, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, the following narrative of events for the week ending the 10th instant:—

2. *Allahabad, October 4.*—"Koel" steamer, with some men of the Naval Brigade, arrived yesterday evening, and was off again early this morning. Webster lost his passage to Benares on board of her. Mr. Kerke arrived from Rewah with an escort of Rewah troops, to take treasure and tents to Captain Osborne.

3. *October 5.*—The party of loyal sepoys of the 12th Native Infantry who have been holding the thannah at Mooftee Poorwah for the last three months withdrawn, by order of Colonel O'Brien. These men have done good service, and we shall find it difficult to replace them. They are urgently required to protect plate-layers, and other railway interests, from Kuchpoorah to Lohundah.

4. *October 6.*—Webster left for Benares, by dak carriage, at 4 A.M.

5. *October 7.*—"Mirzapore" arrived with the remainder of the Naval Brigade. A detachment of troops marched last night towards Cawnpore, and another will go this evening.

6. *October 8.*—The *soi-disant* Nazim of Allahabad is said to be concentrating his forces. His men are not scattered about the pergunnah across the Ganges as they used to be, and he has made no aggressive movement for some days past.

7. *October 9.*—Captain Peel, C.B., assumed command of the garrison. By our latest accounts the 5th Irregular Cavalry are still in pergunnah Kyraghur; to-day they will probably cross the Tonse river into pergunnah Burra, if Banda is really their mark. Mr. Kerke, with the treasure for Osborne, must remain here until the road is clear of these troopers.

8. *October 10.*—The 5th Irregular Cavalry crossed the Tonse on the 8th instant, and have taken the route followed by the Dinapore mutincers and Koer Sing's men, with whom they will form a junction at Banda, in all probability. Pergunnahs Burra and Kyraghur have three times suffered the infliction of being traversed by rebel forces. A detachment of Europeans will march towards Cawnpore to-day. "Mirzapore" steamer went down the river. The so-called Nazim of Allahabad has marched from Pursudeepore into pergunnah Manickpore, in Oude. His force is estimated at 5,000 men.

9. *Puttipore, October 4.*—Received Probyn's daily reports for the 1st and 2nd instant. On 30th ultimo the house of Isree Pershad Canoongoe, of Ekdilla, was attacked and burnt; four burkundauzes who were in it being murdered. These dacoits came from Kote, chiefly, a village swarming with mutinous sepoys. On the 2nd instant Barnston left the station with 150 men of Her Majesty's 90th Regiment, *en route* to Cawnpore.

10. *October 5.*—No report.



11. October 6.—Probyn's report of 3rd instant received. Nothing of importance is recorded,

12. October 7.—100 men of Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers arrived from the East, and 50 men of Her Majesty's 90th left for Cawnpore on the 6th instant.

13. October 8.—Blank report received for the 7th instant.

14. October 9.—Probyn reports, under date the 8th instant, that he has received information of a numerous gathering of rebellious villagers (some sepoy) at Mouzah Kote, pergunnah Ekdilla.

15. October 10.—No report received up to time of dispatching this letter.

16. Cawnpore, October 4.—Received Sherer's daily reports for 30th ultimo and 1st instant. Nothing of importance to record.

17. October 5.—Sherer's reports of 2nd instant received. There is no important event to record. The people in the town of Cawnpore are still in fear of being attacked, but mixed with the dread of possibility of present danger is a firm belief in future security and the return of order. Contracts on a large scale are eagerly competed for. There is a glut of copper in the Cawnpore bazar: 17½ gundas go to the rupee, 16 gundas being par value.

18. October 6.—Sherer reports, under date the 3rd instant, that thannah Akbarpore had been plundered by Mehwaates. Violence seems to be increasing rather than the reverse. The budmashes know their time is nearly out, and wish to make the most of it. Sherer explains that Purseth Narine was killed at Bithoor thannah.

19. October 7.—Sherer reports, under date the 6th instant, that a rumor was current of rebel troops being on their march from Gwalior towards Cawnpore. It is not authenticated.

20. October 8.—Sherer reports, under date the 7th instant, that nothing had been heard to corroborate the rumor about the Gwalior mutineers. He states that the withdrawal of troops from Cawnpore has altered the tone of the people for the worse. This was to be expected.

21. October 9.—News received from Lucknow up to the 6th instant. Sir J. Outram was strengthening his position in the city, and had placed a strong post at Alumbagh.

22. October 10.—No reports received up to the time of dispatching this letter.

23. Humeerpore, October 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.—No reports.

24. October 9.—An urzee received from Lalla Bankey Lall, tehsceldar of pergunnah and zillah Humeerpore, transmitting purwanah addressed to him by Nawab Azeem-ood-dowla, the Baonce Chief, inviting the Lalla to resume his functions as tehsceldar. The matter has this day been separately reported for his Honor's orders.

25. October 10.—No report received up to the time of dispatching this letter.

26. Banda, October 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.—No reports.

27. *General Remarks.*—The urgent call for reinforcements at Lucknow has had the effect of throwing back our efforts to settle Cawnpore and Futtypore. In exact ratio to the decrease in our force is the increase to the insolence of the rebels and the audacity of marauders. There is, perhaps, more anarchy and unpunished crime in the Doab districts of this division at the present time than there has been at any former period. The budmashes see that their time is nearly up, and they are making the most of it. The opinion expressed in paragraph 8 of my last weekly report has proved to be well founded. Oude aggression has received a decided check from our success at Lucknow, but how long this salutary effect will continue to operate is very doubtful.

I have, &c.

C. CHESTER.

Inclosure 3 in No. 2.

*The Joint Magistrate of Gopeegunge to the Commissioner of Allahabad.*

Sir,

*Camp, Hunoomangunge, October 8, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report events of importance which have happened in these pergunnahs, subsequently to the date of my last report, dated the 3rd instant.

October 3.—Report received of Rajah Baijee Bahadoor's men having seized the karinda of Mr. Gohree, pergunnah Soraon, and forced from him payment of revenue. Naib Nazim, and Rajah Golab Sing's men, having forcibly seized the karinda of mouza Phaparum, pergunnah Soraon; Naib Nazim sent his flag and a few men to Secundra. In mouza Seypore, pergunnah Jhoosee, close to the Trunk Road, Kotwa ex-zemindars

waylaid police. Kunehar ex-zemindars (150 in number) gone to Kunehar, with a view to stop up the road.

October 4.—Rajah Bijee Bahadoor's men yesterday looted, and collected revenue in mouza Nurree, pergunnah Jhoosee, and seized some men in mouza Chundowan, and hold them to ransom.

Rebels collecting in Phoolpore. Manickchand, after removing his family, fled to Gopeegunge, leaving 600 men to guard his property. Runjeet Sing, and Pertcepall Sing, are collecting revenue in mouza Mohalin.

Mobarukpore, &c., pergunnah Secundra, October 4.—The Budree people have joined Naib Nazim, who has gone back to Soraon.

One hundred men of Rajah Bijee Bahadoor, plundered mouza Yakoobpore, pergunnah Meh.

October 5.—Naib Nazim still at Soraon. Thannahdar imprisoned in irons. Naib Nazim appears to have no intention of moving at present.

Mr. Catania's new levy having arrived, I marched up to Hunoomangunge, taking the Sikhs with me from Sydadab, and leaving 50 of Catania's corps there in their place; Manickchand, with 100 matchlock-men accompanying me. This demonstration may have the effect of checking the rebels for a day or two, and keeping the road open.

October 6.—Ex-zemindar of Busna Buretha, pergunnah Meh, threatens Agar Allec, zemindar of Chettowna, with plunder and murder if he does not turn the police out of the chowka of Meh.

Yesterday, hearing of the march of troops to Hunoomangunge, Rajah Bijee Bahadoor Sing wrote to Bence Bahadoor Sing, of Nusrutpore, and all other rebel chieftains and zemindars, to assemble at Phoolpore. The rebels are collecting there, and intend to show fight and destroy the house and property of Manickchand; they are collected near Chataree Lall's tank, on the north side of Phoolpore: they have no guns. Naib Nazim still at Soraon, with five guns.

October 7.—100 Mehwattees, who absconded from Allahabad, are said to be with the Naib Nazim; they were seen by a resident of Allahabad. Khoda Bux, the one-eyed Dustuck sowar of Allahabad, is also there. The murdehs and chuprassces of Soraon are collecting supplies for the Nazim's force. The Naib Nazim is at present organising; he has appointed a canoongoe of the pergunnah, and is apparently waiting for the arrival of the Nazim Fuzzul Ajeem.

Some 1,500 men collected yesterday at Phoolpore, but last night most of them went away again; some went with Mugdoom Bux (Bijee Bahadoor's karinda) to Nusrutpore, to consult with and invite aid from Bence Bahadoor Sing; and others, under Rundeer Sing, went to Khorupore, about one and a-half mile north-west of Phoolpore. Mugdoom Bux and Ramadeen (Bijee Bahadoor's karindas) returned this evening, with some of Bence Bahadoor Sing's men, to Phoolpore, and other zemindars are collecting there.

According to the latest accounts the following list shows the position of the rebels:

*Pergunnah Secundra, Khodapore, 1½ miles north-west of Phoolpore.*—800 men of Rajah Bijee Bahadoor and Bence Bahadoor Sing. More are collecting.

*Gurrow Lundee Bellae Bund, 2 miles north of Phoolpore.*—150 men of Rundeer Sing.

*Dewangunge Mobaruckpore, 3 coss north of Phoolpore.*—250 men belonging to Runjeet Sing and Hurmungal Sing.

*Khylee, 3 coss from Phoolpore.*—30 men of Bijee Bahadoor Sing; the others have gone to Phoolpore.

*Nusrutpore, 4 coss from Phoolpore.*—1,500 men and 3 guns, of Bence Bahadoor Sing. He has entrenched himself, and is collecting more men.

*Pergunnah Soraon, Ismailgunge.*—50 men of Rajah Bijee Bahadoor Sing; the others have gone to Phoolpore. 3,000, Naib Nazim Golab Sing, of Tiroul, and zemindars of Budree and Dandpore; and Sugram Sing, of mouza Shahapore, pergunnah Nawabgunge; also Kootwa and Kunchur, ex-zemindars, with guns.

October 8.—The rebels of Phoolpore have distributed themselves:—500 men in Bhajee Taloo, north of Phoolpore, on Jounpore road; 300 men at Chittarge Taboo, north of Phoolpore, on Jounpore road; 250 of Bence Bahadoor Sing, at Shahtuzka Rouza, south-west of Phoolpore. At Kooceypore are 500 men of Rundeer Sing, and 100 men with Umerjeet Sing, ex-zemindars of Buseea Buretha; at Jorawon, Basookce Tola, east of Phoolpore, Bence Bahadoor Sing, at Beebeepore, ex-zemindars, furnish supplies. Letters are being sent to all zemindars, calling on them to assemble at Phoolpore, and fight Government.

October 7.—Jhoorey Sing, of pergunnah Bhuddoe, zillah Mirzapore, has joined with Bhundoo Sing, ex-zemindar of talooka Junghye, and they have about 150 men at Shecopoorana, of that talooka, in pergunnah Meh.

2. The Naib Nazim is evidently holding back, for some reason or other. He does

not retreat, and does not advance for other purposes than those of plunder and collection of revenue. It is supposed the Naib Nazim is waiting for the advent of the Nazim. I can, however, find out nothing definite of the latter gentleman's movements, and am inclined to believe the Naib Nazim is an impostor, set up by the neighbouring chieftains, and not direct from Lucknow, and I conclude he is waiting to see the result of the battle now going on at Lucknow.

3. The ousted zemindars of this district, united with a few of the neighbouring Oude chieftains, knowing themselves to be beyond hope of pardon, seem inclined to fight to the last.

I have, &c.

F. O. MAYNE.

Inclosure 4 in No. 2.

*The Joint Magistrate of Gopeegunge to the Commissioner of Allahabad.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honor to report events of importance which have happened in these pergunnahs subsequently to the date of my last Report, dated October 8.

October 6.—Naib Nazim Ruhool Ameen is collecting 4 anna kist by dustuks, in mouzah Wuzerabad, pergunnah Sooran.

October 8.—Gunesli Bux, a karinda of Rajah Bijee Bahadoor Sing, plundered mouzahs Malaka, Beebeewaree, Muktenha, and Yakoobpore, pergunnah Meh.

October 9.—Sungrum Sing, of Shahapore, pergunnah Nawabgunge, is said to have three guns in position, in his house.

With a few sowars I rode towards Phoolpore, through several villages, and called upon the zemindars to exert themselves to repress the extortion and maltreatment exercised by the rebels; assured them of speedy assistance, and requested their co-operation. In the evening, from one of these villages, mouzah Burrumpore, the cultivators brought in two of the peons of Kamdar Khan, rebel and ex-talookdar of Jelalpore, pergunnah Meh, saying for weeks past they had been oppressed and ruined by these men, and others of the same kind. On good evidence, and the confession of one of the prisoners that they were collecting revenue for Kamdar Khan, and thereby aiding and abetting rebellion, I hanged them both, as a warning to others.

Proclamation issued by Rajah Bijee Bahadoor's karinda, at Phoolpore, ordering all complaints to be made to him, and forbidding any one to abscond from Phoolpore, under penalty of having his house and property confiscated, and a heavy fine.

Zemindars of mouzah Ruhmumpore, pergunnah Jhoosee, have joined the Naib Nazim.

The Mokhtar of Manikchund Lootfullee's house was plundered at Phoolpore, of nearly 5,000*l.* worth of property, by Bijee Bahadoor's men.

October 10.—Hearing of Kamdar Khan, with about 300 men, at Jelalpore, I went with the Sikhs, and Mr. Catania's levies, to burn them out, and prevent their committing any more oppression and ruin in the villages round about. They had, however, decamped in the night. I burnt their village, which was empty, and returned. They have, I hear, removed to a distance.

Naib Nazim, Ruhool Ameen, busy at Sooran, with all the Putwarees, preparing new village papers. The June kist is being collected by him. A Koomedan, with 200 men, came from Sultanpore to Naib Nazim.

Chowdree Shewpurshan Sing, talookdar of Hulaghur, pergunnah Sooran, in spite of numerous summonses and dustuks, refuses to attend on the Naib Nazim.

October 11.—Major Mathieson's sowars reached my camp at Humoomangunge. They will be of great service in keeping open the communication and watching the rebels.

In mouzah Bhaurey, a quarter of a mile west of Phoolpore, Pirtheepal Sing, the zemindar, has fixed two guns in position. He brought them from Shumspoor, in Oude.

October 13.—Baboo Bulbudder, of Soojakur, pergunnah Pertabghur, in Oude, has sent 300 men to Phoolpore, to assist Bijee Bahadoor Sing.

Thaannahdars of pergunnahs Secunder and Meh ordered to patrol in all villages not occupied by the rebels; to talk with the zemindars and villagers, and give them confidence, and to urge them to throw all difficulties in the way of the rebels, to give immediate information of their movements, and to apprehend any parties which they feel themselves sufficiently strong to oppose.

2. The present strength and localities of the rebels in these pergunnahs, as nearly as

can be ascertained from my latest information, are as follow. The numbers are gradually increasing, and immaterial changes of position now and then take place; but the mass have for some time been almost stationary, and show no intention of moving at present. The Chiefs are engaged in extending their possession of villages, collecting revenue; forming settlement papers, and now and then plundering those who oppose them.

Pergunnahs.	Locality.	Situation.	Chief.	Force.	Remarks.
Soram and Nawabgunge	Singram and Shahapore	6 coss west from Soran	Zemindar of the villages, Naib Nazim Ruhool Ameen	300 men, 3 guns	Obeys the Naib Nazim Ruhool Ameen.
	Soran	Head-quarters of the Tehsee	Rajah Goolab Sing, Rajah Hunmut Sing, Shumpore Rana, Budree Thakoorain, (ousted zemindar of Allahabad District) — Mehatees of Allahabad, Sulturrut Bahadoors of Talooka Bairpore, Pergunnah Pertabghur	400 men  2,000 men, 5 guns	A few more men are scattered over the Pergunnah.
	Ismailgunge	2½ coss south-east from Soran	Rajah Bijee Bahadoor Sing	30 men	These men remain merely to hold the place.
	Mirzapore Chowhuree	5 coss north of Saran	Karinda of Talookdar Kalka Bux	700 men	These men hold possession of all Mirzapore Chowhuree.
	Nusrutpore	4 coss from Phoolpore	Bence Bahadoor Sing, ousted zemindar of Ookroua, Pattee Guard, and Jamagulheen	2,000 men, 4 guns	He has fortified his house in Nusrutpore, which is surrounded by jungle. This man fights with a halter round his neck, and will fight to the last. He supplies grain, &c., to Naib Nazim's force, and to the forces at Phoolpore. He is the friend and adviser of the rebels at Phoolpore, and sends men to their assistance.
Secunder, Jhoonse	Khoolpore	Head-quarters of the Tehsee	Mukdoom Bux, karinda of Rajah Bijee Bahadoor Sing, of Pertabghur; Baboo Bulbhudur of Soojakor, Pergunnah Pertabghur; Busna Buretha ex-zemindars	800 to 1,000 men  200 men	These men are divided into parties, and surround Khoolpore, with the intention of plundering Manickchand's house and property.
	Mobaruckpore	2½ coss north of Phoolpore	Dewan Runjeet Sing	300 men	These men are ready to assist the rebels at Phoolpore.
	Mhyban	2 coss north of Phoolpore	Rao Pirthepal Sing		
	Silhut	3 coss north of Phoolpore	Rundheer Sing		
	Kherapore	1 coss north-west of Phoolpore			
Meh and Kewai	Dewangunge	1 mile west of Phoolpore			
	Baurey	¼ mile west of Phoolpore	Zemindars Pirthepal Sing, &c.	250 men, 2 guns	The guns are in position in his entrenched house.
	Busna Buretha	2½ coss east from Phoolpore	Ex-zemindars	400 men	The Jelalpoore people have joined the Busna Buretha zemindars.
	Beebeerpore	4 coss north-east of Phoolpore	Ditto	250 men, 2 guns	An entrenchment reported to have been made.
	Junghye	9 coss east of Phoolpore	Ex-zemindars, and Jhoorey Sing, of Pergunnah Bhudohee, Zillah Mirzapore	300 men	Jhoorey Sing divides his time between these villages and the neighbouring villages of Pergunnah Bhudohee.

A Nazim, by name Fuzul Azeem, is said to be coming to join the Naib Nazim Ruhool Ameen at Saran, but I have no certain intelligence of him beyond Persurpore, pergunnah

Salone; nor do I know what force he has with him. I have sent people to stay in his camp, and report to me daily what is going on there.

3. The Civil administration of these pergunnahs is virtually at a stand-still. We hold the Grand Trunk Road, and keep open the communication by means of a strong force; but the villages on both sides, to the extent of four or five miles only, can be said to be in our possession, and even they yield only a divided obedience, and are evidently waiting the course of events. They neither oppose us nor the rebels; of the latter, however, they stand in great dread, and in some villages the cultivators have been greatly oppressed and impoverished. Little or no revenue comes in, and the services of the *tehseldars* and their establishments are made use of as police. The police at Soraon, in resisting the Naib Nazim, behaved richly, and their conduct cannot but be commended, and they are certainly deserving of reward direct from Government, as a significant mark of their approbation of such conduct. They were 40 men opposed to 300. The jemadar Gumsam was shot dead, and a Nujeeb was wounded. The thannahdar Gunga Sing and his sons were taken away, and are still prisoners in irons in the Naib Nazim's camp. Gunga Sing only lately distinguished himself in a similar manner, when opposed to Rajah Goolab Sing, at Soraon. On that occasion he held his ground against a greatly superior force, and only now abandoned his post after a hard fight with the Naib Nazim's people.

The *tehseldar* and thannahdar of police of Secundra and Meh are behaving generally well. The state of the khureef crops, as you recede eastward from Allahabad, is far better and more plentiful than could have been expected, and the rice crops have afforded a rich harvest. The late propitious rainy season may, probably, in some measure, compensate for the loss sustained in lands which have remained unsown, but the present is the time for the rubber sowings; and every day which will elapse before the rebels are ejected from the pergunnahs is of the greatest consequence to the rubber crops, and to the ability of the landholders hereafter to pay the usual kists.

I have, &c.

F. O. MAYNE.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have just heard that Mukhoom Bux, Karinda of Rajah Bijee Bahadoor, with 800 men, has gone on some secret expedition to Busna Buretha, pergunnah Meh, where Kamdar Khan, and others also fled, when driven out of Phoolpore. Phoolpore has been left with very few men in it. I have sent a scout to Busna Buretha to see what goes on there.

F. O. M.

Inclosure 5 in No. 2.

*The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Allahabad, October 17, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter dated the 10th instant, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, the following narrative of events for the week ending with the 17th instant.

2. *Allahabad, October 11.*—The "Koel" steamer arrived yesterday evening, with some men of the Naval Brigade, and a company of Royal Engineers came by waggons. A detachment of Her Majesty's 64th marched westward. "Madras" steamer arrived this morning.

October 12.—"Megna" steamer arrived in the morning with ten lacs of treasure, and went down in the evening. A company of Her Majesty's 93rd have arrived. The 5th Irregular Cavalry are reported to have passed out of the district by Shoragpore.

October 13.—There is no specific event of importance to note; but I regret to say that a spirit of uneasiness, not to say disaffection, is gaining ground in the hitherto well-disposed pergunnahs south of the Jumna. This may have been caused by the constant flow of rebel forces through these pergunnahs, by the unsettled state of affairs in Rewah, and by the unpunished aggression of Oude insurgents in the trans-Gangetic pergunnahs of this district. "Jumna" gun-boat went downwards; she has been useful here, but shoal water disables her from doing further service.

October 14.—Mr. Mayne's report of events in the trans-Gangetic pergunnahs of Allahabad from the 6th to the 13th instant received; it does not admit of condensation, and will be submitted in original for his Honor's information. "Madras" steamer went downwards. The rebels across the Ganges have moved eastward; their object is unknown, but they are closely watched.

October 15.—“Mirzapore” steamer arrived with 163 rank and file of Her Majesty’s 53rd Regiment. Manikchund, of Phoolpore, called on me to-day; he has done the State eminent service by his loyalty and well-sustained courage in the face of great danger and difficulty, and I trust he will be rewarded at the proper time. Plunderers from Oude crossed the Ganges at Sylabce on a marauding expedition; the Europeans at Koh heard of it, went to look them up, and they fled back into Oude.

October 16.—Detachment of Her Majesty’s 53rd Regiment, which arrived yesterday, went by railway this afternoon to Lohunda (forty-four miles), and thence to Cawnpore by the regular marches. Six lacs of rupees have been remitted to Sherer by this opportunity. A company of Her Majesty’s 93rd Regiment arrived. “Jumna” gun-boat returned to her anchorage here; her fighting crew are brought on the strength of the garrison.

October 17.—No reports received up to the time of dispatching this letter.

3. *Futtypore*, October 11.—On the 8th instant, information was received that 2,000 armed men from mouzah Surkhundee had forcibly rescued a quantity of property attached by the police at Asothur. This property belonged to Ishree Purshad, lately Nazir of the Futtypore Collectorate, and now a rebel. Eighty men of Her Majesty’s 64th arrived about 10 P.M.

October 12.—Information was received on the 9th instant that Kureemdad Khan, jemadar of thannah Kullianpore, had been wounded at Bindkee while attempting to apprehend criminals. Last night’s detachment of Her Majesty’s 64th marched westward at 10 A.M.

October 13.—The report for the 10th instant is blank. Information was received on the 10th instant that the Surkhundee men, assisted by villagers from the Binda district, had assembled in force to attack Asoth, and then the thannah at Ghazeepore.

October 14.—Blank report received for the 12th instant.

October 15.—On the 13th instant, information was received that a gang of villagers, from Surkhundee and other places, attacked Khoosoombhee; they were repulsed, leaving three wounded men behind, who are in custody. The village of Surkhundee has always been a thorn in the Futtypore Magistrate’s side, and most severe punishment should now be inflicted on it for example sake.

October 16.—Blank report received for the 14th instant.

October 17.—No reports received up to time of dispatch.

4. *Cawnpore*, October 11.—On the 8th instant, the rumor regarding the approach of mutineers from Gwalior gained strength; supplies were said to be collecting for them at Akbarpore, and the budmashes were looking up. Sherer has issued notices of confiscation of the property of Sutte Purshaud, Rajah of Sheorajpore, an openly-declared rebel. Captain Bruce seized and hanged Sewae Sing, of mouzah Bidnoo, an active and influential rebel. The thannahdar of Russoolabad reported that letters had been received in his circle from Delhi bankers, announcing their return to their occupations, and the complete re-establishment of British rule there; this has had a good effect—the people disbelieved the story of our success at Delhi. Government 5 per cent. paper was at 34 per cent. discount in the bazar at Cawnpore. On the 9th instant, 80 European soldiers marched in from the East. The police diaries are meagre, and destitute of information; there is no doubt, however, that crimes, attended with violence, are of frequent occurrence.

October 12.—No report received.

October 13.—Reports of the 10th and 11th instant came to hand. A dacoity was committed by about 250 men at Nawabgunge on the former date. The thannah at Bhogneepore is threatened. A karinda of the infamous Nana has taken up his quarters in the immediate vicinity with 300 men, and is collecting the revenue due to Government. Madho Sing, of Secundra, and Bhao Sing, of Belaspore, are acting in concert with this karinda, and they are materially assisted by one Ahmud Ali, lately a jemadar in Government employ.

October 14.—Blank report received for 12th instant. So far as the Cawnpore district is concerned, it contained some gossip about Lucknow which need not be inserted here.

October 15.—The report of the 13th instant contains no intelligence of importance from the district. It was rumored in the town that the Nawab of Furruckabad had fled into Oude.

October 16.—On the 14th instant the arrival of a body of the Delhi fugitives was reported at Aroul, a place on the Trunk Road, about thirty-six miles west of Cawnpore. The thannahdar at Bhogneepore reports that there are no symptoms of any insurgent force advancing in Calpee.

October 17.—No report received up to time of dispatch.

5. *Humeerpore*, October 11.—No report received.

October 12.—Nil.

October 13.—Nil.

October 14.—Nil.

October 15.—Nil. I am drawing up a report of the circumstances immediately previous to and attending on the outbreak at Humceerpore from the most authentic information in my possession.

October 16.—Demi-official letter received from Mr. Carne, at Chirkaree, dated the 6th instant, stating that the Rajah's management of zillah Humceerpore is a complete failure. Encroachments and exactions are practised on all sides by the surrounding jagheerdars and chiefs.

October 17.—No report.

6. *Banda*, October 11.—No report received.

October 12.—Nil.

October 13.—Nil.

October 14.—Nil.

October 15.—Probyn has received information from a scout, which he considers authentic, of a battle having taken place between the Adjighur Rancee's people and Nawab Ali Bahadoor's men, aided by the mutinous sepoys at Banda: 500 men were killed and wounded, altogether, if the report is true. The cause of the battle is said to be, that the Adjighur karinda forcibly abducted the daughter of one Bajee mul, a Banda Mahajan, and refused to ransom her. The Nawab's party were victorious, but the karinda made his escape.

October 16.—Nil.

October 17.—The Adjighur karinda has been captured by Nawab Ali Bahadoor's men. A Rajah from the neighbourhood of Arrah (Koer Sing, probably) is reported to be at Banda, with 1,000 followers.

7. *General Remarks*.—I am unable to report any improvement, as yet, in the general tone of feeling among the people. They disbelieve the extent of our success up-country, and have become so demoralized by four and a-half months' of jacquerie and anarchy, that they are unwilling to contemplate the speedy return of a strong Government. This cannot last, however, now that the letter-dak to Agra is re-established, and the Delhi bankers have informed their correspondents of the real state of affairs there.

I have, &c.

C. CHESTER.

Inclosure 6 in No. 2.

*The Joint Magistrate of Gopergunge to the Commissioner of Allahabad.*

Sir,

*Camp, Hunoomungunge, October 15, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter dated the 13th instant, I have the honor to proceed in my narrative of important events up to date.

October 13.—Rajah Bijee Bahadoor and Baboo Bulbhudur Sing's men have left Phoolpore for Busna Buretha, pergunnah Meh. Only twenty-five men are left at Phoolpore Khas. The rebels from Jelalpoore, and a few men, talooka Beecheepore, have also gone to Busna Buretha. Dewan Runjeet Sing, Rao Pirtcepal Sing, and Runder Sing remain, with their men (some 400 or 500), in the villages close to the north of Phoolpore.

October 14.—Bence Bahadoor Sing, of Nusrutpore, has sent his family and property away to Droopore, claque Rulo Kunken (Oude). A firman has been received by Bence Bahadoor Sing, informing him that Fuzzil Imam (or Fuzzil Azeem), Nazim of Salone, has been appointed to hold charge of the Allahabad pergunnahs, and requesting his assistance, and saying that the Nazim will soon come. Mouzah Burrecarce, pergunnah Meh, has been plundered. Jhoorye Sing, of zillah Minzapore, with a small band, and a band of released convicts, have come to Busna Buretha; in all, at Busna, they have about 2,000 men now.

Among the Naib Nazim's forces are said to be two Badshahce regiments; these, I understand from Mr. Catania, are no more than matchlockmen, and undisciplined. On the annexation of Oude these corps refused service under our Government, and were discharged. His forces amount to 2,500 or 3,000 men, and 5 guns. A teliseeldar has been appointed at Soraon, by the Naib Nazim. The rebels at Nusrutpore, and the assembly at Busna Buretha, talk boldly of attacking Hunoomungunge, but both parties funk. I think nothing will be done to interfere with the Grand Trunk Road until the Naib Nazim comes into the pergunnah Secundra.

Three Sikhs were seized at Soraon, in the Naib Nazim's camp, and made close prisoners; I have ascertained that they are Punjabee Mussulmans, of the Ferozepore



regiment. They have deserted to go to Lucknow, to fight in defence of their religion; one of them deserted from Allahabad or Jhosee, and two from the detachment at Hunoomungunge; they were disguised, and carried money with them, but no arms. They were seized by the Naib Nazim, at Soraon, as spies; well thrashed; robbed, and placed, heavily-ironed, in the stocks. I am in great hopes the Naib Nazim will hang them.

I do not consider that these desertions in any way affect the confidence hitherto so deservedly placed in the Sikh corps. The deserters were well known to be bigoted Mahomedans, and for some days previously had exhibited great concern for their religion. We should be on our guard against all Punjabee Mussulmans.

Rajah Bijee Bahadoor's men are collecting 4 annas kist in mouzahs Bharutpore, Mundewa, and Khylee, pergunnah Secundra.

At Nusrutpore, Bence Bahadoor Sing has engaged three or four golundauzes from Sultanpore; 300 of his men are being drilled. He has collected 132 muskets and 19 carbines, with the pouches, ammunition, &c. He has ready 1,000 cannon-ball, and is making powder and shells.

October 15.—A tehseldar has been appointed to Phoolpore, but he refuses to attend, until the Naib Nazim himself advances into the pergunnah.

Fuzzul Imaum Nazim is said to have 6,000 matchlockmen with him, and 1,000 Native Infantry, and 500 native sowars; the rest of his force is made up of zemindars' rabble; total, 8,000 or 9,000 men. He intends proceeding into the Allahabad pergunnahs; he is at present still in the Salone district. The above numbers are probably much exaggerated.

The former canoongoe, Purnesher Dial, of pergunnah Secundra, has been summoned by the Naib Nazim. He has excused himself.

Jhoorye Sing has gone back to Jhunghee and the Mirzapore district, to get money. He is said to have crossed the Birna into the Jounpore district.

Dewan Runjeet Sing is collecting revenue in mouzahs Allee Mow Khas, Surace Kehna, pergunnah Secundra.

The assembly at Busna Buretha has somewhat broken up, and Rajah Golab Sing is said to be hurrying back from Soraon to Tiroul, his home in Oude, to defend it from Rajah Bijee Sing, who has attacked it.

2. The state of the country and people was described in my last report.

I have, &c.

F. O. MAYNE.

Inclosure 7 in No. 2.

*The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Allahabad, October 24, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter dated the 17th instant, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, the following narrative of events for the week ending with the 24th idem.

2. *Allahabad*, October 18.—Brigadier Campbell arrived yesterday evening, and took the command here. A detachment of 100 men marched towards Cawnpore. All the Sikhs have been sent across the river, and stationed at Jhosee.

October 19.—A detachment of about 300 men proceeded, by rail, to Lohunda, and will go on from thence to Cawnpore by the regular marches. A party of 170 soldiers arrived from the east. Mr. Mayne's narrative of events up to the 16th instant received: it does not admit of condensation, and will be submitted in original, for his Honor's information. Five men arrested this morning plotting against the British Government, and inciting the *soi-disant* Nazim of Allahabad to surprise the fort: they will be accounted for.

October 20.—"Junna," steam gun-boat, went down the river. Steamer "Benares" arrived with 120 officers and men of the Naval Brigade. Three of yesterday's conspirators were hanged this evening; two remain under trial in the hope of eliciting information from them. Received Mr. Court's reports for the 15th and 16th instant: his scouts assert that, on the latter date, the Nazim was at Kukrohan with three regiments of Oude Irregulars, and two regiments of Regular Infantry, some Cavalry, and six guns. Gholab Sing had left the camp on a week's leave of absence. The Nazim has appointed tehseldars at Nawabgunge, Sooram, and Mirzapore Chowharae, and ordered attendance of zemindars on pain of confiscation of property. The information as to the Nazim's force is, probably, inaccurate; but there is no reason to doubt the rest of it.

October 21.—"Thames," steamer, arrived with a few men of Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, after a voyage of fifty-one days, from Calcutta.



October 22.—"Charles Allen," steamer, arrived, with a few soldiers on board. A detachment marched to the westward.

October 23.—Steamers "Benares" and "Thames" went down. A detachment of 105 officers and men of the Naval Brigade went westward, by rail, to Lohundah.

October 24.—A party of Her Majesty's 5th and 53rd Regiments went westward, by rail, early this morning.

3. *Futtypore*, October 18.—Two guns, and a party of 1st Madras Fusiliers, arrived on the 15th instant. Probyn is inclined to think that the mutineers at Banda intend making a dash across the Doab into Oude; we are not in a position to prevent their doing so; but I trust that the strength of the party in the entrenchment at Futtypore will not again be reduced to a dangerously weak point. Report of the 16th instant is blank.

October 19.—Received from Probyn a list of Oude zemindars and talookdars who, with their retainers, are in arms against the British Government at Lucknow; the total amounts to 76,335 men and forty-four guns. The list is drawn up from information given by Mahsookh, gomastah of Goureesunker Doss and Co., bankers in Lucknow; copy will be sent to Mayne.

October 20.—Received blank reports for the 17th and 18th instant. On the 19th idem, Mr. Probyn reports that, to the best of his belief, the Banda rebels had moved, and that their Russian Guard was at Piprenda on the 18th instant; this place is the first regular march from Banda towards Futtypore. Baboo Rambuksh was reported to have 300 men opposite to Sheorajpore, ready to cross over and join Jodha Sing, at Futtypore budmash, and plunder the country.

October 21.—Nothing reported.

October 22.—Information was received, on the 20th instant, that the jemadar and a chuprassee of the Kullianpore tehslee had been wounded by Zoolfikar Beg, of Chuk Rujoo, pergunnah Bindkee; also that Maharaj Sing, of Rampore, with about 100 men, had attacked and burnt the police chowkey at Bukewur, in thannah Khujooa.

October 23.—The Grenadier company, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, marched into Futtypore on the 21st instant. Probyn sent a statement regarding the force and intentions of the mutineers at Banda; it seems authentic. I have communicated the contents to Brigadier Campbell, and will forward the statement in original for his Honor's information.

October 24.—No report received up to time of dispatch.

4. *Cawnpore*, October 18.—The report for the 15th instant contains nothing of importance.

October 19.—No report received.

October 20.—No reports received for 16th, 17th, and 18th instant. Mr. Sherer will receive a reminder. Under date the 19th, Mr. Sherer reports that a British force, nearly 700 strong, with six guns, and odds and ends of Bruce's Horse and Foot, reached Sheorajpore, zillah Cawnpore, at 3 p.m. of the 18th instant. They drove the rebels out of the town with scarcely any resistance, and pursued them for two miles. Heavy firing was heard on the 19th, and it was hoped that the rebels were making a stand at Billhour.

October 21.—No report received.

October 22.—No report received.

October 23.—No report.

October 24.—No report up to time of dispatch.

5. *Humeerpore*, October 18.—No report.

October 19.—Nil.

October 20.—Received an urzee from the zemindars of Humeerpore Khas, dated 14th instant, praying for the return of the British authorities, and complaining of the atrocities committed by the people of Ramayree.

October 21.—Nil.

October 22.—Nil.

October 23.—Nil.

October 24.—Nil.

6. *Banda*, October 18.—Nil.

October 19.—Nil.

October 20.—Received an urzee, dated the 12th September, from Sirdar Khan, late Deputy Collector of Banda, chiefly commiserating himself. This man is, without doubt, a rebel.

October 21.—Nil.

October 22.—The advance guard of the Banda rebels is reported to have reached Chilla Tara; the main body still remains at Banda. I have copy of a purwannah issued by General Sheolal Tewarree, Subadar Bahadoor, dated 4th October, calling on all zemindars and others to afford him assistance on his march to Futtypore and Cawnpore.

October 23.—Nil.

October 24.—Nil.

7. *General Remarks* —I am unable to report any improvement in the general feeling of the people; they continue to watch the course of events in suspense and doubt. Two

rebels from Deoli; they were driven out of Sonepore, and have since crossed the Ganges into Oude; they got off unpunished. On the other hand, some impression seems to have been made by the almost daily arrival and departure of troops from hence. The Budree Thakoorain and Rajah Hunwunt Sing of Dhareepore, are beginning to make worthless offers of service and false professions of loyalty.

I have, &c.

C. CHESTER.

Inclosure 8 in No 2

*The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

Allahabad, October 26, 1857.

HEREWITH I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Mayne's narrative of important events, from the 16th to the 22nd instant.

I have, &c.

C. CHESTER.

Inclosure 9 in No 2

*The Joint Magistrate of Gopergunge to the Commissioner of Allahabad.*

Sir,

Camp, Hunoomangunge, October 22, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to continue my narrative of important events in these pergunnahs, subsequent to the date of my last report, dated 10th instant.

Nazim, October 16 — Fuzil Azeem Nazim has made one march towards Allahabad.

*Nawabgunge.*—At mouzah Shalipoor are 100 men and 1 gun. A Foujdai-awsat-Ullee is commanding at Nawabgunge, which has been nearly deserted owing to its having been so often plundered by the rebels. At Singpore 100 men and 1 gun.

*Soraon.*—Commandant Bisheshur Sing is enlisting men at Soraon at 7 rupees per mensem each man. He commands two regiments, Raj Bisheshuree and Badshahee Sultan. The Naib Nazim will not advance till the Nazim arrives.

*Nusrutpore.*—The Naib Nazim Ruhool Ameen, with 600 men, to-day visited Benec Bahadoor Sing at Nusrutpore, and after receiving a salute and giving instructions, returned in the afternoon to his own encampment, on the north side of Soraon. Benec Bahadoor Sing had upwards of 2,000 matchlockmen assembled on the occasion.

*Phoolpore, October 10.*—Phoolpore Khas is nearly deserted by the rebels, but they are in force in the neighbouring villages.

*Pergunnah Meh, October 16.*—The men of Rajah Bijee Bahadoor and our ousted zemindars are collecting again in pergunnah Meh, bent on plundering and collecting revenue. They say, however, that no attack will be made on the road until the Nazim comes in the district.

*Nazim, October 17.*—Fuzil Azeem Nazim is said to have made another march eastward to Delaccayan. He had issued pergunnahs for supplies to be ready in pergunnahs Secundra and Meh, and ordering sepoys to be enlisted on 8, 9, and 10 rupees per mensem.

*Soraon, October 17.*—The Sikh prisoners have been sent away, probably to the Nazim's camp on their way to Lucknow.

*Pergunnah Soraon, October 18.*—Mr. Collis's factory at Tirwace, pergunnah Soraon, was plundered by Naib Nazim's men.

*October 19.*—The continued stream of European soldiers coming up the Grand Trunk Road serves to deter the Nazim and Naib Nazim from approaching near.

*Nazim, October 20.*—Nazim Fuzil Azeem is near Ahludgunge, in Oude. His Dewan is called Goolam Moortaza. He has only 3,000 rabble, and 4 guns. The regiments which were with him are said to have been recalled.

*Pergunnah Meh, October 20.*—Bhoputpore, two coss north of Hundea, pergunnah

Meh, plundered by Rajah Bijee Bahadoor's men, and the Busna Buretha rebels. Prisoners were taken, and ransoms demanded.

*Nazim, October 21.*—A part of Nazim's force has reached Sakarda, in Oude, eight miles west of Soran, near Lallgunge. The Nazim is said to be near Bhudree. His tents have been pitched at Sikarda.

*Bhudree, October 21.*—The Bhudree Thakoorain, with whose assistance the Naib Nazim entered these pergunnahs, now wishes to be proved a friend, asks for a few European soldiers, and says with them she will capture rebels, and clear the country. I replied, her friendship or enmity are alike immaterial to the British Government, and rejected her, after warning her of the consequences of her rebellion, and the rewards which are open to the well-disposed.

*Nusrutpore, October 21.*—Fifty sowars, under a duffadar, armed with carbines, passed through Nusrutpore *en route* to join the Nazim. Twenty rounds of ammunition and fifty caps were given to each sowar. Fifty men, Native Infantry, accompanied the sowars. Supplies are being collected in large quantities at Nusrutpore.

*Pergunnah Meh, October 21.*—Belolaboopore plundered by Rajah Bijee Bahadoor's men. Nazirgunge also plundered. Jhoorye Sing, of pergunnah Bhudree, continues to frequent Busna Buretha, and is endeavouring to raise up the rebels to more active rebellion against the British Government.

*Nawabgunge, October 22.*—Collection being made by Naib Nazim, with vigour.

*Mirzapore Chowaharee, October 22.*—Kalka Bux, talookdar of Dulceepore (Oude), still retains possession of these villages, and he has collected one kist of 4 annas.

*Nusrutpore, October 22.*—The rebel zemindars of Ooprora are quarrelling among themselves. Benec Bahadoor Sing has sent a man to tamper with the Sikhs at Jhoosce; a full description of his person has been sent to the officer commanding at Jhoosce.

*Phoolpore, October 22.*—Muglaun Bux, kaunda of Rajah Bijee Bahadoor, has returned to Phoolpore, from Busna Buretha, with 100 men.

*Pergunnah Meh, October 22.*—Mecakapoorwa Serace, Nunery, Bhadaree, Mussaree, Bhoputpore, and other villages, plundered by Rajah Bijee Bahadoor's gang, and our police turned out of the chowkee at Meh. At Serace the zemindars fought with the rebels, and men were killed on both sides.

2. The state of the country and disposition of the people does not improve under existing circumstances.

I have, &c

F. O. MAYNE.

Inclosure 10 in No 2.

*The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Allahabad, October 31, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter dated the 24th instant, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, the following narrative of events for the week ending the 31st idem.

2. *Allahabad, October 25.*—Steamer "Lady Thackwell" arrived with treasure. "Charles Allen" went downward.

*October 26.*—A detachment of troops went to the westward. Received, and forwarded in original; for his Honor's information, Mayne's narrative of events in the pergunnahs across the Ganges, from the 16th to the 22nd instant.

*October 27.*—A detachment of troops went to the westward. A company of Her Majesty's 23rd Regiment arrived by bullock-train, and the steamer "Megna" with some men of Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment.

*October 28.*—Steamer "Benares" arrived, with head-quarters of Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment. A detachment of that regiment, and another, of the Naval Brigade, proceeded westward (by rail to Lohunda), under command of Captain Peel, C.B., V.C. "Megna" and "Lady Thackwell" steamers went down the river.

*October 29.*—Mr. Kirke proceeded towards Rewah, with 80,000 rupees, for Osborne. Benares steamer went down. "Koladync" arrived, with Royal Artillery.

*October 30.*—Messrs. Harrington, Campbell, and Drummond, Civil Service, arrived from Agra. Mr. Court's report, for the 29th instant, is indicative of increasing oppression and marauding in the western pergunnahs of the district. Hunooman, zemindar of Koron, an absconded prisoner, and Wallyut Hoosein, zemindar of Kussia, are ringleaders of the

bands of plunderers; the police are barely able to hold their posts, and quite unable to act offensively against these men.

October 31.—Detachment of the land transport-train arrived. The kotwal reports that it is the intention of the Oude rebels to make a razzia on Phoolpore, to-morrow or the next day. Mayne, and the officer commanding here, will be informed. I consider that this information is not unlikely to be true. Court calls for effective military aid.

3. *Futtypore*, October 25.—Blank report received for October 22. On the 23rd idem, information was received that gangs of turbulent men are wandering about the western part of the district, with whom the police are quite unable to cope.

October 26.—No report received.

October 27.—The report for the 24th instant is of the same tenour as that for the day previous, the number and impudence of the budmashes is increasing.

October 28.—The reports up to 26th instant indicate a state of increasing disturbance in the district. The numerous detachments which pass through cannot at present be detained to restore order, and disaffected men know that Futtypore is threatened by the Banda mutineers.

October 29.—On the 27th instant information was received of a fight, on the previous day, between the thannahdar of Kallianpore, with his police, and Maharaj Sing, a rebel at mouzah Doondice, the police were eventually repulsed, with the loss of one man killed and another wounded; the loss on the part of the insurgents is said to have been more severe. Immediately the police retired, Jodha Sing, an ally of Maharaj, got a body of men and attacked the thannahdar of Vibhooa in mouzah Mahmoodpore; Jodha Sing succeeded in setting fire to the house inhabited by the thannahdar, but was finally beaten off, with the loss, it is said, of one or two men. These thannahdars and their subordinate police seem to have behaved courageously and well. I have requested Probyn to state what rewards he intends to apply for in their behalf.

October 30.—On 28th instant information was received that from 5,000 to 10,000 insurgents had collected in mouzahs Duprowah and Chandpore, and attacked and burnt mouzah Kurrera. They intend, it is said, to attack the thannah and tehsil at Jehanabad. Probyn says nothing can be done without soldiers. Parts of two regiments from Banda crossed the Jumna in the night of the 28th, and marched six miles into the Futtypore district.

October 31.—No report received up to time of dispatch.

4. *Cawnpore*, October 25.—Sherer reports, demi-officially, under date the 23rd October, that Brigadier Wilson having directed him to place a competent officer at the Brigadier's disposal, he deputed Mr. Benson, his Joint Magistrate, who has been sent to Alumbagh. This leaves Sherer without any coadjutor, and is pleaded as an excuse for want of punctuality in transmuting the daily narrative of events. The Gwalior Contingent is said to have moved destination not known, but supposed to be Jhansi. The Rajahs of Mynpoorie and Etah are reported to have absconded. Colonel Greathed's column expected at Cawnpore on 27th instant.

October 26.—No report received.

October 27.—Received Sherer's report of important events for the week ending 24th instant. There was great excitement throughout the district during the whole week. The pergunnahs in the direction of Calpee have been especially disturbed by hearing of the advance of the Gwalior Contingent, and the enclaves of Government are loud in the declaration that British rule is approaching its end. On the other hand, the advance of Colonel Greathed's column has had a good effect in pergunnahs Bilhour, Bithoor, and Sheolee. The re-established thannahs are barely able to hold their own, and revenue payments have entirely ceased. In the town, however, confidence is steadily increasing, and the price of wheat was a seer cheap in the morning after Brigadier Wilson's demonstration against Sheorajpore. Demi-officially, Sherer writes that Messrs. Harrington, Campbell, Drummond, and the Powers, had reached Cawnpore, with Colonel Greathed's column, on 26th instant. The Gwalior Contingent had not crossed the Jumna up to the night of the 24th instant.

October 28.—On 26th instant information was received of the arrival of Koer Sing at Calpee, with 400 followers of his own, and one of the regiments from Banda, the 40th Native Infantry, in all probability. The Gwalior Contingent had not reached Calpee up to that date but was said to be being collected for it by rebellious zemindars and others in pergunnahs Akharpore and Bhogneepore: this keeps the district in a ferment. The town of Cawnpore very quiet. Wheat is at 16 seers for the rupee. Bills at sight on Calcutta sell at 4 per cent discount.

October 29.—Nothing noteworthy reported on the 27th instant. Sherer states, however, that the complete reopening of the bazar is hindered by the schemes of embar-

ressed Mahajuns, who would become insolvent if business was regularly resumed. I have requested him to state what measures he will adopt to counteract the machinations of these people.

October 30.—No report received.

October 31.—No report received up to time of dispatch.

5. *Humeerpore*, October 25.—Nil.

October 26.—Nil.

October 27.—Nil.

October 28.—Nil.

October 29.—Nil.

October 30.—Nil.

October 31.—Nil.

6. *Banda*, October 25.—It is reported that Koer Sing left Banda on 20th instant. Calpee is said to be his mark.

October 26.—Received a letter from Narain Rao and Mudho Rao, of Kurwee, complaining of the oppression practised by the mutineers at Banda, and asserting their own loyalty to Government.

October 27.—Nil.

October 28.—Nil.

October 29.—Information received that, on the 27th instant, the main body of the Banda mutineers was at Piprandah, between 2,000 or 3,000 strong, with three guns. Some of them had crossed the Jumna at Chilla Tara Ghaut to look at the landing-place on the side of the river and prepare platforms. It appears they intend to come across.

October 30.—Two regiments, or parts of regiments, of Infantry, with three guns, but without Cavalry, crossed the Jumna on the 28th. They marched to Bohwa, six miles from the ghaut, where two roads branch off, one direct to Futtelpore, the other to Bindkee.

October 31.—Nil.

7. *General Remarks*—The events recorded in this narrative tell their own story pretty distinctly. Jaquere is increasing throughout the Doab pergunnahs and districts of this division, and it will not be put down until effective military aid can be given. This is not to be hoped for, just at present. From Humeerpore I have received no intelligence, but have ordered Bunkey Lal, the tchseeldar there, to report what passes in future.

I have, &c.

C. CHESTER

Inclosure II in No. 2

*The Joint Magistrate of Gopergunge to the Commissioner of Allahabad.*

Sir,

*Hunoomungunge, October 30, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to continue my narrative of events in these pergunnahs subsequent to the date of my report dated the 22nd instant.

Nazim Fuzzil Azeem, October 23.—The Nazim Fuzzil Azeem is still at Ahladgunge. He has issued orders for supplies on pergunnah Secunda and pergunnah Meh for 500 Regular Cavalry, 800 Regular Infantry, 2,000 men of Hindustani Regiments armed with matchlocks, 3,000 zemindars' rabble, 16 elephants, 24 camels, 100 camp horses, and 150 bullocks. Of these, he certainly has not with him at present, the regular troops, and the number of the others are exaggerated. Perhaps he is waiting for reinforcements before he advances.

*Phoolpore*, October 23.—Rajah Bijee Bahadoor Sing's men still at Phoolpore. Meer Mohamed Ulli has been appointed, by the Nazim, tchseeldar of Secundra, but has not yet arrived.

Nazim Fuzzil Azeem, October 24.—Nazim Fuzzil Azeem has gone to Bhudree on a visit. Sheodut Sing Dejarjan, Dokul Sing of Chowrasa, and the karanda of Humnaut Sing, attend in Nazim's camp.

*Nusrutpore*, October 24.—Orders from Naib Nazim to collect revenue distributed through Benec Bahadoor Sing. Jelalpore pergunnah Meh) rebel ex-zemindars have come to Nusrutpore. A quarrel between Benec Bahadoor Sing and Rajah Bijee Bahadoor's men at Khylee, pergunnah Secundra, about the collection of revenue.

*Phoolpore*, October 24.—Muglaun Bux and his men left Phoolpore for Khylee, pergunnah Secundra, leaving a few men only at Phoolpore. Runjeet Sing, Rao Purtega!

Sing, and Rundheer Sing, still encamped in villages to the north of Phoolpore, mouzahs Dewangunge and Mhyleea, &c.

*Mirzapore Chowhatee, Pergunnah Meh*, October 24.—Advance of Goorkhas from Jounpore, taking effect on some of the rebels in the neighbourhood. The four villages where the rebel ex-zemindars of Busna Buretha collect are, Busna, Buretha, Karwadeh, and Pertabpore.

Nazim Fuzzil Azem, October 25.—Deendial, canoongoe of Behar, and Buxish Uli, canoongoe of Manickpore, attend at the Nazim's cutcherry.

*Nusrutpore*, October 25.—Another gun mounted to-day at Nusrutpore, and 4,000 men collected, to-day, at Nusrutpore, to fight Rajah Bijee Bahadoor's men at Khylee. The latter have apologized.

*Soraon*, October 26.—A large supply of ammunition has reached Rubool Ameen, Naib Nazim. The Sikh prisoners have been sent to the Nazim's camp at Phudree.

*Nusrutpore*, October 26.—Through Mchudde Hussan Nazim, of Sooltanpore, Bence Bahadoor Sing has been requested to supply powder to the Nana of Cawnpore.

*Mirzapore Chowhatee*, October 26.—Subject Sing, of Durnapore, pergunnah Bilkur. Oude, is present in mouzah Sultanpore, Mirzapore Chowhatee, with 100 matchlock-men. He is collecting revenue in several villages.

*Phoolpore*, October 26.—I visited Phoolpore with a few sowars, and, at the request of Manickchand's people, was drawn into a skirmish with the few men of Rajah Bijee Bahadoor, who were then present, and with Rundee Sing's men at Dewangunge, about 200 in all. Manickchand's men, however, when it came to blows, proved traitors. With about 20 of Manickchand's men and my sowars, however, we drove the insurgents into the open, when 5 men were killed, and 10 taken prisoners, of whom 8, with arms in their hands, were hanged, and 2 others, without arms, received corporal punishment. We followed them up to Rundee Sing's encampment at Dewangunge, and burnt it. This left Phoolpore free of the insurgents, and, on my return, I sent the tehseldar back there, with 50 Sikhs under Lieutenant Buttenshove, and 100 of Mr. Catania's men. The effect was very good, and Rajah Bijee Bahadoor's men retreated from Khylee.

Nazim Fuzzil Azem, October 27.—Advance guard of Nazim again sent to Sakurda. The Nazim has increased his force of matchlockmen.

*Nusrutpore*, October 27.—The effect of the re-occupation of Phoolpore by the tehseldar has had a good effect here. Many Oude men have taken themselves off; but those that remain are prepared to fight, and are very vigilant. Zemindars of mouzah Chymutpore are prepared to dispute the road from Phoolpore to Nusrutpore. An urgent call was made by Bence Bahadoor Sing for assistance from Naib Nazim, who replied he would wait the advent of the Nazim.

*Soraon*, October 28.—Proclamation issued by Naib Nazim, calling on all servants of the British Government to desert, under penalty of destruction of their homes.

*Phoolpore*, October 28.—I visited Phoolpore, and found Manickchand's men greatly dissatisfied at the presence of the Sikhs, and deserting. I explained to them that my only object was to protect Phoolpore; that the rebels had been driven away from the neighbourhood, and that if they preferred it I would leave them the honor of defending Phoolpore, and I ordered the Sikhs and Mr. Catania's men back to Hunoomangunge. This was, in reality, making a virtue of a necessity, because Mr. Catania's men had been ordered to Mirzapore, and I could not leave the Sikhs alone at Phoolpore. The retrograde movement was not a good one, but I could not help it. Manickchand and other bunyas have about 1,000 men at Phoolpore; but they are ready to stand by Manickchand only so long as the British troops do not come to Phoolpore to interfere with their license as soldiery. As long as they are paid well by the bunyas they will neither allow Phoolpore to be plundered, nor will they plunder it themselves; but once let the bunyas stop payment, or allow their men to think their reign is at end, and they will be the first to plunder Phoolpore. I acted for the best in withdrawing the Sikhs, and I think that the move will not be disastrous to Phoolpore.

*Pergunnah Meh*, October 28.—Jhoorye Sing still at Polkumce and Jhunglye.

Nazim, October 29.—Nazim yesterday marched from Ahladgunge to Sakurda, five miles west of Nawabgunge. Complaints sent in by the zemindars against the Naib Nazim, who has been summoned to attend and defend himself.

*Soraon*, October 29.—Mr. Colley's factory at Sukra plundered last night by the Kotwa and Kunchar ex-zemindars. Naib Nazim has gone, with 500 men and 10 sowars, to attend on the Nazim at Sakurda. A Mogul reigns in his place, who is preparing ammunition.

*Nusrutpore*, October 29.—Two camel-loads of powder sent by Bence Bahadoor Sing.

to the Nana. A *tehsildar*, with one regiment and a gun, daily expected at Secundra. Bence Bahadoor Sing is preparing to support him with 2,000 men.

*Hunoomaungunge, October 20.*—Mr. Catania's levy left to-day for Mirzapore.

*Phoolpore, October 29.*—Ajmeer Sing, zemindar of Tardhee, pergunnah Secundra, has sent 100 men to protect Phoolpore. A few men of Bijee Bahadoor Sing have returned to Khylee. Rajpul Sing, rebel ex-zemindar of Busna Buttha, also comes with 100 men every night to protect Phoolpore.

*Mirzapore Chowharee, October 29.*—The Nazim's men have come to Mirzapore Chowharee to collect revenue. Kulku Bux disputes the right to do so, but offers to pay the revenue of these lands himself.

2. Some few days will yet elapse before the Nazim comes this way, and by that time I hope we shall be prepared to receive him. The Grand Trunk Road is still very safe, and not likely to be interfered with. A great point would be gained if we could occupy Phoolpore in force.

3. The rubber crops, for four or five miles on both sides of the Grand Trunk Road, are being sown as usual; but further north, towards the Oude frontier, the cultivation has, I fear, not been going on so well.

I have, &c.

F. O. MAYNE.

Inclosure 12 in No. 2.

*The Joint Magistrate of Gopergunge to the Commissioner of Allahabad.*

Sir,

*Cairo, Hunoomaungunge, November 6, 1857*

I HAVE the honor to report, for your information —

1st The Nazim Fuzul Azee is still at Sakundia awaiting reinforcements.

2ndly The Budshaher Paltan, and a few rebel zemindars, are still at Soraon, with the *tehsildar*.

3rdly Reinforcements are daily reaching the Naib Nazim Mirza Aga Ullce, at Secundra. He is reconnoitring the roads to Jhoosce and Hunoomaungunge. His men are mostly new levies, and not by any means staunch. Our rebel ex-zemindars, and Jhoryo Sing, keep urging the Naib Nazim to advance on to the Grand Trunk Road, but he himself is afraid to do anything of the kind.

2. A party of Irregular Cavalry were en route yesterday to reconnoitre. They made a round from Hunoomaungunge, westward through Lalgunga to Kande and Malaka, up to within two miles of Secundra; then eastward, and back to Hunoomaungunge. They of course did not go to Secundra itself, but they describe the villages in its neighbourhood as being full of armed men, who, on seeing them, retreated as fast as they could go towards Secundra. None would stop from whom they could take inquiries.

I have, &c.

F. O. MAYNE

Inclosure 13 in No. 2

*The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to Government Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Allahabad, November 7, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter dated the 31st ultimo I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, the following narrative of events for the week ending the 7th instant.

2. *Allahabad, November 1*—Sir Colin Campbell and staff arrived last night, and was saluted this morning. Steamer "Calcutta" arrived last evening with ordnance stores. Madras troops came in from the East, and a detachment went by rail to the westward. Mayne came in at half-past 6 A.M. from Hunoomaungunge, and returned at 4 P.M. He thinks the Oude rebels will not attack Phoolpore.

November 2—His Excellency the Commander-in-chief and staff went westward at 8 A.M. Received and forwarded, in original, for his Honor's information, Mayne's narrative of events from the 23rd to the 29th ultimo. The most important occurrence is Mayne's own advance on Phoolpore on the 28th. I think it is a pity that he changed his

reconnaissance into an attack, but the temptation to do so was very strong, and I hope no harm will come of it. A detachment went westward by rail.

November 3.—Brigadier Carthew, with a column of European Artillery and Madras Infantry, marched in at 7 A.M. Two dacoities are reported to have been committed in mouzah Sousarpore and Budnear, pergunnah Khyraghur, by the proclaimed offender Rattan Sing. Steamer "James Hume" arrived with military stores.

November 4.—Royal Artillery and military train proceeded westward by rail, and the 17th Regiment Madras Native Infantry by forced marches to Futtypore, which station they are to occupy for the present. Steamer "Calcutta" went down the river. At 9 P.M. an urgent application for support was received from Mr. Mayne, who had received information that the Naib Nazim, with 1,500 men and 2 guns, was that night intending to attack Hunoomangunge or Jhoosce. Court and I immediately went down to the fort, and the Brigadier marched across the Ganges with a party of soldiers and two guns. I rode on to Hunoomangunge, arriving about 4 A.M. and found all quiet. Court rode some miles down the Phoolpore road, and could find no trace of the rebels.

November 5.—I remained in Mayne's camp at Hunoomangunge till 1 P.M., and then returned to Allahabad. His position is by no mean secure. There are about fifty Sikhs and forty sowars with him, and the Naib Nazim, with a daily-increasing force of men and guns, is encamped at Secundra, distant about twelve miles. Mayne is liable to be attacked at any time. Matters cannot remain as they stand at present for any length of time; either we must assume the offensive, and clear the Oude rabble out of these pergunnahs, or else they will drive away our outposts on the Grand Trunk Road. The attack, which was contemplated by the rebels last night, failed in consequence of the Naib Nazim's men having unexpectedly come into collision with a party of Chuhnamssa's matchlockmen at the village of Kande, five miles north-east of Jhoosce. Troops arrived from the east, and a large number of elephants and camels.

November 6.—Nothing of importance reported to-day.

November 7.—Troops proceeded westward. No reports received up to time of despatch.

3. *Futtypore*, November 1.—Blank report received for 29th ultimo. On the 30th idem information was received that the main body of the Banda rebels, with three guns, was at Lallowlee, in pergunnah Ghazee-pore.

November 2.—No report received.

November 3.—Received the reports for the 31st ultimo and 1st instant. On the 31st ultimo the advance-guard of the Banda mutineers reached Bhowa in the direct road from Chilla Tara to Futtypore, and distant twelve miles from that station. This was a mere blind to cloak their real intentions, for the main body marched at the same time towards Bindkee. Colonel Powell, with Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, some of the Naval Brigade, Royal Engineers, and Her Majesty's 23rd Regiment, arrived from the east at 9 P.M., and arrangements were made by him, in conjunction with Colonel Gordon, Her Majesty's 93rd (commanding at Futtypore), and Mr. Probyn, to send out a force the next morning to Bindkee, to attack the mutineers. On the 1st instant information was received that the rebels had encamped the previous night in mouzah Jhoonear, pergunnah Tuppehjur, and hanged a duffadar and burkundauze belonging to the thannah. At 7-30 A.M., Colonel Powell, accompanied by Mr. Probyn, marched from Futtypore, towards Bindkee, with a party of about 550 men of Her Majesty's 53rd and 93rd Regiments, Royal Engineers, Naval Brigade, and Artillery.

November 4.—In the afternoon of the 1st instant Colonel Powell came up with the rebels at Khujooa, and an action commenced. Our men had marched twenty miles, and were tired. The rebels were strongly posted, and fought well under cover for about two hours, when they fled, leaving two out of three guns, and their camp. Our loss is about 100 men killed, wounded, and missing; that of the rebels (who were about 4,000 strong), is computed at 400 to 500 men. I regret to say Colonel Powell was killed while gallantly leading on his troops. Captain Clarke, Royal Engineers, was severely wounded through both thighs. Captain Mowbray and Lieutenants Acton and Cortfield, Her Majesty's 53rd, and Captain Conynghame, Her Majesty's 93rd, were wounded. The Commander-in-chief and staff arrived at 9 P.M. of the 2nd instant.

November 5.—The Commander-in-chief and staff proceeded towards Cawnpore on the morning of the 2nd instant. The 6-pounder gun, which remained untaken in the battle of yesterday, was abandoned by the rebels, and brought into the station by the Khujooa police, together with four ammunition-tumbrils. Murdun Sing, ex-zemindar of Oodopore, assisted the police in this operation. The route taken by the rebels is not clearly known, but it is reported, and I think with appearance of truth, that they have dispersed in all directions.



November 6.—The defeated rebels have broken up: some are wandering about in the villages on the banks of the Jumna, in the Futtypore district; some have gone westward; and some are said to have joined the rebel zemindar, Maharaj Sing. On the 4th instant Captain Peel marched towards Cawnpore with a strong detachment, leaving his sick and wounded at Futtypore.

November 7.—No report received up to time of dispatch.

4. *Cawnpore*, November 1.—Received Sherer's reports for 28th, 29th, and 30th ultimo. They contain no noteworthy occurrence. Revenue begins to trickle in, and Mr. Griffiths, who has been out in the mofussil a good deal, thinks the district will soon settle down when we have a few troops to move about in the interior.

November 2 —No report received

• November 3 —Received Sherer's report for 31st ultimo. There was nothing of importance to record, but a slight reaction in our favor was perceptible. An elephant had been voluntarily offered for the use of Government; and Madho Sing, of Bhognepore, an active and influential rebel, had fled to Calpee

November 4 —Sherer has sent no report for the 1st instant; for the 2nd idem he states that nothing of importance had occurred

November 5 —No report received.

November 6 —Sherer reports that on the 3rd instant a large body of the defeated Banda mutineers passed through Ghatumpore, without guns and with little ammunition of any sort. They stopped at Ghatumpore to get food, but whilst it was being cooked the zemindars raised the dreaded cry of "Gora lay," and the rebels again pursued their headlong flight, stragglers being intercepted and plundered. Some of the rebels fled in the direction of Calpee, others towards the ghauts on the Ganges, north of Cawnpore.

A Mahajun holding large estates in Bhognepore has offered to try and get up a combination of zemindars in that pergunnah, to destroy the influence of the rebel Madho Sing, and to capture him. Sherer will gladly enter into this scheme.

November 7 —No report up to time of dispatch.

5. *Humeerpore*, November 1 —Nil.

November 2 —Nil

• November 3.—Nil.

November 4 —Nil.

November 5 —Nil.

November 6 —Received an urzee from Bankey Lall, dated 1st November, Ghatumpore, stating that he fears to go to Humeerpore, where his life would not be secure. I have allowed him to stay where he is

November 7 —Nil

6. *Banda*, November 1.— Nil.

November 2.—Nil.

November 3.—I sent a letter to Nerdin Rao of Kirwee, requesting him to assist the firm of Peroo Mull in purchasing grain at Rajapore, taking care that no force was put upon the owners of it.

November 4. Nil

November 5.—Nil

November 6.—Nil

November 7 — Nil.

7. *General Remarks*.—The great event of the week is the attack made by Colonel Powell, Her Majesty's 53rd, on the Banda mutineers at Khupoo, on the 1st instant, and their utter defeat and discomfiture. We shall hear no more of these men as an organized force; they have broken up, and are scattered in all directions. Nevertheless they may, and probably will, give trouble as marauders. A good effect will, no doubt, be brought on the public mind, both in Futtypore and Cawnpore, by the defeat of these rebels. In the pergunnahs north and east of the Ganges, I now think that matters are approaching a crisis. The Naib Nazim is at Secundra, and there is a strong pressure on him to advance; he fears to advance, but he knows he will lose his appointment if he fails to do so. His force consists of a mere rabble of matchlockmen, the Nazim at Sakunda, however, can easily reinforce him with disciplined men, if necessary. I have no intelligence from Humeerpore or Banda that I consider authentic or trustworthy. Bankey Lall, the tehseldar of pergunnah and zillah Humeerpore, fears to rejoin his appointment under the Baonee Nawab, and I think it is as well he should not

I have, &c.

(Signed) C CHESTER.

## Inclosure 14 in No. 2.

*The Commissidner of Allahabad to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Allahabad, October 22, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, a letter from the Officiating Collector at Futtypore, dated the 20th instant, reporting that the khureef crops in his district promise to be good, and the ground is in a favourable condition for the rubbee sowing.

2. The price-current of grain submitted with the above report is also satisfactory.

I have, &c.

C. CHESTER.\*

## Inclosure 15 in No. 2.

*The Officiating Collector of Futtypore to the Commissioner of Allahabad.*

Sir,

*Futtypore, October 20, 1857.*

WITH reference to your letter dated 25th ultimo, with inclosure, from Secretary to Government of India, dated July 14, I have the honor to submit herewith price-current of grain, &c., in this district, for the week ending October 17.

2. The khureef crops promise to be good, and the ground in a favourable condition for the rubbee sowings.

I have, &c.

W. G. PROBYN.



Inclosure 16 in No. 2.

PRICE-CURRENT at different Markets in the District of Futtypore.

Station.	Wheat.	Barley.	Corn.	Molasses.	Hay.	Four.	Dal Mussoor.	Rice produced in District.	Rice from Patna.	Rice from Peechee.	Sugar.	Salt Samur.	Ghee.	Bhoosa, White.	Grass.	Kurbee (Four).	Cotton (W).	Goor (W).
Tehseeldaree Futtypore	0 18 0 0 26 0 0 30 0	0 18 0 0 26 0 0 30 0	0 18 0 0 26 0 0 30 0	0 18 0 0 26 0 0 30 0	0 18 0 0 26 0 0 30 0	0 18 0 0 26 0 0 30 0	0 24 0 0 21 0	0 24 0 0 21 0	0 24 0 0 21 0	0 24 0 0 21 0	0 24 0 0 21 0	0 24 0 0 21 0	0 24 0 0 21 0	0 24 0 0 21 0	0 24 0 0 21 0	0 24 0 0 21 0	0 24 0 0 21 0	0 24 0 0 21 0
Khaga	0 20 0 0 30 0 0 29 0	0 20 0 0 30 0 0 29 0	0 20 0 0 30 0 0 29 0	0 20 0 0 30 0 0 29 0	0 20 0 0 30 0 0 29 0	0 20 0 0 30 0 0 29 0	0 20 0 0 30 0 0 29 0	0 20 0 0 30 0 0 29 0	0 20 0 0 30 0 0 29 0	0 20 0 0 30 0 0 29 0	0 20 0 0 30 0 0 29 0	0 20 0 0 30 0 0 29 0	0 20 0 0 30 0 0 29 0	0 20 0 0 30 0 0 29 0	0 20 0 0 30 0 0 29 0	0 20 0 0 30 0 0 29 0	0 20 0 0 30 0 0 29 0	0 20 0 0 30 0 0 29 0

Futtypore Collectorship, October 20, 1857.

W. G. PROBYN, Officiating Collector.

## Inclosure 17 in No. 2.

*The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

Benares, October 9, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit my weekly narrative of events to the present date.

*Azimghur*, September 29.—A party of Goorkhas, with Messrs. Wynyard, Horne, and other officers, started for Atroulia. They passed the field of battle at Mundurce, where they saw many skeletons, and the next day the ruined tehseel and thannah of Koelsa. Rajah Bence Madho Korunce effected his escape during the night, with one gun; and Mudho Purshad is said to have carried off the other. The Goorkhas pursued; but were unable to come up with the party, and only recovered one wall-piece. The fort of Atroulia was found deserted; but in levelling it, a good deal of property, including 300 English cannon-balls, was found. Papers were also found to show that Rajah Maun Sing was in league, and had already sent two guns and some 300 men to Bence Madho's support as *sai-disant* Nazim of Azimghur.

October 1.—Koelsa was re-occupied, and the landholders called on to pay up their revenue. A new thannah established at Atroulia.

Indurjeet Sing, of Nyncejore, *sai-disant* Foujdar, reported to be collecting men and ammunition.

Fusahut Sihan, and Moozuffer Jehan (son of Iradat Jehan, hanged by Mr. Lind), reported to be concocting mischief.

October 2.—Mr. F. M. Bird arrived in camp, and Mr. Horne left it for Benares.

October 3.—Messrs. Bird and Legge made an expedition to catch Kuramut Ali; but the bird had flown.

Moozuffer Jehan's fort of Shumshahabad was found deserted, and the grain in it brought into camp.

October 4.—Camp at Mahol. The house of Pirtheepal Sing at Buramudpore was burnt. Fifty Goorkhas sent to bring in property of Moozuffer Jehan from Khoiasin; and the entrenchment he had formed round the Mahol tehseel demolished. Moozutter Jehan is much worse, and more deserving of hanging, than his old father.

The collection of revenue is beginning to improve. The people have a wholesome terror of Goorkhas.

*Jounpore*.—The news of Bence Madho's defeat at Mundooree arrived on the 27th.

Two Mahomedans were hanged on the 22nd for insulting two European ladies, and parading them through the streets till they were compelled to pretend to become Mussulmans.

As parties in possession of plundered property were beginning to destroy it, Mr. Lind issued a proclamation that any person found doing so would be punished as if the property had been found upon them.

A proclamation was also issued for the recovery of indigo seed.

September 25.—The thannah of Budlapore made over to the charge of Rundcer Sing, son of Gujraj Sing, talookdar of Singramow.

Arrangements secretly made for an expedition.

The revenue is being paid up regularly, and routine business going on as usual. The people begin to understand that the district is really re-occupied by the British Government. A large quantity of furniture and 400 rupees' worth of stamps, have been received from Sheogolam Doobey.

The Jounpore narrative is only brought up to the 28th of September, the Magistrate having been, intermediately, on an expedition; but to make the narratives of any value, they ought to be brought up to date, and submitted punctually a couple of days before the date on which my divisional report has to be brought before Government, *i.e.*, on Thursday, or, at latest, on Friday of every week.

*Gopeegunge*, September 27.—As it was ascertained that the friends of Surubdowun Sing had united with Jhoorye Sing, murderer of Mr. Moore, to release him, he was sent off to Mirzapore.

Major Barrett left for Benares with the disarmed 37th Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Bailey remained in charge of the post with sixty Sikhs, of whom seventeen were sick.

October 2. Jhoorye Sing returned to his old quarters, the thirty-six Sikhs at Gopeegunge being too weak for offensive operations.

October 3.—Catania's levy, of 150 men, of mixed castes arrived.

October 5.—The levy was sent to Hunoomangunge, the place threatened by the Allahabad insurgents. Jhoorye Sing's parties plundering a good deal.

The news of the relief of the garrison at Lucknow has been widely circulated, and has done good in this part of the country.

*Mirzapore.*—A body of rebels and mutineers passed through Robertsgunge to Shah-gong and Ghorawul, and proceeded in the direction of Rewah.

October 3.—Two other bodies reported in the same direction. The Magistrate, Mr. Simson, and Mr. Walker, went out with the troops to Bhugwan Talao, and on the 4th Messrs. St. George Tucker and Simson rode out to Lallgunge to reconnoitre. On the 5th the troops returned to the station.

There is no sympathy between the insurgents and the country people and Government servants. The people in general have been quite quiet since they found out that mutual plundering did not pay under the British rule. The price of food is very high, and will remain so until the country above Allahabad is opened out, and the Jumna cleared for grain-boats. The revenue is paid in as usual.

*Benares.*—This district remains, I am thankful to say, perfectly still, and notwithstanding the very high price of food which is almost double that of the corresponding period of last year, very few cases of theft and burglary have occurred. The distress is very great, but has in some measure been alleviated by the large employment of women and children in the Rajghaut entrenchment.

The revenue is collected nearly as usual.

Mr. Gubbins thinks the time unsuited to a general disarming of the people, but advocates an immediate check to the manufacture and sale of gunpowder and other contraband of war.

*Ghazeepore.*—No narrative has been received.

I have, &c

H. C. TUCKER.

Inclosure 18 in No. 2.

*The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Benares, October 10, 1857*

IN continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, I have the honor to inform you that I have, this morning, received the weekly narrative of Ghazeepore, brought down to the 8th instant.

There is nothing of any importance. Everything was as usual; the fall of Delhi and relief of Lucknow having been widely made known.

Mr. Ross is making the most strenuous exertions to construct 1,000 carts, and purchase 1,000 pair of bullocks, in two months. I have directed him to take out an extra half-lac of rupees from the "Thames" for this purpose.

The revenue collected, and the whole district going on, as if there were no such thing as a mutiny.

I have, &c

H. C. TUCKER.

Inclosure 19 in No. 2.

*The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Benares, October 17, 1857.*

I HAVE herewith the honor to submit my divisional weekly narrative for the current week.

*Goruckpore.*—Mr. F. M. Bird has transmitted, direct, his information regarding this district. It appears that one of the worst traitors is the Rajah of Sutasse, a profligate scamp who has nearly run through his noble estate, assisted by his late convict agent, Mushruf Khan, and Debee Dutt and Debee Sarun, pleaders. Several of the principal servants of Government, such as Wahid Allee, Deputy Collector, his brother, Allee Nusseer, tehseldar, Hafiz Ilahce Buksh, tehseldar, Futteh Allee Bey, formerly thannahdar, have gone over to the Nazim.

The Nazim has offered to execute decrees of the Civil Courts on receiving half for his trouble. He is said to have 6 guns and about 4,000 men.

The well-disposed landholders appear disheartened at not obtaining assistance to dispossess the Nazim. It is also a misfortune that at the present moment, when the demands of the Commissariat are so heavy, we are unable to obtain the assistance of a district so rich in cattle and grain.

It would appear that some 400 sepoys have entered the district near Fyzabad, and proceeded along the left bank of the Gogra to Burhul. The probability is that they are Shahabad men, who are trying to avoid the Goorkhas, and get home.

*Azimghur.*—In the present state of the country, I think it may interest his Honor to read Mr. Pollock's narrative in original. The expedition of the Goorkhas, and the flight of Benec Madho from Atroulia, have evidently had a good effect in quieting down the country. The principal landholders and police have come in to the station, to give information regarding their own parts of the country, to consult what is best to be done, to receive the Magistrate's orders, and to settle the arrears of pay of the establishments since the outbreak. Mohamed Hussein Nazim has collected boats at Burhul, and threatens to cross over; and there are still clouds on the Oude frontier, but I do not apprehend any serious danger. The proposed attack which Mr. Pollock demi-officially submitted, has been forbidden, in conformity with his Honor's instructions. I am inclined to think that it would be a good thing if the sketch of all proposed expeditions were, in a similar way, submitted, through me, demi-officially, for the wishes of his Honor, whenever there was time for so doing. This would ensure the operations being such as his Honor approved of, and their being carried on upon one uniform system, without, of course, interfering with those occasions when a district officer must act promptly on his own judgment.

*Jounpore.*—Medhee Hossun, the *soi-disant* Nazim of Sultanpore, is endeavouring to raise the border talookdars and mutineers against us. Thakoor Roostum Sah, who sheltered my brother and other refugees from Sultanpore, continues faithful, and I trust that others will follow his good example, in spite of the persecution and loss to which they may be subjected until we are strong enough to protect them efficiently. The district generally, with the exception of the Oude frontier, is quieting down.

Mr. Lind is exerting himself greatly in providing carriage. He has already supplied to the Commissariat 14 elephants, 32 camels, 188 carts, 320 kuhars, 28 sweepers, and 16 tent-pitchers; durrees, blankets, &c., are also being manufactured as fast as possible.

*Mirzapore*, October 6.—The mutinous sowars were reported to have gone westward from Lallgunge towards the Kutra Pass and the Allahabad district. The European garrison left for Allahabad.

A portion of the Madras Regiment arrived on the 11th, and moved out, with two guns, to Bhugman Taloo, on the Rewah Road, on the following day.

*Benares.*—The narrative not yet arrived.

*Ghazeepore.*—Mr. Ross has made over charge to Mr. Bax.

The entrenchments have been well finished. One gun has been mounted; the other two have been dropped into the river.

The 65th Native Infantry now numbers 1,000 strong, and had better be looked to.

I have, &c.

H. C. TUCKER.

P.S.—The revenue collections of all the districts are going well.

Inclosure 20 in No. 2.

*The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Benares, October 19, 1857.*

IN continuation of my weekly report of the 17th instant, I have now the honor to submit the Benares narrative for last week.

2. The only important occurrence is the property of the three Oude Rajahs, Maun Sing, Madho Sing, of Amethce, and Urjoon Sing, having been attached to a very large amount.

3. I beg to request sanction to the following rewards being bestowed, as proposed by Messrs. Gubbins and Fane :—

Pundit Gokulchund, tehseldar, 3,000 rupees and a pair of confiscated shawls.

Juggernaut Pundit, 1,000 rupees.

Sectul Purshad Vakeel, 500 rupees.

4. The orders of his Honor are requested regarding Rajah Urjoon Sing, head gardener of the King of Oude.

5. The Postmaster-General has sanctioned the immediate building of forty light new vans, for the carriage of troops from Benares to Allahabad. As it is hoped that troops will soon be carried from Allahabad to Cawnpore at the rate of 200 a-day, it appears of the utmost importance that these troop vans should be built immediately, and Mr. Gubbins has kindly consented to let them take precedence of the carts he was constructing. Some 250 carts have been purchased from the Madras Column, and great numbers are coming in from Jounpore and Ghazepore, so that there is not the same immediate demand for carts as for vans. The present establishment of tram-waggons is just barely equal to carrying a double party on alternate days, and cannot keep pace with the section above Allahabad without at least 40 new vans, and a corresponding increase of cattle.

6. Grain is still very dear, and the consequent distress of the poorer classes very great.

I have &c.

H. C. TUCKER.

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Inclosure 21 in No. 2

*The Judge to the Commissioner of Benares.*

Sir,

Benares, October 17, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inclose Mr. Fane's narrative of events for the second week in October 1857.

2. I can recollect nothing worthy of record, except the attachment of the properties of Rajahs Maun Sing, Madho Sing, and Urjoon Sing, mentioned by Mr. Fane. The two first-named Rajahs are now openly fighting against us at Lucknow while the last-named Rajah is the person whom the Lieutenant-Governor will recollect my taking to his quarters one evening when Sir J. Outram was at Benares. From inquiries that I subsequently made, I feel satisfied that a great portion of the statement, made by Urjoon Sing, on that occasion, was false and that he had been concealed in this city for at least twenty days previously to his appearing before me. I recommend, therefore, his being treated as a spy and as an enemy, and his property being sequestered.

3. The person who first gave us a clue to the removal and concealment of Rajah Madho Sing's property, was a vakeel of the name of Sectul Pershaud, who has, on several occasions, been of great service to me in ferreting out secrets in this city. It was he who, in the beginning of June last, told me of the fakeer who was going about the city with a Mahomedan flag, exciting the Mussulmans to revolt: and under these circumstances, I strongly recommend a reward of 500 rupees being given to him out of the money thus sequestered. The recovery of the great mass of the money being due entirely to the exertions of Pundit Gokulchund, I likewise strongly recommend his being presented with the 3,000 rupees and the pair of shawls mentioned by Mr. Fane in his report.

4. The price of grain continues to be as high as during the last week, and the misery of the lower classes is rather increasing than otherwise. Children are now openly sold at one rupee per head to any one that will take them, while many others are abandoned by their parents on the highways.

I have, &c.

FRED. GUBBINS, *Special Commissioner.*

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## Inclosure 22 in No. 2.

*The Magistrate to the Judge of Benares.*

Sir,

Benares, October 15, 1857.

NOTHING worthy of mention has occurred in this district during the past week.

I beg to submit, for the information of Government, a statement of attached property belonging to rebels, and hope to receive early orders for its sale, as many of the articles are of a perishable nature.

I wish to bring to the favorable notice of Government the exertions of Pundit Gokulchund, tehseldar of Benares. To the inquiries made by him is owing the discovery of so much property, a large portion of which was under the care of various persons in the city of Benares. Most of the cash was buried several feet under ground. It was owing to his vigilance in watching the houses during the time that the conduct of these rebels was doubtful, that the removal of the property was prevented.

I beg to be allowed to present him with one pair of the shawls belonging to Rajah Maun Sing, and to give him a sum of 3,000 rupees from the remaining property, of the estimated value of 2,25,000 rupees.

I beg to be authorised also to give 1,000 rupees to Juggernath, through whose information much of the money was discovered.

Urjoon Koorce is the head gardener of the King of Oude, and was sent to Lucknow for information, but has failed to return.

I have, &amp;c.

H. FANE. •

## Inclosure 23 in No. 2

STATEMENT of the Confiscated Property of Rajah Maun Sing, of Shahgunge, Rajah Madho Sing, of Amethce, and Urjoon Koorce, showing the estimated value.

*Property of Rajah Maun Sing.*

	Rupers
Two silver idols .. .. .	1,000
A quantity of shawls and pushmehra .. .. .	2,010
Gold and silver lace and howdah ornaments .. .. .	365
Cash .. .. .	76,544
Three shops in the city of Benares, of the value of about .. .. .	600
Four houses in ditto .. .. .	2,900
One house in Adampur .. .. .	5,000
Ground rent, yielding annual income of .. .. .	24
The estate of Munjee and Bubudoorpoore, belonging to Rannadheer Sing, brother of Maun Sing .. .. .	5,000

*Property of Rajah Madho Sing, of Amethce.*

Cash .. .. .	1,29,084
Silver-covered howdah .. .. .	500
Ditto ditto pillow-rest .. .. .	200
Ditto ditto chair .. .. .	700
Ditto ditto lookah .. .. .	300
A house in Benares .. .. .	1,120
Silver ornaments and vessels belonging to a Hindoo temple built by Rajah Madho Sing, which I conclude will not be sold .. .. .	572

*Property of Urjoon Koorce, Head Gardener of the King of Oude*

A house and garden, value about .. .. .	11,000
Sundry articles .. .. .	320

H. FANE, Magistrate.



## Inclosure 24 in No. 2.

*The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

Benares, October 23, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for last week. The statements from Azimghur and Benares have not yet been received.

*Jounpore.*—Salikrum, tehseeldar, who had been carried off as a prisoner, from whom to extort a ransom, has been released through the agency of Rajah Mahesh Narain.

Monday, 12th.—The Goorkha force, which had marched in the direction of Gopeogunge in the morning, was recalled by express the same evening, in consequence of information of the immediate advance of the enemy.

Wednesday, 14th.—Jugeshur Buksh, claimant of the Budlapoor talooka, was appointed thannahdar of that place by the rebels. Phillee Sing attacked a police post in the Buksha thannah, and carried off a burkundauze prisoner.

Friday, 16th.—Hearing that Hussein Yar Khan was at Chunda, with 600 or 700 men, besides villagers, it was resolved to go out to meet him. On Saturday the 17th, the Goorkha force marched to Luchmeepore; and on Sunday to Budlapore.

Here the narrative stops. It ought, I think, to have been brought down to Thursday the 22nd, as a report has already been submitted as to the successful encounter with Hussein Yar Khan, at Khoodooda.

Mr. Lind has been most zealous in supplying carriage, having furnished altogether 15 elephants, 76 camels, and 313 carts, besides bearers, tent-pitchers, &c.

*Mirzapore.*—Messrs. St. George Tucker, Simson, and Walker, proceeded to Lallgunge on Tuesday the 13th, and returned on the 15th, leaving the Madras troops encamped at Drummondgunge, at the foot of the Kuttra Pass.

Saturday, 17th.—A Madras wing, and four guns, arrived at Mirzapore, and on the 20th proceeded towards Drummondgunge, under command of Brigadier Carthew.

*Ghazee pore.*—Everything as usual. On Wednesday the 21st, a party of 200, Her Majesty's 10th, two guns, and some Madrassces, arrived *en route* for Benares.

Cart-making is being pushed on; but only two sample carts have been received here. Mr. Bax has been requested to employ his two Deputy Collectors in buying up all the suitable cattle at the Dudree fair, for his own use, and that of the other Collectors. Cattle will be our great difficulty, and I hope the Commissioner of Patna may exert himself in buying up all the cart-bullocks at the Souepore fair. Depending upon him, I have not sent any agent to purchase from this division. It may, perhaps, be as well if his Honor reminds the Commissioner how much we trust to him, and of how much importance it is that we should have a large supply of cart cattle.

I have, &amp;c.

H. C. TUCKER.

P.S.—The report of Benares has just come in. Nothing worthy of notice has occurred. Eighty-two carts have been made, and 221 purchased, during the week; and 430 bullocks have also been purchased. Everything practicable is being done to procure carriage of all sorts.

H. C. T.

## Inclosure 25 in No. 2.

*The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

Benares, October 24, 1857.

IN continuation of my weekly narrative of yesterday's date, I have the honor to inform you that I have since received Mr. Pollock's diary for Azimghur. It contains little but the various rumours of assemblies of men under different Nazims and Chukladars in Goruckpore and on the Oude frontier.

2. A regiment of Goorkhas, and two guns, went to Dhooree on Friday the 17th, and on the following day the boats collected at Burhul by the Goruckpore Nazim, were successfully cut out, as detailed in a separate report. Great credit is due to Azzur Ali, tehseeldar, and the forty policemen by whom the job was effected.

3. Before coming away on the 19th, our 9-pounder was discharged at a crowd of the

Nazim's people on the opposite bank, and killed seven and wounded two. The cutting out and good gunnery appear to have produced an excellent effect.

I have, &c.

H. C. TUCKER.

Inclosure 26 in No. 2.

*The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Benares, October 31, 1857.*

I HAVE herewith the honor to submit my narrative for last week.

*Azinghur.*—Mr. Pollock is out on an expedition with the Goorkhas at Koelsa, and has not sent in his narrative. I hear privately, however, that all is well. The Goruckpore Nazim is not likely to cross: 130 matchlockmen guard the ferry at Dhooneeghaut, and the Soorjupore Baboos, for their own sakes, are likely to guard the ferries in that direction. Sowars have been posted to bring immediate information of any attempt to cross.

*Jounpore.*—On Monday the 19th, Mr. Lind and the Goorkhas marched to Singramow, and attacked the rebels at Khoodooa, as already reported in my letter dated 22nd instant.

On Wednesday the 21st, Benecbuksh Ubburun Sing agreed to produce two persons concerned in the murder of Mr. Threepland, Deputy Collector, and 1,000 rupees' worth of property.

On Saturday the 24th Mr. Lind went to the fort of Chanda, which had been evacuated, dismantled it, hanged the Mutasuddee, captured at Khoodooa, under the gateway (the other prisoners having previously been blown from guns), and brought away the 12-pounder brass gun "Kuchoo." Mr. Lind states that almost all the rebels engaged against us at Khoodooa were Mussulmans.

He has formed a bridge of boats over the Goomtee, at Pilkucha, and another, by my desire, at Chundurek, on the direct Azinghur road.

Something has been done in the way of picking up cattle, sheep, and draught-bullocks, along the Oude frontier.

*Gopeegunge.*—No narrative.

*Muzapore.*—Captain Osborne has proved himself an accomplished diplomatist. When Brigadier Carttew's party of Madrassers and a few European gunners appeared at the top of the Kuttia Pass, the Rewah people took them for a strong brigade, and in terror of invasion, begged Captain Osborne to go and prevent its advance into Rewah. After some difficulty he consented to ride to the camp, and see what he could do: and so the Brigade, instead of invading Rewah, retired to Muzapore, and thence crossed over towards Gopeegunge on Tuesday the 28th. Captain Osborne thus made almost more political capital out of the retreat of our troops than from their advance.

Mutineers and budmashes giving a good deal of trouble towards the Soane.

*Benares.*—The Benares narrative has not been received.

*Ghazeepore.*—Nothing of any consequence. The detachment of 32nd, mutineers, wandering about in Shahabad, in the direction of Jehanabad, on the Trunk Road.

Mr. Bächman reports that the Bulliah cattle-fair is this year an entire failure. Not 100 head of cattle have been brought to the fair, for fear of mutineers and marauders. The Soanepore fair may possibly be a failure likewise, from the same cause. In this case we shall be entirely thrown upon our own resources for draught-bullocks.

I have, &c.

H. C. TUCKER.

P.S.—I submit a correspondence received from the Opium Agent regarding the Nurharpore Rajah, who has been declared a rebel, and his property confiscated by Mr. Wynyard.

H. C. T.

**Inclosure 27 in No. 2:**

*The Benares Opium Agent to the Commissioner of Benares.*

Sir,

*Ghazerpore, October 23, 1857.*

IN common justice to the so-called Rajah of Nurharpore, who complains that his conduct, as a landed proprietor in the Goruckpore district, has been misrepresented, I have the honor to annex, for your information, as also for the purpose of being placed along with other papers or documents, when inquiry into the conduct of the said Rajah may be instituted under competent authority, copies of correspondence relative to the shelter and protection the Rajah afforded to Mr. Osborne, the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, his family and property, when Mr. Osborne was suddenly ordered out, away from the Goruckpore district.

I have, &c.

H. C. HAMILTON.

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**Inclosure 28 in No. 2.**

*The Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Goruckpore to the Benares Opium Agent.*

Sir,

*Dinapore, August 26, 1857.*

I BEG leave, with all due respect, to bring to your notice, for such further representation and favorable mention to Government in my behalf, as you may deem proper to make, the following circumstances connected with the appropriation of some of my private property by the Nepal forces in the district of Goruckpore, lately evacuated by them.

2. I left Bustee for Goruckpore, on the 7th instant, under advice from Mr. Paterson, Collector of the district, and, with all my family and establishment, public and private, repaired to the station of Goruckpore, under the full expectation of continuing the business of my office there, as I have repeatedly done in former rainy seasons; but then and there, the very next day, learned, to my great amazement, that the whole district was to be immediately evacuated by the troops, and by all the European and Christian residents of every class. By the paper sent with my letter of the 19th instant, it will be perceived that my proceeding with my family along with the troops to Azimgah, was prohibited, as the Goruckpore authorities refused them protection; consequently, on arrival at Burrulghaut, on the Gogra, I had no alternative but to leave my buggy, four horses, four palanquins, and tent, valued at about 1,100 rupees, in charge of the Rajah of Nurharpore, there, who, in a personal interview I had with him at his kote, on the 11th, assured me of his friendly intentions to Government, and that he would preserve my property for me, until other arrangements could be made; moreover, he kindly gave me a guard, of twenty of his own picked men, to protect us on our passage down the Gogra, and, from what occurred on the voyage, I am fully certain that without them myself and family would never have reached Dinapore at all. On the 23rd instant I saw Mr. Paterson at Dinapore, in a steamer, on his passage to Calcutta, who told me the Nepal troops had attacked the Nurharpore Rajah's kote, where no resistance was made, as I learn, and had carried off my property left in his charge, for their own use, as plunder. I therefore beg leave, with all deference, to represent the same to you, in hopes that, under the extraordinary circumstances of the case, it may please Government, with their usual indulgent liberality, of your kind recommendation, to view the same in a favorable light, so that I may not ultimately be a loser to the extent described.

3. I beg to add, that all my property at Bustee was left, at Mr. Paterson's suggestion, in charge of the Rancee of that place, together with all the office and public buildings of every kind, and that I have every reason to hope the same will be faithfully preserved until the place is reoccupied, as the Rancee, and the manager, Hady Ali Misser, have pledged themselves to do. Had I been at all previously aware of the intention of the Goruckpore authorities to evacuate the district, I should also have left my buggy, &c., with the Bustee Rancee, and they would not, in that case, have been appropriated, as they appear to have been, by the Nepal forces.

I have, &c.

G. OSBORNE.

250

Inclosure 29 in No. 2.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the civil and military authorities will leave the station of Goruckpore to-morrow, August 13, to the care of the Rajahs.

The European and other residents desirous of the escort of the Goorkhas to Burhul, are informed that they should assemble at the Goorkha camp at 3 P.M., to-morrow.

No women or children will, on any account, be allowed to accompany the Goorkha force beyond.

After 3 P.M. to-morrow, British protection cannot be guaranteed to any one outside the Goorkha camp.

Have the goodness to say "seen" on the back.

Goruckpore, August 12, 1857.

W. WYNYARD, Officiating Judge.

F. T. WROUGHTON, Captain, Commissioner of Goruckpore.

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Inclosure 30 in No. 2.

*The Opium Agent of Ghazepore to the Officiating Judge of Goruckpore and Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton.*

Dear Gentlemen,

*Ghazepore, August 31, 1857.*

I DO myself the honor of forwarding, for your information and orders, copy of a letter, dated the 26th instant, to my address, from Mr. G. Osborne, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Goruckpore, stationed at Bustee, and trust you will be able to deliver over the property referred to, to that officer, without further appeal.

2. Mr. Osborne feels sorely the fact that he was obliged to leave Burhul Ghaut, with his family, by water, for Dinapore, while other ladies and families were permitted to proceed, in company with the Goorkha force, by land to Azimghur, from whence they are to come over here, I understand, under suitable escort.

3. Mr. Osborne also complains that timely notice was not sent to him at Bustee, or information to the effect that the station and district of Goruckpore were to be totally evacuated, as he might have then arranged for the safe custody of his own, as well as of Government property, all of which, I now fear, must be entirely destroyed.

I have, &c.

H. C. HAMILTON.

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Inclosure 31 in No. 2.

*Mr. Wingfield to the Opium Agent of Ghazepore.*

Sir,

*Azimghur, September 2, 1857.*

YOUR letter, dated the 31st August, to the address of Mr. Wynyard and Colonel Wroughton, was opened by me, as the officer in political charge of the Nepalese troops.

2. With reference to the first paragraph, I beg leave to inform you that I learn, from the military officers present, that the only articles of property brought away from the Rajah of Nurharpore's kote, were two buggies which have been brought to this station, and will be made over to the civil authorities in trust for Mr. Osborne. The detachment having left with the women and non-combatants for Ghazepore, these articles cannot be sent under an escort.

3. No horses or tent were found in the Rajah's kote, and the probability is that the Rajah, when he fled, took them with him.

4. Mr. Osborne having long ago reached Dinapore in safety, can have no occasion to regret having taken the river route. Indeed, he is much better off than those who accompanied the Goorkha column to Azimghur, whose tedious journey is not yet at an end.

5. With regard to your third paragraph, I need only say that it was no part of my duty, but that of the Magistrate and Collector, to give timely notice to Mr. Osborne of the intended evacuation of Goruckpore.

6. Mr. Osborne must have been well aware that the Rajah of Nurharpore had been in open rebellion, and nothing but the weakness of the authorities prevented his being

brought to condign punishment in June last. He should not have entrusted his property to the care of so notorious a traitor.

I have, &c.

C. WINGFIELD,  
In political charge of Goruckpore Troops.

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Inclosure 32 in No. 2.

*The Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Goruckpore to the Opium Agent of Ghazepore.*

Sir,

October 19, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated the 4th ultimo, forwarding copy of Mr. Wingfield's letter of the 2nd idem, chiefly on the subject of some of my property which had been taken charge of by the Nepal troops from the Rajah of Nuhurpore, near Buhulgunge, in the district of Goruckpore, as reported in my letter dated the 26th August last.

2. Referring to the 2nd paragraph of Mr. Wingfield's letter, stating that my buggy was to be made over to the Civil authorities of Azinghur, in trust for me, I beg leave to mention that I should feel greatly obliged if you would kindly take the further trouble to inquire if it could now be sent down to me at this station, and for any other information connected with the other property left behind, I shall feel much obliged.

3. The 6th paragraph of Mr. Wingfield's letter would seem to call for some explanation from me, and I feel concerned I did not sooner revert to the subject, but various calls of business, together with my somewhat unsettled position, will, I trust, plead as my apology. Mr. Wingfield states that I must have been well aware that the Rajah of Nuhurpore had been in open rebellion, and that I should not have entrusted my property to the care of so notorious a traitor. I beg, with all deference, to observe, that I was by no means aware that the Rajah was in the state described, I never had any previous communication with him, living as he does quite out of my own division. However, on my arrival at Buhul with my family, after the evacuation of Goruckpore, in a state of considerable distress, deserted by nearly all my own people, we were, as it seemed by the 3rd and 4th paragraphs of the Goruckpore Notification of the 12th August last, excluded from all further British protection in that quarter. The Rajah, quite unasked for, offered me protection for both my family and property; had he not done so, the property must have been entirely deserted by me. He gave me an escort down the river, which saw us in safety to Dinapore. The Rajah had us all most completely in his power, when, of necessity, we passed his kote on the banks of the Gogra on our downward voyage. He told me all the retainers I then saw about him were entirely at the disposal of our Government, and requested me to write to that effect to Mr. Paterson, the Magistrate of Goruckpore, which I immediately complied with. The Rajah begged that his conduct might be fairly and fully investigated into, stating that he had been much misrepresented. He behaved in a kind manner also to my assistant, Mr. Gemoe, and family, in June last, when he was obliged to evacuate his position at Gola, furnishing him with a mooktear through his ellaqua. Such has been the Rajah's conduct to us in our hour of great need; and I think it but fair the same should be brought to notice. Of his previous or subsequent conduct, I really know nothing; but had it not been for his assistance, I scarcely think, from the dangerous state of the Gogra at the time, infested as it was by desperate pirates, that any of my party would ever have reached Dinapore in safety at all.

I have, &c.

G. OSBORNE.

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Inclosure 33 in No. 2.

*The Opium Agent of Ghazepore to Mr. Wingfield*

Sir,

Ghazepore, October 22, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 2nd September last, I have the honor to request you will inform me whether Mr. Osborne may now send to Azinghur for his property, which is, I suppose, still at that station, unless Mr. Horne has taken charge of it.

2. I also solicit that copies of this correspondence may be forwarded to Colonel

Wroughton, or to any other public officer who may now have political charge of the Goorkha troops, in the event of your no longer having jurisdiction in the matter.

I have, &c.

H. C. HAMILTON.

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Inclosure 34 in No. 2.

*The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

Benares, November 7, 1857.

I HAVE herewith the honor to submit the narrative of occurrences in this division for the last week.

*Azinghur.*—No narrative has been received; but Bence Madho has attacked Atroulia in force, blown away two of the police from guns, and, assisted by his powerful brother Jye Lall Sing, is meditating a further advance towards Azinghur. This, it is hoped, will be prevented by a combined attack of Colonel Longden's Europeans and the Azinghur Goorkhas.

The Goruckpore Nazim has not ventured to cross the Gogra. The rest of the district is quiet; revenue is coming in, and the Carriage Department is carried on vigorously.

*Jounpore.*—The Goorkha force encamped at Singimow, and on Wednesday the 28th, Messrs. Lind and Jenkinson rode into Jounpore, taking with them the large gun taken at Chanda.

A severely contested engagement took place between the Goorkhas and the Oude rebels on Friday the 30th, the details of which have been reported in my letter of the 4th instant.

On Saturday the 31st, Colonel Longden's detachment of Europeans marched into Jounpore, and, halting on Sunday, went out on Monday, the 2nd instant, to join the Goorkha camp near Budlapore. Mr. Jenkinson accompanied it, whilst Mr. Lind remained in Jounpore to receive the Lieutenant-Governor, whose tents had arrived.

On Thursday, the 5th November, Colonel Longden's European detachment, still accompanied by Mr. Jenkinson, left the Goorkha camp, and marched towards Peelkucha Ghaut, on the Gogra, to co-operate with the Azinghur Goorkhas in driving back the rebels who have taken possession of Atroulia.

Mr. Lind has been peculiarly successful in furnishing carriage, having already supplied more than his quota.

*Muzapore.*—Some sepoy, and a number of rebels, still plundering in the neighbourhood of Bijyeghun. Another party are said to be on the road about Rhotas. Some of Catania's levy arrived at Muzapore from Gopetgunge on Tuesday, the 3rd instant.

Commissariat arrangements proceeding briskly. Mr. Smison has been sent with a bag of money and blanding tons, to intercept and buy up the pack-bullocks at the Sookrit Ghaut above Ahora.

Mr. Elliott's and Lieutenant Mathias' successful expedition to destroy the hornets' nests of Bhunda and Sherpore has been separately reported in my letter of the 3rd instant. Great credit is due to Mr. Elliott, and also to Lieutenant Mathias and his Sikhs, who made a very long and fatiguing march.

*Benares.*—Nothing particular has occurred during the week, except the appointment of Mr. C. Horne to be Superintendent of Supplies, and his assuming charge of the depôts of carriage, grain, &c.

I submit Mr. Fane's letter and statements in original. I have addressed a circular to all the Collectors of the division as to the proper batta to fix under the present exigency, in addition to the standard Commissariat rates of wages to all classes of servants, in order to induce them to serve with less reluctance, and, on receiving their replies, shall have the honor to report fully on the subject.

Benares cannot supply bullocks for its new-made carts; but Mr. Slessor is exerting himself near Chunar to purchase and break in fresh cattle, and Mr. Simson will, I hope, be successful in purchasing a quantity of sturdy pack cattle, who will soon learn to draw instead of carrying. There are nearly 600 Bengallee carts and cattle in store, which, when put into a little order, will supply current indents, whilst the new cattle are being broken in.

*Ghazeepore.*—Nothing of interest has happened.

Messrs. Bachman and Kheirooddeen have done their best at Balleah to procure cattle, and have been more successful than the failure of the fair had led Mr. Bax to

anticipate; their very presence and object having given confidence, and induced people to bring cattle. They have bought 960 bullocks, and Mr. Bax has got 400 round Ghazepore.

I have, &c.

H. C. TUCKER.

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Inclosure 35 in No. 2.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Commissioner of Benares.*

Sir,

Benares, September 30, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 18th instant, giving general instructions as to the proper way of employing the Goorkha troops, and having reference to the reports received from Azimghur, that the insurgents are again assembling at Atroulia, I am directed to beg that you will call upon the Magistrate of that district again to call for the services of the Goorkha force, in order to proceed immediately against Atroulia, and to attack and demolish that stronghold of the rebel Nazim.

2. A copy of this letter will be forwarded to Colonel Wroughton, with a view to his co-operation for this purpose.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY.

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Inclosure 36 in No. 2.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton.*

Sir,

Benares, September 30, 1857.

IN forwarding copy of a letter this day addressed to the Commissioner of Benares, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to take the necessary steps for giving effect to the Lieutenant-Governor's orders to the Magistrate of Azimghur, by requesting the immediate co-operation of the Goorkha troops for the specified object.

2. You will make your own selection, irrespective of mere seniority, of the officer you will entrust with the post of principal adviser, of the Goorkha commander, in the expedition against Atroulia.

3. I am to add, that although boldness is essential in such proceedings, you will be careful to exercise all proper caution and vigilance.

ave, &c.

R. STRACHEY.

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Inclosure 37 in No. 2.

*The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

Benares, October 1, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I have the honor to inform you that the Magistrate of Azimghur, and the Goorkhas under Captain Boileau, went out against Atroulia, three days ago, but the result of the expedition is not yet known. There was a want of ammunition, which had not, it would appear, been passed on from Jounpore.

I have, &c.

H. C. TUCKER.

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Inclosure 38 in No. 2.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Camp, Budlapore, 21 miles west of Jounpore,

October 3, 1857.

Sir,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated September 30. with its accompaniment.

When sending Lieutenant Miles to relieve Captain Boileau, I had anticipated the instructions contained in the first paragraph, by directing the first-named officer to proceed at once to Atroulia, which he accordingly did, but it appears Captain Boileau, at the request of the civil authorities, had preceded him.

I am glad to report that Atroulia is now in our hands, and that the rebels have been driven beyond our frontier. I beg to forward a copy of Captain Boileau's report.

I have, &c.

F. T. WROUGHTON, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*  
*In military charge of Goorkha Force.*

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Inclosure 39 in No. 2.

*Captain Boileau to Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton.*

Sir,

*Fort Atroulia, September 30, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report having taken possession of the fort of Atroulia this morning, without firing a shot.

2. The Rajah, I regret to say, fled into Oude on hearing of our approach, and had many hours' start; he carried off with him one of his guns, and a party from Sultanpore, in Oude, one he had left there, before we could reach the fort, the third, a wall-piece, fell into our hands, in this wise

3. When within a few miles of the place, intimation was conveyed that this party from Oude were carrying off two guns, we had half-a-dozen police sowars, with whom Lieutenant Miles, and Messrs Wynyard and Legge, volunteered to try and prevent the guns from being taken away; they pursued them for some miles and succeeded in getting possession of a wall-piece which was abandoned by the Oude people, but the other gun, I regret to say, was taken clean away, the small party of sowars being altogether too weak to attack the strong party by whom it was escorted and the Infantry could not come up in time, though the pursuit was not concluded until the men were quite exhausted.

4. The gun has been taken, I hear, to the strong fort of Sultanpore, in Oude, which, with two other forts stronger than itself, are held by the Pulwars, a powerful border tribe of Rajpoots.

5. The treachery of one of my informers has enabled this to be effected; he was directed to remain in Atroulia, and convey immediate information to me of any move of the Rajah's, instead of which he allowed several hours to elapse before doing so.

6. I propose destroying the defences of this place, and unless intimation be conveyed to me of further gatherings in the district, to return to Azamghur, and make over charge of the force to Lieutenant Miles.

7. Although it is a matter of much regret to me that this Rajah and pseudo chuck-ladar should have made his escape, I am given to understand, by the civil authorities, that his ejection from the district will have the best effect.

8. A considerable quantity of property has fallen into our hands. Lieutenants Miles and Hay, and Assistant-Surgeon Wright, accompanied the force, and Messrs. Horne and Wynyard, of the Civil Service, and Legge, Deputy Magistrate.

I have, &c.

G. W. BOILEAU, *Captain,*  
*In military charge of Goorkha Detachment.* ♦

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Inclosure 40 in No. 2.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton.*

Sir,

*Benares, October 26, 1857.*

WITH reference to Captain Boileau's report of the operations of the Goorkha force against Atroulia and Mahoul, forwarded by you, with your letter dated October 3, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to request that you will express to Colonel Puhlwan Sing, for communication to the Goorkha officers and men engaged, the approbation of the Lieutenant-Governor for the manner in which this well-conducted and very useful expedition was carried out.

2. You will also be good enough to convey a suitable expression of the Lieutenant



Governor's praise of their exertions to Captain Boileau and the other British officers attached to the part of the force employed on this occasion.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 4 in No. 2.

*The Officiating Magistrate of Azimghur to the Commissioner of Benares.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honor to report, for your information, the result of the expedition which started from here with Mr. Horne, my predecessor, on the 29th ultimo, and returned to the station on the 7th instant.

2. Mr. Horne was accompanied by Messrs. Wynyard, Legge, Captains Boileau and Miles, Lieutenant Hay, and three regiments of Goorkhas, with three guns.

3. The object of the expedition was to thrash the upstart Nazim, Bence Madho, and turn him out of Atroulia; to re-establish our own tehseeldaree and police establishments there; and, in returning via Mahoul, to re-establish there also the tehseeldaree and thannah, the arrangements of which have been upset by Mozuffur Jehan, who had occupied these buildings, and entrenched them for defence.

4. On the 30th the party reached Atroulia, but found that it had been vacated by Bence Madho and Madho Pershaud during the night. Hearing, however, that a gun was being dragged away a short distance ahead, a party was sent after it they took two prisoners and killed one man, at the same time capturing a small gun. No cash was found in the fort, although it was currently reported that Bence Madho had accumulated much wealth there.

5. All his property was confiscated, and has since been sold.

6. The papers found in Atroulia tend to prove that he has been assisted by Rajah Maur Sing.

7. The house was left *in statu quo*, but the ditch was filled in, and the embankments thrown down, the house is now occupied as a thannah by our police.

8. The neighbouring zemindars were then called up, and spoken to by Mr. Horne: they promised obedience and submission to the British Government.

9. The party remained three days at Atroulia, during which time Mr Horne was engaged in police arrangements, and in reassuring the zemindars, &c.

10. On the 3rd, they moved on towards Mahoul, and encamped at Ahrowla Ghaut; from this place two expeditions started, one to Sureyria, headed by Messrs. Bird and Legge, to apprehend one Kuramut Ali, who had plundered and burnt the factory of Sihoollee; the second was composed of a party of sowars, sent to reconnoitre the fort of Shumshabad, the former residence of Mozuffur Jehan. Neither of the men was, however, caught.

11. On the 4th; they marched on to Mahoul; and the fort of Puthpal Sing, at Buramutpore, was destroyed *en passant*.

12. Mr. Legge, with some sowars, was deputed from Mahoul to Shumshabad, where he burnt some houses of Mozuffur Jehan, and brought back 30 maunds of rice.

13. The property of Mozuffur Jehan at Khorason was attacked, and a quantity of russud was found there, and taken possession of.

14. Some twelve or fourteen of the principal zemindars of Mahoul and Koelsa came forward with assurances of submission.

15. The entrenchments raised by Mozuffur Jehan round the tehseel building were destroyed.

16. A peishkar was appointed here, with a staff of chiuprassers and five sowars.

17. On the following day, the 5th, the party marched on to Tooah, and encamped for the day.

18. A large bridge which had formerly been broken down by the Nazimbad jemadar, to stop the approach of the Pulwars, was this day repaired, and the force marched to Nazimbad on the 6th.

19. On the morning of the 7th the whole party returned to the station.

20. The general effect of this expedition has proved most beneficial; it has been attended with no indiscriminate hanging and burning.

21. The moral effect of the advance of a British force was the means of causing Bence Madho and his large force to evacuate the district; the prestige of our power has thus, to a considerable extent, been re-established, and we have thus been enabled to arrange

the Police and Revenue establishments of the pergunnahs of Mahoul, Koelha and Atroulia, on a firmer footing than before.

22. The revenue from Mahoul is now coming slowly in, and I trust ere long to see that the zemindars and ryots are not only contented with the re-establishment of peace and order in their neighbourhood, but I confidently hope that the well-disposed and powerful amongst them will combine to assist our police and revenue officials in the maintenance of order, and in the active opposition of such scoundrels as Benee Madho and Mozuffer Jehan, who have not only fallen low in their estimation, but have become objects of hatred to all peaceably-disposed men.

23. The Pulwars have gained much confidence, as throughout the expedition no violence was shown to any of their brotherhood, nor was any damage done to their property. They are now making arrangements for the payment of a large sum of money on account of the arrears of revenue due from them, and I trust I shall be able to report favorably concerning them as a body in my next report.

I have, &c.

A. R. POLLOCK.

Inclosure 42 in No. 2

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Commissioner of Benares.*

Sir,

*Benares. October 26, 1857.*

WITH reference to the expedition of the Goorkha force against Atroulia, reported on by Mr. Pollock in a letter dated 16th October, submitted by you to Government, I am directed to request that you will express to all the Civil officers engaged, the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for their share in this well-conducted and very useful expedition.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 13 in No. 2.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Jaunpore, October 5, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report that, at the requisition of the Magistrate of this district, the force at this station (with the exception of four companies left for its defence), left this on the morning of the 28th ultimo, for the purpose of proceeding into the district.

On the morning of the same day (28th) we arrived at the residence of Idacut Jehan, a considerable zemindar residing at Mobaruckpore, distant about thirteen miles from this. On reaching the place it was evident that resistance was intended, the front of the house being lined with matchlockmen behind an entrenchment, who commenced discharging their arms.

I immediately surrounded the place, and having put the guns in position, I commenced firing round shot. At the twenty-first round, the Rajah sent out to say that he was ready to surrender. I told the messenger to direct him to present himself at once, in failure of which I would recommence the firing. A little delay occurred, during which time I advanced the guns within a hundred yards, and finding that his men had vacated the entrenchments, I directed an immediate advance, and entered into the house, which was effected after a little delay, without, I am happy to say, a single casualty, although the place was loopholed throughout, and prepared for a protracted resistance.

I am happy to report that Idacut Jehan himself was apprehended attempting to make his escape, as also about forty of his followers. The former has been hanged, and about sixteen of the latter decapitated.

On the following day Mr. Lind, the Magistrate, requested me to send a few men to assist in securing some grain belonging to Ummer Sing, a rebel residing at Adumpore, which village was reported to be deserted. I, however, did not consider it expedient to do merely to report, and sent 300 men, with 1 gun, under Captain Steel. It was as well I did so, for on the party reaching the place, Ummer Sing, with 150 followers, were drawn out to receive us. A discharge of grape, however, soon put them to flight; Ummer Sing himself being severely wounded thereby.

The rebels then retreated towards the River Goomtee, which was distant about 300 yards, where they concealed themselves in high grass. The Goorkhas, however, soon discovered their retreat, and rushing on them, managed to cut up and shoot about fifty of their number, the rest escaping across the river.

I am much indebted to Captain Steel for the success of this affair, which ended in the destruction of one of the most troublesome characters in the district. The force returned into quarters this morning.

I have, &c.  
F. T. WROUGHTON,  
In military charge of Goorkha Force.

Inclosure 44 in No. 2

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to Lieutenant Colonel Wroughton.*

Sir, Benares, October 17, 1857.

IN reply to your letter dated the 5th October, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to express to you his great satisfaction at the results of your recent expedition into the western part of the Jounpore district, and at the able manner in which it was conducted.

2. The conduct of Captain Steel in the affair at Adampur, in which Alumn Sing was killed, has met with the Lieutenant-Governor's marked approval.

3 The Lieutenant-Governor begs that you will convey his warm thanks to the Commander of the Goorkha force for his continued exertions

I have, &c.  
R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 45 in No. 2

*The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir, Benares, November 3, 1857.

IN continuation of my weekly narrative dated Saturday, the 31st ultimo, I have the honor to submit the Azimghur Narrative, brought up to Sunday, the 26th, and dated the 29th, this day received. Either the dates or the days of the week have been incorrectly stated, as the 26th was Monday, not Sunday. The Narrative ought to have been brought up to Thursday, the 29th, so as to have reached me on Friday, the 30th, in time to have enabled me to compile and submit my Divisional Narrative to the Lieutenant-Governor on Saturday, the 31st. There is little good in Narratives not brought up to the latest date, and much needless trouble is given when they are submitted several days after the day fixed for transmission.

2. There is not much in the Narrative beyond reports of Oude rebels invading the district. When Mr. Pollock went out with a Goorkha force to attack their forts, he found them all evacuated, and burnt them.

I have, &c.  
H. C. TUCKER.

Inclosure 46 in No. 2.

*Narrative of Events which occurred in the District of Azimghur, from 20th to 26th October, 1857.*

October 20.—Collections, 3,382 rupees 15 annas 9 pice. The thannahdar of Mahraj-gunge reports that Mehdee Hossein, nephew of Mahomed Hossein, intends to make a bridge of boats on the Chandeeppore Ghaut, situated in the zemindary of Madhopershad Sing, for the passage of the rebels under his command, to attack Azimghur.

The Mohurir of Nugra thannah reported that a certain Badoo, of Dhurmpore, zillah Gurruckpore, is at present located at Bhaugulpore Ghaut, with 500 armed men, and has seized all the boats, giving himself out as a servant of Mahomed Hossein.

The thannahdar of Atoulia reported that some 800 or 900 mutinous sepoy, with three guns, are located on the west side of Tandah, and that the neighbouring zemindars

and rajcoomars are fast joining them. Madhopershad Sing, with his brother, and some 400 men, is stationed near Tandah.

The tehseeldar of Mahoul reports that some 1,500 armed men have collected at Shahzadpore, and Amress Sing, rajcoomar, has joined Gholam Hossein, chuckladar, with his retainers; and that some men on the part of the former are come to mouzah Khurwra, in this district, collecting revenue.

The Rajah of Ghopalpore writes that Mahomed Hossein, with his army, has gone to Burhulgunge.

October 21.—Collections, 2,049 rupees 5 annas 10 pice. The thannahdar of Atroulea reports that some 500 mutinous sepoys from Tandah, with as many villagers, are threatening an advance.

I have reason to believe that one Munsub Ally, of Suray Meer, in this district, has joined the rebel Nazim, and that he has got a command over 1,000 men. His landed and moveable property has been attached accordingly.

October 22.—Collections, 1,233 rupees 1 anna 3 pice. The tehseeldar of Mahoul reports that the self-created Nazim at Shahzadpore has sent some 50 men to collect revenue in his pergunnah; that he (the Nazim) is making gun-carriages, and raising new forces, who are being drilled. Red coats and trowsers are being made for his new levy. The neighbouring zemindars are joining him.

The thannahdar of Deedargunge reports that Udress Sing and Chundress Sing, Rajcoomars, with some 800 armed men, came and released a prisoner by force. In the scuffle, a thannah burkundauze was wounded, and three men killed on the side of the enemy.

October 23.—Collections, 3,624 rupees 1 anna 3 pice. The tehseeldar of Ghosce, stationed at Dahree Ghaut, reports that Mahomed Hossein has fired his gun eleven or twelve times, but no damage has been done to this side by the balls.

October 24.—Collections, 1,607 rupees 1 pice. I marched to Nizamabad *en route* to Mahoul, with a party of Goorkhas, under Captain Miles. Sheamber Sing's house (brother-in-law of Bence Madho Sing, and an inhabitant of Nizamabad) was searched, but it appeared that he had escaped, with his family and valubales. His landed possessions were attached.

October 25.—Collections, 3,691 rupees 11 annas 5 pice. The thannahdar of Ghosce reports that a sepoy of Mahomed Hossein was bringing a boat from Gopalpore; the boat stuck on a sand-bank, and boat and men were forthwith caught by our police.

The tehseeldar of Ghosce wrote that 500 armed men, with 300 sepoys and 3 guns, are stationed at Burhul; they intend to cross over to this side, and are waiting for boats coming from Burhul. They have also posted a gun on the bank of the river, and marched to Tot.

The tehseeldar of Atroulea reports that rissud is being collected for the Nazim Mahomed Hossein, in the village of Buskharee, by some of his followers.

October 26.—Collections, 4,007 rupees 15 annas 11 pice. We encamped at Mahoul.

I was informed that Chundress Sing's men, and other rajcoomars, are stationed in their forts of Oril and Rumbapore; that they commit great depredations on the British territory, and deter persons from paying Government revenue. I went to attack the Oril fort, and, finding it evacuated, burnt the kote and destroyed the defences. The Kotes of these rebels at Rumbapore and Amraithoo shared the same fate. Six bullocks and some grain were found in them.

A. R. POLLOCK, *Officiating Magistrate.*

*Azimghur Magistracy, Camp, Koelsa, October 29, 1857.*

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Inclosure 47 in No. 2.

*The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Benares, November 4, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to submit the Narratives of Messrs. Gubbins and Fane, just received.

2. Dhurmoo Sing, of Kalkubarra, has been a very troublesome offender. I have requested the Magistrate to offer a reward of 300 rupees for his apprehension, and to investigate closely the conduct of the two jemadars who allowed him to escape from custody.

3. His Honor can himself witness the exertions to supply carts and cattle. Great

expectations are entertained from Mr. Slessor, who has great facilities for building carts and purchasing oxen at Chunar.

4. I believe his Honor may trust securely to the supply of carriage, cattle, and stores, from this district. Mr. Gubbins labours incessantly and most efficiently, having great influence over all the leading natives, and working through them.

5. I beg to recommend the sanction of Government to the compromise effected by Mr. Gubbins, of receiving one lac of rupees in Company's paper, in the place of confiscating all the property which might be found belonging to Bhyro Pershaud.

6. The discovery of 75,000 rupees in the stuffing of the old saddle which had lain so long in the possession of the duffadar of sowars, was singular; I beg to request sanction to the payment of a reward of 500 rupees to Ramdutt Brahmin, who made known the secret of the treasure to Baboo Debee Sing.

7. I regret the want of punctuality with which these Narratives are sent; I have repeatedly requested the Magistrates to bring them up, and despatch them, on the Thursday of every week, in order that I may receive them on the Friday, and compile my own divisional report, and submit it, as ordered, on Saturday; but I have not yet succeeded in causing punctuality.

I have, &c.

H. C. TUCKER.

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Inclosure 48 in No. 2.

*The Judge to the Commissioner of Benares.*

Sir,

*Benares, November 2, 1857.*

1. I HAVE the honor to inclose Mr. Fane's Narrative for the fourth week in October, received this day, and to inform you that the peace of the district has, during that period, remained undisturbed.

2. The estate of Kalkabarra, which gave us a good deal of trouble during the months of June and July last, having again shown some symptoms of disaffection, owing to the Kalka oracle having prophesied that the British would be expelled from this country by the 1st proximo, we sent a small body of police out there, to arrest Dhurmoo Sing, who is the person who incites the rest of the discontented to evil, and who had lately been guilty of several acts of violence and oppression in the village itself. Dhurmoo Sing was arrested, and was being brought into the station, but was, by the collusion of the two jemadars in charge, allowed to escape, and has since threatened that part of the country with a small party of Oude budmashes; this rabble is said, however, to have dispersed on hearing of a counter-demonstration made by Rajah Deo Narain Sing's jemadar, who resides in the neighbourhood.

3. Great efforts are being made to complete the number of carts required from the district, and to purchase bullocks on their account. All thannadars in the mofussil are purchasing oxen, besides which many emissaries have been sent out by Rajah Deo Narain Sing, the Rajah of Benares, and Sirdar Soorut Sing, and I have no doubt but that a large number will be furnished by them; beside, Mr. Slessor, at Chunar, is making carts, and purchasing bullocks for us.

4. Great exertions are also being made by us for the purchase of grain and slaughter-cattle for the use of the army. A quantity of grain is now in store at Sheo Gholam Doobey's garden-house at Chowka Ghaut, which we are making over to Mr. Horne, while purchases are being made in all quarters, and an emissary of mine is procuring wheat from Chyncpore. A wealthy and respectable merchant of Benares will, I hope, come forward in a few days and offer to keep a large store of grain, of all sorts, besides sugar, ghee, and salt, always at the disposal of Government; we indenting on him as our necessities may require us to do. Slaughter-cattle are also being collected in great numbers; but the large quantities already supplied by us to the Commissariat will prevent our furnishing as many as we otherwise should have done. I estimate the number of slaughter-cattle furnished by us to the Commissariat since the 4th June last, at more than 2,000, while the number of sheep must amount to upwards of 2,500.

5. The attachment and sale of Bhyro Pershaud's property has been effected in obedience to instructions received from the Special Commissioner of Jounpore. Some delay occurred between the execution of the traitor and our being warned of the confiscation of his property having been ordered, during which his widow, and connections, made away with the greater part of his personal estate. Owing, however, to the exertions of Dr. Cheek and Pundit Gokool Chund, and the revelations of some of my spies, several of

the places where the money and goods had been buried and hidden were discovered, and the contents brought to light. A compromise was then entered into between the traitor's connections and myself, by which they agreed to pay a lac of rupees, in 4 per cent. promissory notes, into the Treasury, and I consented to accept the same in payment of all further claims. The sum has now been lodged by Bhyro Pershaud's widow, and I request that my promise may be ratified by the Government.

6. The discovery of 75,000 rupees' worth of 4 per cent. promissory notes was effected by the instrumentality of Baboo Davee Sing, whose good services have already been reported by me on the 1st of July last. The saddle in which they were sewn up had lain for about a month in the possession of the duffadar of our zillah sowars, and on being cut open, the packet was fortunately found intact. The notes stand in the name of one Hyder Hoossein, a Mussulman, of Lucknow, and most probably a rebel. I have promised a handsome reward to Ramdutt, the Brahmin, who disclosed the secret to Baboo Davee Sing, and request the sanction of Government to a sum of 500 rupees being paid him on these notes being confiscated. It appears that Khyrattee Lall, the Lucknow spy, in whose saddle the notes were concealed, had sent his people to this Ramdutt to get him to try and purchase the saddle from the duffadar.

I have, &c.

F. B. GUBBINS, *Special Commissioner.*

Inclosure 19 in No. 2.

*The Magistrate to the Judge of Benares.*

Sir,

*Benares, October 31, 1857.*

DURING the week ending 25th October, the undermentioned property belonging to Bhyro Pershaud, a mahajun of Benares, who has been executed at Jounpore for treason, has been confiscated in this district by order of the Special Commissioner at Jounpore. The moveable property will be sold at once, with the exception of the grain, which will be used for Commissariat purposes.

I request the orders of Government regarding the promissory note of the value of 1,00,000 rupees.

*List of Property.*

	R.	A.	P.
Cash, .. .. .	49,937	0	0
Two hundrees of the value of .. .. .	2,793	13	0
	52,730	13	0
Jewels, cooking vessels .. .. .	1,000	0	0
Shawls .. .. .	1,000	0	0
Kincob .. .. .	2,000	0	0
Carriages .. .. .	300	0	0
Miscellaneous property .. .. .	49	10	0
Grain .. .. .	1,290	0	0
	5,639	10	0
Three horses in Benares .. .. .	7,000	0	0
Mouza Pooaree Rulan.			
Part of Pooaree Khoord.			
A Government promissory note for .. .. .	1,00,000	0	0

A person named Khyrattee Lall, of Lucknow, has also been convicted at Jounpore, of aiding in the treasonable correspondence carried on by Bhyro Pershaud. Two ponies and an old saddle belonging to him have been confiscated.

The former have been made over to the Commissariat, the latter was given to the duffadar of sowars, that a portion of the material might be used for some new saddles, which are being made for the district sowars. A few days after, information was received that some Government promissory notes were concealed in this saddle. On its being cut open, notes of the value of 75,100 rupees were found in it. These notes were the property of Hyder Hoossein, about whom nothing is known as yet.

I also submit a return of Commissariat stores, and of carts manufactured during the week ending the 25th October.

I have, &c.

H. P. FANE.

## Inclosure 50 in No. 2.

**RETURN of the Manufacture of Carts in the District of Benares, for the week ending October 25, 1857.**

Total number of Carts ordered to be completed.	Number already made and delivered.	Number in progress under direct supervision, or by contract	Number not commenced, remaining to complete the order.
800	249	120	431

All these carts are provided with bullocks, and are ready for service.

Benares, October 31, 1857.

H. FANE, Collector.

## Inclosure 51 in No. 2.

**RETURN of Commissariat Stores of the Benares District, for the week ending October 25, 1857.**

	Benares.				Received from Jounpore.				Grand Total.			
	Required.	In store.	To complete.	Excess.	Required.	In store.	To complete.	Excess.	Required.	In store.	To complete.	Excess.
Wheat .. ..	6,631	907	724	..	..	117	..	..	..	1,024	..	..
Salt .. ..	41	165	..	124	..	..	..	..	..	165	..	..
Sugar .. ..	57	87	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	87	..	..
Rice .. ..	91	1,197	..	1,106	..	..	..	..	..	1,197	..	..
Wood .. ..	1,550	1,550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,550	..	..
Dal .. ..	47	142	..	95	..	..	..	..	..	142	..	..
Ghee .. ..	23	40	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..
Gram .. ..	..	452	..	452	..	..	..	..	..	452	..	..
Barley .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	453	..	..	..	453	..	..
Jowar .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	32	..	..
Urhar .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..

Benares Collectorship, October 2, 1857.

H. FANE, Collector.

## Inclosure 52 in No. 2.

*The Officiating Magistrate of Azimghur to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Azimghur, November 5, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of Government, that the rebel force, which has for some days past been threatening the district, has at last come across the borders, and turned our police and revenue establishments out of the length and breadth of the pergunnahs of Koelsa and Atroulia.

2. The invasion was made from two points, viz., from Buskaree and Jehangurgunge. The former place is north of Atroulia, about eight miles from our border; and the latter

lies to the west, at a distance of about ten miles from the tehseeldaree of Atroulia. They entered the village of Atroulia at noon yesterday, and commenced a search for the police. Four burkundauzes fell into their hands, of whom two were immediately blown away from guns, and the others cut up with talwars.

3. The tehseeldar and others escaped to Koelsa, with the loss of their property merely; but having heard rumours of the probable advance of the insurgents on that place, they came on to Captaingunge chowkee, and are all assembled there now, watching the movements of the rebel force.

4. It has just been reported to me, that of the two burkundauzes stationed at Pasupore chowkee, one has been killed.

5. Many of the police have been severely beaten.

6. The rebel force is variously estimated, and by some greatly exaggerated; but from all I can gather, the number of armed men against us is not under 4,000, of whom there are some 200 or 300 sepoys, and about 100 sowars. They have also 4 guns.

7. It is reported that they are the followers of Benec Madho Sing, the former proprietor of Atroulia, who has entrusted the expedition to one Mahomed Hossein. The former considers himself the Nazim of this district, and the latter is styled his Chuckladar.

8. They are said to have sent for workmen, with the intention of either digging up concealed treasure, or of preparing their entrenchments. I trust the latter may be their intention, as there will then be a chance of catching and punishing them for their insolence.

9. The opinion of Captain Boileau is, that they should be allowed to remain and congregate in those parts; and when Colonel Longden arrives he will be able to judge for himself what is most advisable to be done.

10. I am anxiously looking for some intelligence of Colonel Longden's movements. Although it is four days since I wrote, reporting the proximity of this rebel force, yet I have received no intimation as to when or at what point he will enter the district. I need not mention what incalculable harm any delay on our part in chastising these miscreants will produce in other parts of the district.

11. I am very sorry, now, that my advice was not followed, viz., that we should have halted at Koelsa whilst there, and await the arrival of the Europeans. This would have prevented any misfortune, such as what has now happened.

12. We heard last week, whilst encamped at Koelsa, of the arrival of the rebels at Buskharee, and I then foretold what has now happened, and recommended the military authorities to have the force of Goorkhas encamped at a convenient distance both from the station and from the Oude frontier, but my opinion was overruled.

I have, &c.

A. R. POLLOCK.

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Inclosure 53 in No. 2.

*The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Benares, November 3, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to submit a report from Mr. C. A. Elliott, acting Assistant at Gopeegunge, detailing a tour which he made with 60 Loodianah Sikhs, under Lieutenant Mathias, and 150 police levies, under Mr. Catania, to beat up the quarters of Jhoorye Sing, murderer of Mr. Moore, and to punish the notorious villages of Bhunda and Sherpore, in Mirzapore, and some others in the Allahabad district.

2. Owing to the criminal apathy, if not treachery, of the thannahdar of Baraud, in Allahabad, Jhoorye Sing received timely notice and escaped, but the villages were attacked and destroyed. Bhunda is a very strong one, and has been a thorn in our side ever since the commencement of the disturbances.

3. The bedding and vessels of the Sikhs were carried off by some of the enemy in the rear, but a portion was recovered. Two men were hanged.

4. The troops and police marched between thirty and forty miles in the course of the day, with very little to eat, and appear to have behaved excellently.

5. Although he failed in one object of his expedition, the expedition itself, and its general result, is very creditable to Mr. (unpassed civilian) C. A. Elliott, who will make a capital Magistrate.

I have, &c.

H. C. TUCKER.



## Inclosure 54 in No. 2.

*The Assistant Magistrate of Mirzapore to the Commissioner of Benares.*

Sir,

*Gopeegunge, November 1, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to forward you an account of the proceedings of an expedition that left Gopeegunge on the 30th of October, under Lieutenant Mathias, consisting of 60 Sikhs of the Loodianah Regiment, and 150 of the police levy, under Mr. Catania. I had also 20 of the Mirzapore police sowars with me.

2. My intention in this expedition was firstly, by a night march, to surprise and seize Jhoorye Sing and his party, before he could receive news of our coming; and secondly, to punish the budmash villages of Sherpore and Bhunda, in this district, and Bullia Pilkinee and Junghye, in the Allahabad district, all of which villages have supplied both provisions and men to the murderers of Mr. Moore. I was aware that these rebels had spies in this village and neighbourhood, and that the greater part of the pergunnah belonged to their caste of Monas Rajpoots, and, therefore, it was impossible to hope for success in a direct march from this place; I therefore hoped, by taking a different line of country in my march, and by proceeding along the Trunk Road as far as Barout, to deceive people here as to our intentions, and to march through the Allahabad district on the budmash villages. The village of Junghye, in which Jhoorye Sing was, is a bazar of some size, and I was in no doubt of obtaining guides from Barout, which is about fifteen miles distant from it, and eleven miles from Gopeegunge. The notoriously bad character of these villages was such, that I had no hesitation in ordering them to be destroyed, looted, and burnt. Bhunda, in particular, has been threatened for two years.

3. In accordance with these plans, Lieutenant Mathias, commanding this station, who completely agreed with my arrangements, and co-operated with me most cordially, marched to Barout at 2 p.m. on the 30th. When we arrived there, the thannahdar of that place assured me no one knew the way; I am perfectly certain he lied in this, and I have the strongest suspicion of him as a thorough traitor. He put every possible impediment in my way; delayed two hours in procuring grain, which might have been brought in twenty minutes, and neglected all the orders I gave him. In consequence of this, we had to do as best we could. The thannahdar of Gopeegunge found a man who knew part of the way, and at midnight we set out for Junghye. The distance, fifteen miles, might easily have been got over in five hours, in which case surprise would have been complete; unfortunately, however, when the moon set, about 1 A.M., we lost our way, the villagers would give us no information but what was false, and we were obliged to sit down and wait till day. The failure of this surprise I attribute entirely to the treachery of the Barout thannahdar, who also, as I have reason to believe, sent information of our coming to the enemy. A villager told Lieutenant Garton (who accompanied as a volunteer with Captain Priestley, Executive Engineer) that a messenger of the thannahdar's had passed through the village just before, and Jhoorye Sing, who slept at Junghye, was at Sherpore by 7 A.M., when we reached it. My intention had been to march first on Junghye, and then turning southward, drive the villagers before us; but as we passed Sherpore we found the enemy assembled there, and Lieutenant Mathias thought it better to attack them at once. Sherpore is the village of a very large landholder, Puddhun Sing, who had made a kind of entrenchment outside it, from which they kept up a sharp fire till we came within distance, when they decamped, a small body of about fifty going southwards, but the majority retreating north towards Bhunda. They made a stand about a mile off, and Captain Priestley, Lieutenant Garton, and I, attempted to charge them with the sowars; but when we had ridden half-a-mile, we saw the sowars were lagging, and unwilling to act, so we desisted. When the men came up, the enemy again decamped, after firing a good deal, and stood again about a mile off, near a large tank, into which they retreated as we advanced, and fired on us till we got within 200 yards, hitting a sowar's horse in the hock. Had they had the slightest courage, they might have held this position for some time, and caused us great loss. However they decamped again in the north-east direction, probably to Meergunge in the Allahabad district, and after following them about a mile further we desisted from this hopeless pursuit. Such an enemy as this can only be touched by surprise, or by Cavalry, or by unceasing pursuit. We saw no more of them.

4. We then proceeded to Junghye, where we rested for a short time, and then burnt the village and turned south. We marched through Pilkinee and Bullia, destroying and burning Bhunda; where the men halted half an hour to loot the place more thoroughly. I found here two Monas Rajpoots, one of them the father of one of Mr. Moore's murderers, Zabat Sing, and I ordered them both to be hanged. I had caught two more in the field near Bullia, and given them in charge to a sowar, who let them go. He should

be made to answer for this. At Bullia a quantity of English things were found: the accounts of a sugar factory, foolscap paper, a scent-bottle, &c. After completely burning the village of Bhunda, we went on to Sherpore, which was similarly treated. Immense quantities of grain were found here, and I regretted that I had not brought men with me to carry it off. The sepoys and police were all abundantly loaded with their own loot. On arriving here, we found that the party of fifty, whom I mentioned as flying southward from Sherpore, had fallen upon our rear, and carried off about a dozen men bringing mettais, russud, and the Sikhs' cooking-vessels and bedding. I took out a few men, and recovered all the oxen but one, and some of the bedding and vessels of the Sikhs. I promised compensation to them for what was lost, and have no doubt Government will sanction this. We reached Sherpore about 6 P.M., after a most fatiguing day's work. We stayed there about two hours, and then returned to Barout, which the troops reached from 8 to 10 P.M., very straggling, and utterly tired. They must have marched between thirty-five and forty miles that day, and had scarcely eaten anything.

5. The police levy behaved very well under fire, such as it was: advancing briskly, and firing low, though without effect. A little more discipline would make a very effective force of them. The Sikhs were most eager to get up with the enemy, and took the severe labour very well. I have ordered a large quantity of mettais for them, to refresh them after their march. They reached Gopeegunge this morning.

6. It will be seen that, though I failed in my chief object of seizing Jhoorye Sing, through the difficulties put in my way, I have thoroughly punished these villages, who have never been touched before, and accomplished one of the chief wishes of the Magistrate of the district in so doing. I do not think you will consider I used too much severity in this case. I have a horror of unnecessary cruelty, or confounding the innocent with the guilty; but these villages are notoriously bad. They fired on us directly we came in sight. They have supported the murderers of Mr. Moore, and made their cause their own, and, as an example, a severe punishment was necessary. From the peculiarly rich character of the soil, and the very thorough cultivation, I have every reason to hope that the effect of this will be, that the inhabitants will return to their villages, and see the folly of siding against Government, and the unprofitableness of rebellion.

7. I ought to mention that the thannahdar of Gopeegunge, in this, as in every other active operation, gave me most useful assistance. He is not a man of very acute understanding or fertile resources, but is most active, energetic, and trustworthy, and will do any amount of work that is required of him. I have written to Mr. Mayne to report the conduct of the Barout thannahdar, and to request his dismissal and punishment.

I have, &c.

C. A. ELLIOTT.

Inclosure 55 in No. 2.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Commissioner of Benares.*

Sir,

*Benares, November 10, 1857.*

WITH reference to your letter dated 3rd November, forwarding a report of an expedition directed against Jhoorye Sing, under Mr. C. A. Elliott, I am to remark, that in this particular case the chance of catching the murderer of Mr. Moore seems to have been sufficient to justify the proceeding; and the punishment of the rebels whose villages were destroyed can do no harm.

2. But the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that for such a purpose as this last, that is, the chastisement of rebels, unconnected attacks of this sort upon distant places are of no solid advantage. The main object of the Magistrate and his Assistants on the Grand Trunk Road should be to protect that line of communication, by keeping its neighbourhood as clear of enemies as, with the small force available, can be done. The settlement of the tract of country south-east of the Oude frontier is a work to be undertaken only as a whole, when a sufficient force for the purpose becomes available.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY.

## Inclosure 56 in No. 2.

*The Commissioner of Saugor to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Camp, Kuttungee, September 28, 1857.*

FOR the information of Government I have the honor to report, that just as the Kamptee moveable column was breaking ground at daybreak yesterday, two troopers from the advanced guard, which had preceded the column a short distance, galloped in and reported that the guard had been attacked by the 52nd and a large body of rebels, adding (erroneously) that the officer commanding the guard, Lieutenant Watson, 33rd Madras Native Infantry, and Major Jenkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General, had been killed, and that the 52nd mutineers were steadily advancing on us through the thick jungle.

2. The road from our camp at Singrapore to Kuttungee lay through thick jungle on either side of the road, with high hills beyond; in fact, it is a pass of some nine miles through the Bandair range of hills, and the mutineers could not have chosen a better place to attack us in.

3. No time was lost on Colonel Millar's part in attacking the enemy. We came on a large body (in fact the regiment), with colors and bugles, &c., marching in column of sections along the road in our front. Our guns at once opened on them, and swept right through the column. This dispersed them, but they did not retreat, only going to the right and left of us, and opening a very smart fire on us, which was well returned.

4. In this way we went on fighting for some five miles, the enemy frequently appearing boldly on our front, and opening fire on us from the right and left, but now began to retreat; and I don't think a man passed us to our line of treasure, park, stores, baggage, &c.; and at any rate none of it was attacked, and all is safe in camp.

5. When we got to the open ground, about a mile from Kuttungee, the enemy were seen on the plain, but soon ran to the steep hill to the right, where we followed them, and killed and wounded a great many; and I am most thankful to say, that just before we reached Kuttungee, the two officers named in the first paragraph of this letter galloped up, Lieutenant Watson wounded in the face, not seriously, and Major Jenkins untouched, but his horse wounded in several places.

6. These officers had the most wonderful escape, particularly Lieutenant Watson, who twice fell with his horse in the midst of the mutineers, and both were fired on by whole sections.

7. We commenced fighting about 6 A.M., and did not leave off till 2 P.M. The rebels and mutineers were completely beaten and dispersed, many were killed and wounded, some were made prisoners and hanged (amongst them Buldeo Sookul, Pay Havildar 6th Company, said to be one of the leaders). The prisoners were nearly all wounded, and acknowledge to having lost some 120.

8. The remainder threw away the little baggage they had, and are wandering in the hills and jungles, and are, whilst I write, being chased by our Madras sepoys.

9. I am happy to say we lost no fighting men—a trumpeter, and two or three camp followers were killed, and some eight or ten soldiers wounded.

10. This, I believe, is the first time Madras and Bengal sepoys have been opposed to each other; and, I rejoice to say, all with this column did their duty well. I promoted a havildar of the Rifle Company of the 6th Infantry Regiment, Nagpore Irregular force, to jemadar, for conspicuous bravery and loyalty.

11. There is an alloy, I regret deeply to say, to the pleasure we had yesterday, and that is, in the foul murder of Lieutenant McGregor, of the 52nd Native Infantry (whom I reported in a former letter was a prisoner with the mutineers). On our arrival at Kuttungee, we found his body lying stiff by the road-side. He had been shot yesterday about 3 A.M., and we sent his remains into Jubbulpore for burial last night.

12. The baggage of the camp is now being crossed over the Htun (river), and we shall march on towards Jubbulpore.

I have, &c.

W. C. ERSKINE.

## Inclosure 57 in No. 2.

*The Commissioner of Saugor to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Camp, near Kuttungee, September 29, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to inclose copies of the letters reporting the conduct of the Customs chuprassies and their officers, in the unfortunate attack by the Saugor troops at Nurreoulee, on the 18th instant.

2. The account of the action given by Mr. Bell, Officiating Collector of Customs, tallies with what I have heard from other sources.

3. It appears that four of the Customs officers were killed, and six wounded; and I beg leave strongly to recommend some reward to the wounded men, and that provision be made for the families of those killed, as all were employed as soldiers.

4. The Governor-General in Council lately, at my request, raised the pay of all the Customs chuprassies, and their native officers, so employed, by one rupee extra per man.

I have, &c.

W. C. ERSKINE.

## Inclosure 58 in No. 2.

*The Deputy Commissioner to the Commissioner of Saugor.*

Sir,

*Saugor, September 24, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to forward copy of a report, dated the 23rd instant, from Mr. Bell, Collector of Customs, regarding the attack on Nurreoulee on the 18th instant.

2. It affords me much pleasure in bringing to your favorable notice the excellent conduct displayed by Mr. Bell, his assistants, and the men under his command. I had the pleasure of hearing several officers, who were present with the detachment, bear testimony to the gallant behaviour of Mr. Bell, and the whole of his department, in the action.

3. With reference to the concluding paragraph of Mr. Bell's report, I beg to suggest that rewards be bestowed on the wounded men, according to the nature of the injuries sustained, and small pensions on the families of those that have been killed

I have, &c.

W. C. WESTERN.

## Inclosure 59 in No. 2

*The Officiating Collector to the Deputy Commissioner of Saugor.*

Sir,

*Saugor, September 23, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report briefly, for your information, that the under-mentioned officers of the Customs Department, viz, Messrs. Bartee and Lawson, patrols, and Mr. Nayler and Syed Mudad Eman, assistant patrols, along with 180 men, accompanied me to Nurreoulee, at which place we arrived at 7.35 A.M.; half-an-hour later the guns came up, and opened fire on the enemy, who were posted in a very strong position, between two hills. After six or seven shot and shell had been fired, we were ordered by the officer commanding to ascend the hill to the right, and drive the enemy from behind the wall, where they mustered in great numbers. As we proceeded, the fire from the rebels was very heavy indeed, and whilst Colonel Dalzell was leading on his men, he received a mortal wound at the foot of the hill, about 200 yards from the nearest point where the enemy were posted. We, however, pushed on to within thirty-five yards of the wall, along the face of the hill, keeping up an incessant fire; but at length we were obliged to retire, as the fire of the enemy from behind the breastworks did great execution amongst our men; moreover, they had expended their ammunition—on an average fifteen rounds per man.

2. It is my humble opinion that had the artillery kept up a smart fire on the rebels for about an hour or so before the advance was made, the place might have been carried, with a very small loss to us.

3. Immediately on our falling back on the guns I went to the officer commanding, and told him that my men had expended their ammunition, and requested to be furnished with a few rounds per man, but that officer informed me that he had none to spare; and although the buniahs were ordered to supply the men with parched gram, none was served

out; consequently I was under the necessity of sending my men back to Saugor, under Messrs. Bartee and Lawson, as they were quite useless without ammunition; further, they had fasted for upwards of twenty-four hours.

4. All the officers and men of the Customs Department, I am happy to say, behaved remarkably well, considering that it was the first time they had been under a heavy fire.

5. Our loss in killed amounts to four, viz., Sheo Sing, jemadar, Ramudhin, Sultan Khan, and Ram Lall, chuprassies; the wounded to six, viz., Hoolash Kotegusht, Mahomed Khan, Sheojare, Deen Mahomed, Jufer Khan, Muckdoom Buksh, chuprassies.

6. Mr. Assistant Patrol Hamilton having hurt his right hand very severely at Rellee could not accompany me to Nurreeoulee on this occasion. In conclusion, I would strongly recommend that the families of those killed should receive a small pension from Government.

I have, &c.

W. BELL.

Inclosure 60 in No. 2.

*The Commissioner of Saugor to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Camp, Belkharoo, September 30, 1857.*

WITH the exception of a few instances, the police in my division have behaved infamously, in abandoning their posts, on hearing of rebels coming near, and many joined the enemy; they are nearly all the scum of the North-Western Provinces, and none of the residents of the plains of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories are to be more depended on.

2. Under these circumstances I have consulted some of my officers who have charge of hill districts, as to the propriety of raising police from the Gonds and other hill tribes; and from the Deputy Commissioners of Mundla and Baitool I learn that they, who know these tribes well, are of opinion that they could, in a short time, raise an efficient body of men, who would be glad to take service, and be armed and drilled with muskets; and both these officers being willing to undertake the task, I have, as an experiment, subject to the approval of Government, authorised Captain Maclean, Deputy Commissioner of Baitool, to raise a body of 400 hill men whom he thinks will serve anywhere in these territories; and Captain Widdington, Deputy Commissioner of Mundla, to raise 200 to serve in his own large district, which, I regret to say, is in a very disturbed state, and I have no regular troops to send there.

3. These men, when they have been drilled a little, should take the place of the ordinary police, but their pay should be 5 rupees for privates, and officers to be paid in proportion.

4. I trust his Honor will approve of and sanction this measure. It is but an experiment, but I think it will succeed, and I know of no other plan for raising police.

5. The Kamptee moveable column will arrive at Jubbulpore to-morrow morning.

6. The mutineers of the late 52nd Regiment who escaped being killed on the 27th instant are completely dispersed and broken up into small parties in the hills between the River Herun and Dumoh, without food, much ammunition, tents, or property, and I hope very few will ever reach their homes.

I have, &c.

W. C. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 61 in No. 2.

*The Commissioner of Saugor to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Camp, Jubbulpore, October 1, 1857.*

THE Kamptee moveable column having returned to Jubbulpore this morning, I have the honor to inclose a copy of my letter, dated to-day, to the address of Colonel Millar, commanding.

2. The neighbouring districts, and part of Jubbulpore, are, I regret to say, very much disturbed, and yesterday two thannahs (one on the Deccan road) were burned, and four dāk-horses stolen; but arrangements have been made for keeping open the dāk, and posts from Nagpore and Mirzapore both passed through to-day.

3. In consequence of the Deputy Commissioners of Nursingpore and Hoshungabad having both reported that they expect disturbances, unless troops be sent into the valley

of the Nerbudda, I have deemed it proper to send back to Nursingpore the two companies of the 28th Madras Native Infantry which I had, in August last, removed and attached to the moveable column. This will leave Colonel Millar with less than 400 Madras Infantry, and with two disarmed companies of the 52nd Bengal Native Infantry, and much treasure and magazine stores to watch; consequently, he will be unable to move out any part of his small force, unless it be to a very short distance, until largely reinforced, and, at present, I see no chance of more troops reaching Jubbulpore, except the 4th Madras Light Cavalry.

4. I trust, when troops are available, that this column may be greatly strengthened, for, when it advances, we shall not only have to recover some four or five of my districts from the rebels, but, as we recover them, to leave efficient garrisons at Jubbulpore, Dumoh, Saugor, Chundeyrec, Jhansi, and Jalohn.

5. I suppose the Government will early pass orders for the disposal of the 120 disarmed men of the 52nd Regiment now here, and of the 300 furlough men, who should join by the end of this month; and I would recommend that they all be removed from this, otherwise we shall have some 420 Bengal sepoys (not to be trusted) to look after.

6. Lieutenant Crossman, Assistant Executive Officer of Public Works, who, during the march, was officiating as my personal assistant, by sanction of the Governor-General of India, has, at the Chief Engineer's request, been this day replaced at the disposal of the Chief Engineer, for employment in his department.

I have, &c.

W. C. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 62 in No. 2.

*The Commissioner of Saugor to Colonel Millar, Commanding Nagpore Moveable Column.*

Sir,

*Camp, Jubbulpore, October 1, 1857.*

THE moveable column having arrived at Jubbulpore this morning, and there being no Bengal troops at the station, I have the honor to request you will garrison the station with your troops, making also such arrangements as you may think proper for the protection of the military and civil lines, until reinforced, or until the orders of Government can be received.

2. All extra establishments entertained, beyond the usual complement allowed for troops in the field, should be discharged; but, of course, all ordinary marching establishments and carriage should be kept up.

3. The agency-house, which has been fortified for the safety of the Christian residents, should, I think, be kept up as a place of safety for the Christians, and for arms, stores, and treasure, should you think fit, in case of an attack, or in the event of a portion of your force being obliged to take the field, and a proper garrison should be appointed to it.

I have, &c.

W. C. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 63 in No. 2.

*Narrative of Events in the Saugor Division, for the week ending October 3, 1857.*

September 17.—The Nursingpore Deputy Commissioner's report, dated the 14th instant, reports all quiet in that district up to date.

September 17.—The Deputy Commissioner of Mundlah, under the 14th instant, reports that nothing of importance has occurred in his district since the dispatch of his last communication, but that he has sent back the remnants of the Sohagpore and Shaipoora tehseeldar establishments to the latter post, as there does not seem to have been sufficient cause for their leaving those posts. Promises a further report on the conduct of the different officers concerned, hereafter. Learns that, up to the 4th instant, all was quiet at Ramghur, and Deputy Commissioner had addressed the Ranees not to be alarmed at Bulbaddar Sing's movements, who will soon be disposed of.

September 19.—The Deputy Commissioner of Hoshungabad reports all quiet in his district during the week ending the 15th instant.

September 23.—The Deputy Commissioner of Saugor, on the 14th instant, reports that, on the 9th idem, he heard, from Rao Keshe Rao, of Rehlee (a Government political

pensioner), and the Moonisif of that place, that Chuttoo Dawa, the Shahghur Rajah's Killeddar, of Rehlee, on learning that a British force was approaching, left the fort, but was apprehended, with other rebels, by Rao Kesho Rao's exertions, but that the Rao was unable to hold the prisoners if attacked by the Gurrahkote rebels. Deputy Commissioner was unable to send out any large body of troops to Rehlee, but sent 200 Customs' chuprassies, accompanied by their European officers.

States that the tehseeldar of Buxwa, in Punnah, has lately sent in a horse, pistol, &c., belonging to a sowar of the Saugor police who was wounded at Punchunnugger by the Shahghur rebels. The things were recovered by the Punnah police from the Shahghur rebels. Incloses a detailed Return of crimes committed in the district during the week.

September 23.—With reference to his report of the 14th, writes, on the 15th instant, that the Collector of Customs and his assistants and men returned from Rehlee at 8 P.M. yesterday, after bringing the duty entrusted to them to a successful termination.

September 23.—The Deputy Commissioner of Nursingpore, under date the 21st September, reports all quiet in his district, but states it is expected, however, that the rebels will shortly again enter and take possession of the Chawurpatha pergunnah in Nursingpore, and that, owing to the news of the mutiny of the 52nd Bengal Native Infantry having reached him by express from the Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, the treasure and ammunition have been removed into garrison.

September 23.—On the 21st instant the Deputy Commissioner of Mundlah reports that nothing of importance has been heard of in his district since the date of his last report, but that rumors have reached him of the Ramghur Rajah having collected a few armed men; but he attaches no importance to this, as he anticipates an easy task in quieting the petty rebels in Sohagpore, &c. Expects shortly to hear of their having exhausted their exchequer and dispersed.

September 26.—The Deputy Commissioner of Hoshungabad reports on the state of affairs in his district for the week ending the 20th September, that everything continues very quiet, and heinous crime has decreased. States that some prisoners sentenced from these territories to punishment in the Agra jail, have lately returned to their homes, and states that they were released on the expiry of their sentences, but, as he does not believe them, he is making inquiries about them.

September 26.—The Deputy Commissioner of Seonee reports all quiet in his district with the week ending the 21st September.

September 28.—The Deputy Commissioner of Saugor (Major Western) reports, on the 21st September, that some of the prisoners, brought in from Rehlee by the Customs' establishment having been found guilty of rebellion, were executed, at which the populace evinced the greatest pleasure.

On the 15th instant the Rajah of Shahghur sent in the Lullutpore fugitives to Saugor, after having kept them prisoners for more than two months.

On the 18th idem the Brigadier sent out a detachment to attack the Banpore rebels at Nurriabad, eleven miles from Saugor, but regrets to report that the force did not succeed in capturing the place or dispersing the rebels, as it was not strong enough; consequently, it returned on the afternoon of the 19th instant. That Colonel Dalzell, of the 42nd Native Infantry, was killed, and Lieutenant Prior, Executive Engineer, shot through the left thigh, and Lieutenant Campbell slightly wounded, in the engagement. About thirty-five sepoy and Customs' chuprassies were also killed and wounded in the action. Observes that the disaster will have a bad effect on the rebels, but trusts reinforcements will soon be sent to Saugor, to enable a second attack being made to dislodge the enemy from Nurroulee. On the night of the 17th the rebels from Nurroulee advanced to the Rahutghur Gate of the city of Saugor, and fired a few rounds at the sentries, but, finding the guards on the alert, they returned. That during the past week the daks have come in pretty regularly, via Nursingpore, and the Deputy Commissioner has been able to re-establish thannahs at Rehlee, Deoree, and Gourjhamur, and has lately sent two thannahdars, with a strong party, to re-establish the police-post at Shahpore, but fears they will not be able to hold the place long, owing to the large bodies of rebels at Gurrahkote and Sohagpore. Annexes a list of dacoities, &c., reported during the week.

September 28.—The Deputy Commissioner of Baitool, under date September 21, reports that nothing of consequence has occurred in his district during the past week, which has remained perfectly quiet.

September 30.—The Deputy Commissioner of Mundlah reports, under date September 28, that, on the 25th idem, the tehseelee and thannah of Shaipoora were attacked by a number of armed men, and all the Government employees put to flight; one chuprassie was killed, as also two private servants and a traveller; and it is supposed the Government treasury and thannah buildings were burned. Bijee Sing, thakoor of Shaipoora, was



concerned in the attack, and it is said the Rajah of Ramghur furnished men to assist him, from which place the surburakar has also fled. That two-thirds of the district is in rebellion, and Deputy Commissioner learns that Gurroor Sing, the Ramghur Rajah, and Bijee Sing, have an idea of paying Mundlah a visit; he has consequently ordered all the Sobaspore, Shaipoora, and Ramghur fugitive police to go to that place, and sent for all the Government treasure (5,000 rupees) to Jubbulpore.

October 2.—The Deputy Commissioner of Seonce reports, on September 30, all quiet in his district during the past week.

A copy of the report of the Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, received on this date, dated October 1, 1857, about the mutiny, &c., of the 52nd Bengal Native Infantry, is annexed, for the information of Government, as it will not bear condensation.

W. C. ERSKINE, *Commissioner*.

Inclosure 64 in No. 2.

*The Commissioner of Saugor to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Camp, Jubbulpore, October 3, 1857.*

WITH reference to Government circular dated the 7th ultimo, I have the honor to inclose an abstract narrative of events which have transpired in my division, and the reports of which have reached me up to this date. In future I hope to be able to submit the narrative with punctuality; being on the march, and frequently obliged to travel all day, I was unable to submit it before. I have requested the district officers to be more particular in giving the dates of occurrences in their reports in future.

I beg you will inform me if the narrative I now send is in compliance with the instructions of Government (above quoted) on the subject.

I have, &c.

W. C. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 65 in No. 2.

*The Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore to the Commissioner of Saugor.*

Sir,

*Jubbulpore, October 1, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter dated September 19, I have the honor to report, the mutineers of the 52nd, in number 370, on leaving Jubbulpore, went to Patun, where they were joined by the detachment at the latter place, and, on the following day, by the one at Kuttungee, increasing their number in all to about 470. Lieutenant Macgregor, commanding the Patun detachment, was made a close prisoner; he was not allowed to write, or to receive letters sent to him from this.

2. Immediately on their arrival the mutineers sent messengers to the principal thakoors round, calling upon them to join, and their request was, in one case that I know of, backed by the tehseeldars and thannahdar, who wrote to Hindooput, thakoor of Kutra Bekaro, telling him that they had joined the mutineers, to fight for their religion; that the British Government could not last much longer, and more to the same purpose: three such letters were given up by Hindooput, who, at all events, professes to be a friend, although I am by no means certain that he did not at the same time send men to aid the mutineers. Chiet Sing, of Byron Ghaut, Bugmunt Sing, of Piperiah, and others, were called upon by the mutineers, and are suspected of having sent men to serve with them.

3. On the 22nd the mutineers, after robbing the treasury of about 700 rupees, and destroying all the tehseelee papers, crossed the Herun to Koney, taking with them Lieutenant Macgregor and the tehseeldar and thannahdar, but whether the two latter accompanied them willingly or not I cannot say; at Koney they were joined by Meherabhan Sing, with, I believe, some 400 followers.

4. On the evening of the 26th the mutineers, accompanied by some Bundelas, started for Kuttungee, and the following morning were met and repulsed by your column, between the above place and Singrampore.

5. The detachment of the 52nd, at Sleemanabad, on hearing that the regiment had gone, told their officers that if only a part of the regiment had mutinied they would stand by them, but if the whole, that they would be obliged to go too. Lieutenants Barton and Cockburn were allowed to depart, and, I am happy to say, reached Jubbulpore in safety.



The mutineers took the Mirzapore road, and have, I believe, turned off towards Banda, to join the 50th and Dinapore mutineers.

6. In a former letter I mentioned that Devi Sing, of Buzrae, Juggut Sing, of Berghet, and others, malgoozars, had been collecting armed men on the left bank of the Nerbudda, for the purpose of aiding Shunkur Shah and the 52nd, in their intended attack on Jubbulpore; the party of police I sent in search could not find any trace of them; but three dacoities have been committed within the last few days in that direction, by large bodies of men; and on the night of the 29th the Civil Engineer's house at Berghi was burnt down, and the town and thannah of Berghi plundered and burnt: they also burnt down one dāk chowkee, and carried off four horses. The party is said to number some 400 matchlockmen, with about double that number armed with swords and lances; they are at present in the hilly jungly country to the right of the road between Gwary Ghaut and Berghi, some fourteen miles from here, but in an almost inaccessible position, where it would be most difficult to employ troops to much purpose against them. The numbers above stated are probably an exaggeration.

7. It has been to-day reported that the Koondum thannah has been burnt down, and the Government servants driven out of the station, probably by the same party that attacked Shalpoora, but as yet I have received no authentic accounts.

I have, &c.

E. CLERK.

#### Inclosure 66 in No. 2

*The Commissioner of Saugor to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Jubbulpore, October 12, 1857.*

WITH reference to paragraph 5 of your circular, directing me to send in a narrative of events of districts arranged geographically, I have the honor to state that the peculiar shape of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories renders this an almost impossible task. I have, therefore, arranged them alphabetically, which plan will, I trust, meet with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces.

I have, &c.

W. C. ERSKINE.

#### Inclosure 67 in No. 2.

*Narrative of Events in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, received during the week ending October 12, 1857.*

1. *Baitool*, September 28.—Deputy Commissioner, second class: Reports all quiet, and nothing worthy of note since last report.

October 5.—Reports discovery of some arms belonging to Sheodeen Malgoozar, hidden in a village near Baitool; no other matter worthy of note. This man is in confinement on suspicion of conspiracy.

2. *Chundeyree*.—In possession of the usurper, the Banpore Rajah; consequently no report of any kind.

3. *Dumoh*, October 3.—Deputy Commissioner, second class: Copy forwarded agreeably to paragraph 3, circular of 7th September, as incapable of condensation.

4. *Hoshingabad*, September 27.—Deputy Commissioner, first class: Reports Melwattees and Girasias threatening to plunder villages in Nemaour pergunnah, but up to date country kept quiet by police. Extra police sent to Nemaour pergunnah. Rain almost ceased, and crops promising. Deputy Commissioner about to proceed into district with troops.

5. *Jaloun*.—No Commissioner's report. District under Goorsera Chief, who reports that he is managing everything for the British Government.

6. *Jhansi*.—No Commissioner's report. Rance nominally in possession, but entire district in anarchy. The Regent Rance of Tereo and Rajah of Dhuttiah have attacked district on both sides, and annexed portions of it.

7. *Jubbulpore*, October 12.—Deputy Commissioner, first class: Reports that throughout the district, except in immediate vicinity of station, villages daily plundered. On the 1st instant, Koondum thannah attacked by Moorut Sing.

thakoor of Narainpore; police driven out; Government property and bunniah's shops burned, but village spared. Tehseelee and thannah re-established at Patun on departure of 52nd mutineers; also at Bara Ghaut, contiguous thereto; the sharer of which estate having joined the mutineers, the estate was confiscated. The small party of burkundauzes sent for this purpose set upon by Bara Ghaut people; three killed and others wounded; and as Patun police only able to protect themselves, and no assistance as yet available, no attempt at an arrest has been made.

In Schora and Sleemanbad, thakoors plundering in all directions; and in Berghi pergunnah, south of Nerbudda, some 500 or 600 collected under Devi Sing, Juggut Sing, and Bahadooree Sing; these three were in league with Sunker Shah in his meditated attack on Jubbulpore on 5th instant. Two companies 33rd Madras Native Infantry, and rifle company of Kamptee moveable column, sent out, under Major Jenkins, to coerce these men, but unable to act on account of the dense jungle and inaccessible nature of the country, and therefore returned. Two hundred police, armed with matchlocks, and twenty sowars, sent, and a reward of 200 rupees offered for each of the three toomundars before named.

At Kuttungee, thannah re-established. Country between it and Dumoh is in possession of the Manghur Rajah; doubts entertained as to their ability to hold the post.

October 7.—Head-quarters and two remaining squadrons 4th Madras Cavalry arrived at the station. Parties of troops sent out on the Deccan road, towards Mirzapore and Nagpore, to keep open the postal communication.

8. *Mundlah*, October 5.—Deputy Commissioner, second class: Reports the whole of Sohagpore, Sherpoora, and Ramgath in open rebellion, but no symptom of disaffection apparent in Mundlah pergunnah. A chuprassie, just arrived, reports Sherpoora thakoor, Bijee Sing, gone to Ramghur with a view of joining in an attack on Mundlah. A letter from Narainpore thakoor to Bijee Sing read, which shows both leagued together against Government.

On 26th ultimo, the few Government officials remaining at Ramghur obliged to quit, and 650 belonging to the Rajah plundered by his people, headed by Seeta Ram, brother to the Rancee, and his son Heera Lall.

The officials escaping to Jubbulpore, report that Bijee Sing, when half-way to Mundlah, hearing that a force was on its way to Koondum, returned precipitately to Shaipoora. The Mundlah mahajuns having entertained seventy-two police at their own expense, leads Deputy Commissioner to suppose they anticipate an attack from Bijee Sing and Ramghur Rajah.

Deputy Commissioner offers to proceed to Mundlah, if he could procure a guard of fifty Infantry and twenty Cavalry, but these are not available; he does not fear the people of the Mundlah pergunnah, but the outsiders.

9. *Nagode*.—Copy of original report furnished, agreeably with paragraph 3, circular 6.

10. *Nursingpore*, September 29.—Deputy Commissioner, first class: Reports all quiet, but troops required to allay fears of the population.

October 5.—Reports all quiet. Reported dacoity at Mundlasir found to possess no features of a dacoity, and is of no importance.

11. *Saugor*, September 29.—Deputy Commissioner, first class: Reports that the Wurdee Major, 3rd Irregular Cavalry, apprehended, and brought before Brigadier Sage, a spy bearing letters from Banpore Rajah and Nawab Futtypore, inciting the Cavalry to mutiny. Copies of these letters not sent, as they were not sent to Deputy Commissioner by Brigadier Sage. Spy tried by court-martial and sentenced to be hanged on 25th September.

On 24th ultimo, six sepoy of 42nd Light Infantry dismissed the service, by Brigadier Sage, as known bad characters, and escorted out of Saugor by Salt Customs' chuprassies.

On 26th September, Lieutenant Dickens and two companies 31st Native Infantry returned from Dumoh, that post having been made over to Punnah Rajah as a temporary measure. Dusserah passed over quite quietly in city and cantonment. Rebels at Nurrecoulee reported strengthening their position. During the week fifteen cases of dacoitee and robbery reported in the district.

October 5.—On the 30th ultimo, report received that the Amapanee Nawab from Bhopal, who had taken possession of Rhatghur, had seized and imprisoned the Nawab of Putaree, who is also suspected of being a rebel, for though he took

possession of Rhatghur in the name of Government, it was without orders to this effect.

Rebels reported assembling at Mynpanee, five miles south, of Saugor, and murdered a burkundauze; a force of 100 Irregular Cavalry and 200 Infantry sent to quiet them, but they fled before the force reached. Rebels at Nurreoulee reported making escalading ladders for the capture of Saugor fort, but report treated lightly by Deputy Commissioner of Saugor.

Twenty-two cases of dacoitee and robbery, and one dacoitee and arson, reported in the Saugor district between September 29 and October 4.

12. *Seonee*, October 7.—Deputy Commissioner, second class: District generally quiet, with the exception of the Dhoomah thannahdaree. Some villages in thannahdaree, bordering on Jubbulpore district, burnt by rebels under a Jubbulpore thakoor. Dhoomah itself reported to be threatened, and seventy peons of the Customs' Department collected from Dhurgunna and Dhoomah post, and stationed at Dhoomah for its protection, which it is trusted it will effect.

Immediate neighbourhood of Seonee undisturbed; but the one company of Madras Infantry, seventy men in all, not considered sufficient for the protection of treasury and jail, and reinforcement recommended, if possible.

I have, &c.

W. C. ERSKINE, *Commissioner*.

• Inclosure 68 in No. 2.

*The Superintendent of Nagode to the Commissioner of Saugor.*

Sir,

*Nagode, October 2, 1857.*

NOW that I have returned to Nagode, and feel somewhat settled, I have the honor to resume my narrative of occurrences since last report.

2. It was dated September 3rd: from that time to the 7th we were in comparative quiet.

3. On the 8th, however, an express from Captain Osborne, Political Agent at Rewah, threw us into a state of great alarm. It was to the effect that a body of mutineers, fully 5,000 strong, had ascended the ghauts, with intent to march on Nagode, through Rewah; and, what was worse still, that the Rajah of Rewah had declared his inability to stop them, or to protect the European officers in his territory, who were, in consequence, requested to leave.

4. Major Ellis, the Assistant Political Agent, called upon the Chiefs of Punnah and Ajeyghur, and others, for aid; and the commanding officer, having consulted his native officers, decided to hold the regiment in readiness to fall back on Dumoh, if circumstances rendered the move necessary.

5. I was present at the consultation: some of the native officers remained mute, and some assented to Major Hampton's proposition of retiring on Dumoh; but the leading man of the regiment, Shewlall Sing, subadar, stated distinctly that if the regiment was moved from Nagode, it would go bad.

6. For two days we remained in a state of painful anxiety. Happily for us, an express came on the 10th from Captain Osborne, to say that the mutineers had retired, and that he was still holding his post at Rewah.

7. What became of this body of mutineers, and who they were. I have not yet heard.

8. While this party threatened us from Rewah, another body of mutineers, said to consist of the Dinapore regiments, were in progress westward, below the ghauts, and viâ Terowha and Banda.

9. These mutineers gave out that they would visit Nagode: and it was thought not unlikely that they would turn our way from some of the ghauts near Kothee and Birsingpore.

10. I informed you, demi-officially, of their having passed the turning-point, and of their arrival and halt at Banda; and I expressed my fears, from this last circumstance, that a visit to Nagode was contemplated.

11. Under this impression, I begged of Major Ellis not to countermand his call for aid from the native Chiefs, but to let their troops halt at the nearest village to us in their own districts, until the mutineers were fairly off from Banda.

12. My request was disregarded; and the Ajeyghur and Punnah troops,

reported to be in progress to us, were ordered back, the Punnah Chiefs' tents being returned from Nagode itself.

13. Events have shown that my fears from the Banda direction were not ill-founded.

14. On the 14th September, intelligence reached me that the mutineers had marched out of Banda on the 12th, and were halted, on that date, at Girwa, on the road to Nagode, and with intent to visit us.

15. The officer commanding the 50th, on hearing this, determined on retiring to Myhere. This caused much dissatisfaction among the men; and the European officers, without exception, being of opinion that it would be better to stop and meet the enemy, such being the feeling of the regiment, I went over, at their request, to the commanding officer, to urge the general wish; and it was agreed that we should stop, and see how matters looked when the enemy was in sight.

16. On the 15th, evening, I heard of the mutineers being at Peharee Khera, twenty miles from us. That night, both Major Ellis and I dined at the mess of the 50th; and all the officers, I believe, excepting the commanding officer, were present. Up to the time of retiring, the decision to stop and meet the mutineers held good; at least, no contrary order had been issued by the commanding officer.

17. On my way home, it struck me that, as the mutineers were marching very light, they might, with ease, perform the twenty miles that very night, and so surprise us before daylight.

18. To guard against this I went down to the city, and placed my matchlockmen as appeared to me best for its protection, and sent out scouts to the different ghauts of the Sutance river, placing men at intervals to bring information early.

19. I then wrote to the commanding officer, suggesting that we should place the guns in the fort, and fight under their cover; also that the treasure should be removed into it.

20. I sent this letter to the Adjutant, and begged of him, after reading, to go over to the commanding officer, and get something done.

21. Shortly after, between 1 and 2 A.M. on the 16th, I went over to the commanding officer in person, to urge the measure.

22. In making this proposition, I calculated more on the weakness of the disaffected to carry it out than on their professions of loyalty.

23. There were both good and bad men in the regiment, perhaps of equal numbers; and I thought it not unlikely that the bad would give in to the good, when they found the latter supported by at least 400 matchlockmen, who in a night contest and at close quarters, when the sword is chiefly used, are not to be despised.

24. That fear has operated on the disaffected may be gathered from the fact of their allowing the destruction of their surplus magazine and muskets, and the spiking of other guns; also from their not having touched the treasury, or committed other blameable acts till the Dinapore mutineers were within sight.

25. My visit to the commanding officer was of very short duration. He did not even pause over my proposition, and as I got nothing but blame for the carriage ordered not being ready, I withdrew to arrange for it.

26. I was not to blame, however. The carriage had been ordered when retreat was determined on: but when the purpose was changed, and it was decided to stop and face the enemy, it was no longer needed, and therefore I did not devote much attention to it; nor, indeed, did the commanding officer express any anxiety in the matter till the 15th.

27. I now come to the morning of the 16th. I hurried the carriage, and by the afternoon the commanding officer got his baggage across the River Umroom, which is just immediately below Nagode, and had it halted at a garden not a quarter of a mile off; intending, I believe, to cross the regiment over by 4 or 5 o'clock.

28. Our information, however, on this day, was very conflicting. That troops were encamped at Singapore (ten miles from us), there was no doubt; but some said that it was the mutineers, and some that it was the Punnah Rajah's forces.

29. We had heard from the Punnah Rajah that he had sent 1,000 men to Singapore, and calculating the time of dispatch from Punnah, we thought it more likely that it was his troops who were at Singapore. The vakeel of this State encouraged this belief by saying that it was impossible the mutineers could have got to Singapore, and he not have heard of it.

30. Under the belief that Singapore was occupied by Punnah troops, the commanding officer, I believe, determined on passing the night at Nagode.

31. At between 8 and 9 o'clock I got sure information that it was the mutineers who were at Singapore, and not the Punnah troops; and my informant said, moreover, that preparations for an immediate march were making when he left, and that the mutineers would be at Nagode by midnight.

32. I saw that the game had been played to its end. My remaining longer could be of no use, while it would expose me to almost certain destruction; for both the bad men of the 50th and the 14th Irregular Cavalry sowars, lately sent away at my instigation, owed me a deep grudge.

33. I therefore wrote to Major Ellis and the commanding officer, telling them what I had heard, and of my determination to get out of the way, and watch the turn of events from somewhere close by.

34. Accordingly I started and took up my quarters at a village called Silgee, six miles from Nagode, on the Dumoh road.

35. In the morning (17th) I heard that the 50th had mutinied, when they got to their baggage across the river on being told to move on, and had returned to Nagode, but that the Dinapore mutineers had not arrived up to the time of the informant leaving Nagode.

36. At about 10 o'clock I heard that they had arrived, and a short while after information was brought to me that some mutineers (Infantry) were at a village two miles off, seizing cattle for carriage, and an hour after I heard that the sowars were out in search of me, so I thought it time to get out of their way; accordingly I went with about a dozen matchlockmen belonging to Ajeyghur.

37. I had scarcely got 1,000 yards from the village, when the head man of my escort called out that the sowars were in chase, and to push on.

38. I did so, and got to Bilsai, in Ajeyghur, and from there got twenty-five matchlockmen as an escort; I was, however, again to be separated from my guard, for the same call was again raised on my getting out of the village, and again I trusted to my horse.

39. I then reached Burwarrah, in Ajeyghur, where Major Ellis was, and we asked for an escort, but could not get even a man to show us the road. The head man of the village looked very viciously inclined, so I pressed Major Ellis to start at once, and trust to chance for finding our way to Punnah, which place we reached by 10 o'clock.

40. It is well we did leave so hurriedly, for our servants were waylaid about a mile out of Burwarrah and robbed of all they had: we should probably have shared a worse fate.

41. From Punnah I wished to join you at Dumoh, but could not get the Rajah's consent to do so, as the road, he said, was not safe.

42. I then, on hearing of the mutineers having marched from Nagode, wished to return to my post, but could not manage it on account of the Rajah's fears for my safety. Finally I did get away, and reached Nagode on the evening of the 27th.

43. The Rajah of Nagode and the townspeople received me in the most friendly way, and I cannot sufficiently extol the Rajah's conduct.

44. He has never once swerved from the right path, and both by example and counsel has kept quiet the remaining Chiefs under my charge.

45. Disturbances had occurred at Myhere and Bijecrogoghur; but the States are all quiet now.

46. Some of my police, sowars and foot, as also chuprassies and others, have behaved in the most praiseworthy manner, and I shall name them hereafter in the hope of obtaining for them the reward they richly deserve.

47. The Rajah had great fears lest his avowed loyalty might bring on him the ill-will of some of our disaffected neighbours, and he has reason for his fears: he has no funds, no ammunition nor guns, a poor fort, and but 500 soldiers; so, were any of his enemies determined to punish him, his chance of resistance would be poor indeed.

48. It is quite impossible, too, for me to keep my post without Government troops, for I cannot command.

49. I have, therefore, earnestly to beg that troops be sent here with all dispatch, also guns, plenty of ammunition, and funds.

50. I need hardly say that the treasury is all gone, and the cantonments, property and records all destroyed, including post office.

51. I saved my cash account books and some English correspondence.

52. In conclusion, I would beg to recommend most earnestly the occupation of Fort Kallinjur by British troops, and as early as it can be.

53. You are aware of the strength of this fort, and once in the hands of the insurgents it would give us endless trouble to dislodge them. At present it is occupied by the Rajah of Punnah for us; but his troops there are insufficient to repel any serious attack on it. I believe only 200 men have been sanctioned for it.

I have, &c.

C. R. COLES.

Inclosure 69 in No. 2.

*The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore to the Commissioner of Saugor.*

Sir,

*Jubbulpore, October 3, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to submit the following details of occurrences in the Dumoh district since the commencement of the present outbreak.

2. On receipt of the Government proclamations, they were duly issued, and the various chiefs and thakoors called upon to give assistance, should circumstances render it necessary; and, with a view to security, they furnished ten matchlockmen each to guard the town with regular police.

3. Up to the end of June nothing particular occurred, but, on the 25th of that month, one Gundhrup Sing, a maimar or jagheerdar of the Shahghur Rajah, committed a dacoity on the house of Munde Naik, Resident of mouzah Unjuma, pergunnah Butteaghur, belonging to Rajah Shunker Shah, of that place, a day or two afterwards, and the report from the thannahdar of Butteaghur was received that the same Gundhrup Sing had plundered one or two other villages in that part of the district. I reinforced the police at the thannahs of Butteaghur and Hutta with strong parties of newly-entertained matchlockmen, and sent up supplies of ammunition to the musketeers.

4. A day or two after this, several villages in the north of the district were plundered by the Rajah of Shahghur and his followers, but the tehseeldar of Hutta still remained safe.

5. On the 2nd of July, news arrived at Dumoh of the mutiny of the 42nd Light Infantry and 3rd Irregulars at Saugor, and I received information that a party of the Cavalry and Infantry mutineers was coming to Dumoh to take the treasure; I therefore removed the prisoners into the new jail, which I intended to use as a fort. Near midnight, myself and the other European officers were obliged to leave Dumoh, for reasons detailed in my report to you of the 8th July, and therefore unnecessary for me to recapitulate here.

6. During my absence the mutineers arrived, and, as the two companies of the 42nd Light Infantry on duty at Dumoh did not join them, or allow them to take the treasure, they plundered a few surrounding villages, and, apparently, left the district.

7. On the 10th July, Keshore Sing, surburakar of Omroa Sing (a minor), chief of the Oobaree estate, of Hindoreea, took possession of the thannah of Dumoh, and, after destroying the records of the Moonsif's Court, as well as those of the tehseelee and thannah, he and his followers were driven out by the gallantry and devotion of Runjeet Sing, havildar-major of the detachment, and of a few sepoy who accompanied him. Too much cannot be done to reward this man.

8. On the 16th, Captain Pinkney, with two guns, and four companies of the 31st Regiment, under Captain Finch, of the corps, arrived at Dumoh. On the 19th, Captain Finch attacked and defeated the rebels at Khunkera; and, on the 21st, he attacked and partially destroyed Keshore Sing's fortified house at Hindoreea; all which events have been separately reported to you by Captain Pinkney.

9. Up to this time, the rebel army (composed of the force of the Shahghur Rajah, of Indur Sing's band of dacoits, of the Hindoreea, the Balakote, and other Ramnuggur Chiefs, Lodhees, of the Lodhees of Kindroho, of Jerut, pergunnah Nursinghur, and of many others, malgoozars and men of note in my district too numerous to mention), plundered and sacked the different villages on all sides (except pergunnah Tejghur), leaving only those close to Dumoh. In the course of a few days even these villages were plundered; many of them partially burned and destroyed. On the 25th I resumed charge of the district.

10. On the 28th, the rebel army came before Dumoh, and attacked it; and a copy of Captain Finch's despatch, detailing the affair, was duly forwarded for your information. The rebels, finding their force too small to take Dumoh, borrowed two guns from the regiment of Chirkaree, who owns the fort called Merriah Doh, and, with the assistance of 200 matchlockmen, of Chirkaree, came before Dumoh, on the 5th instant, with a force of upwards of 4,000 men, and surrounded the town. On the 6th August I had the honor to report this affair with the enemy, and its results.

11. I have mentioned above, that, with the exception of the sudder station, the whole district had been plundered. The inhabitants of one village, having lost their all, joined the rebels, and plundered their neighbours; consequently, every man who could muster a matchlock (and there are many), or sword, or spear, became a member of the rebel force. The bulk of the plundered property was deposited in a village belonging to the Rajah of Shahghur, called Puttypore, about nine miles from Hutta. The town of Hutta itself has suffered most. It is larger than Dumoh, and is on the banks of the River Sonar, close to the Shahghur State. The money and property plundered from Hutta alone is said to amount to about seven lacs of rupees.

12. Previous to the arrival of the Kamptee moveable column, the rebels, in much greater force, headed by Urjoon Dowla, Maharajah Sing Dowla, Rampershad Pulhulwani, and other officers of the Shahghur Rajah, accompanied by the Kerbunna, the Balakote, the Kindrokotta Jerut, the Hindoreea, and other Lodhees of this district, prepared for a third descent upon Dumoh; but Lieutenant Oakes, of the 52nd Regiment Native Infantry, with his two companies, having pushed on, at my urgent request, a-head of the column, delayed the attack of the rebels; and the arrival of the column, shortly after, enabled us to assume the offensive; for, on the 1st September, the village of Balakote was attacked and destroyed by our troops, with a trilling loss of three men wounded, one of whom died the day following.

13. On the 4th September the fortified building belonging to the Lodhees at Hindoreea was totally destroyed, and rendered for ever useless as a residence or a place of defence. On the 9th September the houses of the Lodhees of Kindroho were also destroyed and burnt, and the grain belonging to them was confiscated, and appropriated to the use of Government.

14. On the morning of the 18th September, the rebels, who had taken possession of the thannah and town of Nursinghur, were attacked by our troops, under Major Jenkins, who totally routed them, killing fifty of them, besides a number who were drowned while crossing the river, and twelve who were hanged for taking up arms against the Government. The fort of Nursinghur, which had recently been repaired and strengthened by the rebels, was also destroyed and levelled, as far as it was possible to do so.

15. On the 19th, news having been received of the mutiny of the 50th and 52nd Regiments Native Infantry at Nagode and Jubbulpore, the two companies of the latter corps, under Lieutenant Oakes, were, on the morning of the 20th September, disarmed; and that day, it having been determined, by a council of war, that it was impossible to keep both Jubbulpore and Dumoh, and as the latter district had been sacked and plundered by the rebels for nearly two months, while Jubbulpore was still intact—setting aside the fact of its being a large first-class district—Dumoh was given over to Koer Shamleyjoo, the Commander of the Rajah of Punnah's forces, who was then occupying the northern portion of the district in the name of the British Government.

16. The Punnah Rajah, having acted so friendly a part to the Government from the commencement of the present outbreak, will, I feel assured, do his best to protect all the property, records, &c., left behind at Dumoh; and as the tehseldar, and most of the Government servants, as well as police, have remained at Dumoh, matters will be carried on in the usual way. I have, however, brought with me the whole of the silver coin in the treasury, as well as the treasury papers.

17. Of all the large landholders, the Rajah of Huttree, and Thakoor Sheolall of Dhurumpoorra (who hold upwards of twenty villages in the district), are the only two who have remained true to the Government. It is to the former that we owe the present tranquillity of the Tejghur pergunnah, which is inhabited mostly by Lodhees, many of whom have been kept down by the Rajah's loyalty to the State. Thakoor Sheolall has, on all occasions, assisted us to the best of his power; and both he and the Rajah of Huttree will, doubtless, reap the reward they so well merit.



18. In conclusion, I beg to state that, being the only European Civil officer in the district, there were so many and immediate calls upon my time, that I was quite unable to submit to you regularly the weekly reports that you required. I trust, therefore, that the above outline of events since the outbreak, up to the 20th ultimo, the day on which the district was given up to Shamleyjoo, may be deemed sufficient.

I have, &c.

W. REMBHARD.

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Inclosure 70 in No. 2.

*Narrative of Events in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, for the week ending October 19, 1857.*

**Baitool**, October 12. — Deputy Commissioner's letter of date 12th October, reports everything quite quiet in his district during the preceding week.

**Chundeyrec**. — No intelligence of any description.

**Dumoh**. — Koer Shamlagoo, the native manager of the Punnah Rajah, writes that everything is the same as when we left the district; and I hear the same from other quarters.

**Hoshingabad**. — No official reports received, but I learn demi-officially that the Deputy Commissioner had recovered the pergunnah Nemour, and had caught and hanged the principal rebel; that he expected soon to be joined by the Edlabad force under Major Orr, and was about to attack the Mehwattees and Grassias, who are in strength at Sutwas, which place they have possession of. I have told Captain Wood on no account to bring the Edlabad force into Hoshungabad until the orders of Government have been received on the subject. The other portion of the district is perfectly quiet.

Report dated 15th October received, which states that ten of the fugitive rebels from Nemour had been captured—seven in the Bhopal territory, and three in the Nemour pergunnah. Mehwattees reported to have abandoned their position, and fled to the hill ghauts towards Indore. The villagers who had fled from their homes when in the possession of the rebels, are now returning. Major Orr's force expected to be at Hurda on the 17th or 18th.

**Jaloun**. — No information whatever.

**Jhansi**. — The Rancee writes that she has been attacked by the Tehree and Dhutteah Rajahs, who have taken the greater part of the district from her.

**Jubbulpore**, October 19. — Lieutenant Baldwin, the Deputy Commissioner, in a letter of this date, states that Lieutenant Clerk's service having been required for regimental duty by the officer commanding the 4th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, he assumed charge of the district on the 13th instant. From that date daily reports are received from Sehora, Suleemabad, Patun, and Kuttungee, of villages being plundered, but mostly unaccompanied by violence; in Suleemabad and Sehora, property plundered being mostly the grain stored in villages.

A force of fifty Infantry and a squadron of 4th Madras Light Cavalry sent to Sehora, which may restore tranquillity; but as the 52nd mutineers are said to be in force at Khoonda, some twenty-one miles distant from Sehora, and it is just possible they may attack the place, a reinforcement consisting of an additional squadron of Cavalry, two guns manned by Europeans, was sent this morning (the 19th) to Sehora.

Posts at this side the Herun, viz., Patun and opposite Kuttungee, kept on the *qui vive* by parties of rebels coming down to the bank. The river is now fordable; and it is not impossible that an attack be made on one or the other.

Mherban Sing said to be at Heerapore with about 4,000 rebels, and intending to cross the river.

Burgee held by strong force of police and rebels: reported to number 1,000 in the hills at Nobsaki, and increasing in numbers.

**Mundlah**. — The Deputy Commissioner reports the village of Googree, twenty-four miles east from Mundlah, plundered on the 11th instant, by men coming from direction of Ramghur; the Sagawall of Gopee and a chuprassie taken prisoner. Bichia, situated twenty-four miles south-east of Mundlah, and Maharajpore, the extensive village opposite Mundlah, on the Seonee side of Nerbudda, said to be threatened in turn. The inhabitants of Mundlah itself are, as far as can be



judged, true to the Government, and it is expected they will aid the police in the defence of the place. Deputy Commissioner about to proceed to Mundlah Proper, with a few sepoy and some police, to see what can be done. The Rewah Rajah offered to retake Sohagpore from the rebels, and hold it for Government, but his offer declined.

**Nagode.**—Is in a troubled state, in consequence of no troops being there, the Superintendent having been obliged to go to Rewah from ill health, and inability to conduct affairs without the aid of troops. No actual outbreak or plunder has occurred. A few of the men of the 50th Regiment Native Infantry, who accompanied Major Hampton to Mirzapore, and were permitted to go to their homes on leave from thence, are hanging about Nagode, with what intent is not at present known.

**Nursingpore.** October. 12—Deputy Commissioner in letter of this date, reports a rebel force, headed by Nuriour Sing, malgozar of Delwarra, Bulbhuder Sing, talookdar of Sohujpore, in the Saugor district, and some rebel malgozars of the Bhopal country, entered the Chaurpatha pergunnah, near Tendoo Kherd. Force computed about 1,200, of whom 200 said to be Pathans from Bhopal.

The Deputy Commissioner moved out on the 13th, with two companies 28th Madras Native Infantry and two guns, and will act as circumstances permit. On the 10th instant, Gughadar Tewarree, sepoy of the 52nd Regiment Native Infantry, being convicted of mutiny and desertion, was executed. A reward of 500 rupees offered for the apprehension, alive, of Nuriwar Sing and Bulbhuder Sing. The whole of the Dumoh and Saugor borders of district in hands of rebels.

**Saugor.**—Deputy Commissioner, in letter dated 12th October, states, on 6th instant, a large body of rebels, headed by Bodhan Daowa, advanced on Rehlee from Gurrakota. They were at first beaten back by the police under Girdharice Naik and Killader, but then ammunition soon failing, they had to retire towards Saugor, when the place was again attacked on the 7th instant. One hundred of the Custom's chuprassies, sent out by Deputy Commissioner to reinforce the Rehlee post, on meeting them retreating upon Saugor, returned with them for fresh instructions.

At the requisition of Deputy Commissioner, a force of 100 of the 31st Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Dickens, 200 Customs chuprassies armed with muskets, under then European officers, 18 sowars with the thannahdar and Rehlee police, left Saugor on the 9th, and reached Rehlee on the 11th, taking possession of the fort without opposition. Supplies for fifty men being collected, as this number, under a native officer, will remain for the present to garrison the place.

On the 12th, a force of 100 men, under Captain Roberts, and 70 of the 3rd Irregular Cavalry, under Captain Mayne, left Saugor, to restore tranquillity and keep open postal communication at Soorkee Goun, Thamur, and Deoree, on the Nursingpore road, and it is expected will have the desired effect.

During the week ending 11th instant, thirty-nine acts of dacoitee and robbery, four of simple dacoitee, two of dacoitee and wounding, two dacoitee and murder, and one of dacoitee, murder, and arson, reported in the district.

**Seonee.**—No official report received; but, demi-officially, I learn that everything is quiet in this district.

W. C. ERSKINE, *Commissioner.*

### No. 3.

*The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Fort William, December 18, 1857. (No. 148)*

IN continuation of our letter No. 141 dated the 5th instant, we have the honor to transmit a narrative of events from the 7th to the 14th November last, furnished by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces, together with a copy of the papers therewith received.

**Inclosure 1 in No. 3.**

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

**Sir,**

*Benares, December 7, 1857.*

I AM directed to forward, for submission to the Governor-General in Council, the narrative of events in the Central Provinces for the week ending the 14th of November.

**I have, &c.**

**R. STRACHEY.**

**Inclosure 2 in No 3.**

*Narrative of Events from 7th to 14th November, 1857.*

## Allahabad Division

There is no improvement to report in the general state of this division. The daily passage of troops through it has no effect within the division, as they cannot undertake the slightest field operation off the road, being required to concentrate as fast as possible at the extremity of the division. A memorandum of the collections of revenue made in this division during the week reported is entered in the margin.\*

2 *Allahabad*—In pergunnah Kurra, one Hunooman an escaped convict, aided by some villagers and a few zemindars, is stated to be committing great excesses.

3 The Naib Nazim remains at Secundra, but his sowars are scouring the country, and collecting the revenue in regular form. He sends out detachments to establish posts, one of which is now at Paphamow, on the left bank of the Ganges, and within five miles of the fort of Allahabad.

4. The men of the Hindostanee regiments at Soraon, under the Naib Nazim, are said to be discontented and deserting.

5. Bence Bahadoor Sing is strengthening his entrenched position at Nusratpore.

6. The Nazim, whose head-quarters are at Sakunda, is reported to have been reinforced with two guns and fifty horses

7 Insurgents, to the number of 2,000 to 3,000, with some small brass guns, are reported at Drummondgunge on the 11th instant; they are said to be Ummer Sing's party.

8. The khureef crops across the country, though partly plundered or burnt, are said to be fine, and sowing for the rubber going on as usual

9. *Buttapore* - The reports from this district present no new features, but no amendment. There is much disorder everywhere, and the pergunnahs at a distance from the Grand Trunk Road are in a state of anarchy, which the Civil authorities are powerless to remedy.

10. *Cannipore* — In the early part of the week the beneficial effects of the battle of Khujooah continued to be felt — professions of loyalty were received from several quarters, in some cases accompanied by payments of revenue

11 On the 7th however, a considerable body, the remains of the Cawnpore and Saugon mutineers, crossed the Ganges from Oude at Sheorajpore, these men have notoriously formed the personal guard of the Nana, and their presence has much disturbed the district.

They have invited the assistance of some of the Banda mutineers, who have reached Russoolabad, in that neighbourhood.

12. *Banda*.—The enemy still hold possession of the entire district. Major Ellis, writing from Punnah, reports that 200 wounded sowars are lying in the town of Banda.

This intelligence confirms the rumours of intestine conflicts, to which allusion

						R.	A.	P.
* Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	7,602	8	7
Futty pore	.	..	.	.	..	5,269	2	1
Cawnpore	.	..	..	..	..	1,773	12	2
			Total	..	..	14,645	6	10

was made in the narrative last forwarded. The men are supposed to belong to the 5th Irregular Cavalry.

13. *Humceerpore*.—This district also is for the present lost to us: no reports whatever have been received from it.

#### *Benares Division.*

14. It is in this division alone that the operations of Government are still carried on with some degree of regularity, and even of improvement.

In parts of Mirzapore, and in its subordinate district of Gopeegunge, indeed, matters continue no better than they were, and it is painful to describe the state of Goruckpore.

But the two important districts of Benares and Ghazeepore still remain perfectly quiet; and even in Jounpore and Azinghur, the indefatigable exertions of the Civil authorities are producing beneficial effects.

There is, however, but too much reason to fear that this degree of prosperity will hardly be maintained, if the present insufficient military force on the frontier is not strengthened at an early period.

A memorandum of collections of revenue is given in the margin.\*

15. *Benares and Ghazeepore*.—The reports from these two places continue still to refer chiefly to the collections of carriage and supplies. Every effort is being made to procure them in increased quantities, and of improved descriptions.\*

16. A man, giving himself out as Commissariat agent of a rebel army, which, under Maun Sing and Pirtheepal Sing, was intended to attack Benares, has been arrested in that city, and is under trial.

17. *Mirzapore*.—Fresh parties of rebels have passed through the western pergunnahs of Mirzapore.

The party reported as that of Ummer Sing at Drummondgunge, in the Allahabad district, had previously passed through Robertsgunge and Ghorawul, plundering the latter, and destroying the former place. They were estimated, on close examination, at about 1,200 strong, with sixteen elephants and much baggage.

18. *Gopeegunge*.—As stated in the introduction no amelioration has taken place in the state of this part of the district; on the contrary, disorder and rapine are spreading wider and wider. On the evening of the 6th instant, the rebels Faqueerchund and Jhoorye Sing, seconded by Ramdeen, Agent of Bijee Bahadoor Sing, emboldened by our inaction, assumed the offensive, and attacked Phoolpore, with 500 men. They burnt and plundered part of the town; but failed in an assault on the house of Manickchund, the zemindar, though this was not garrisoned by more than twenty or thirty men. Ramdeen is reported killed; Jhoorye Sing was certainly wounded.

19. *Azinghur*.—The condition of this district continues much as before: the collection of stores and of carriage is found very difficult. Nothing else of importance is reported.

The frontier is still threatened; but the rebels have made no onward move.

20. *Jounpore*.—Hummunt Sing, the rebel zemindar whose son (and it is said brother also) was killed in the fight at Chanda, is trying to raise the district against us.

The rebels at Bhadayon reported to be still 4,000 strong, with seven guns, but disheartened and quarrelling.

Mr. Lind's exertions in collecting supplies of all kinds continue indefatigable and successful.

Revenue, too, is coming in gradually.

21. *Goruckpore*.—Mr. F. M. Bird has forwarded intelligence received by him from this district.

A band of 500 sepoys, previously collected near Burhuj bazar, have been joined by a fresh party of 450, who are reported to have brought much plunder with them.

	R.	A.	P.
* Benares .. .. .	56,487	13	7
Ghazeepore .. .. .	6,342	14	6
Azinghur .. .. .	2,737	4	9
Jounpore .. .. .	27,348	9	6
Mirzapore .. .. .	18,407	3	10

1,11,323 14 2

2 0 2

The united force have sacked the house of the Mejhowlee Rajah's agent, and threatened to attack the Rajah himself.

22. The Rajah of Bansi has defeated a party sent to plunder Mr. Pepys' place at Mathinwa, with a loss of from 150 to 200. Since this, the Nazim has menaced the Rajah, with a force said to amount to 7,000 men, including 200 jail Nujeebs. The Rajah avows his inability to resist single-handed.

23. Details, too, are given of some of the oppressions of the Nazim and his satellites. Our adherents finding the miseries entailed on them by their fidelity without prospect of early relief, are either, as the Rajah of Gopalpore, abandoning everything to seek refuge in flight, or preparing for reconciliation with the Nazim.

*Saugor Division.*

24. Direct intercourse with this division is still cut off.

25. Intelligence has been incidentally received through the Commissioner of Nagpore of the endeavours he has made, in concert with the Commissioner at Jubbulpore and the Resident at Hyderabad, to strengthen the military force in this province.

These papers have been separately reported.

26. Incidentally too (by telegram from Lieutenant Osborne) it has been ascertained that the Chief of the petty State of Myhere must be added to the list of rebels.

27. From the Commissioner himself a few routine returns have alone reached this office (*via* Nagpore); it is, therefore, impracticable to furnish any narrative of events to accompany that of the two preceding divisions.

28. *Rewah*.—Rewah is understood to remain for the present in the same posture as last reported. Lieutenant Osborne is endeavouring to open the road to Jubbulpore.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*  
*Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 3.

*The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

SUBMITS for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, Mr. Mayne's narrative of important events for the 7th instant.

C. CHESTER.

Inclosure 4 in No. 3.

*The Joint Magistrate of Gopeegunge to the Commissioner of Allahabad.*

Sir,

*Hunoomungunge, November 7, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to forward a daily report of the insurgents in the neighbourhood.

1. Nazim Fuzzil Azeem has gone to pay a visit of condolence to Hunmunt Sing, on the death of his son and brother, killed by the Goorkha force in the late actions with Nazim Mehudee Hussein. His force consists of two King's regiments, 100 King's sowars, 50 of his own sowars, 200 khasburdars. Total, about 2,000 men, besides the men of the neighbouring rebel rajahs and zemindars. He has also two small guns, the others having been sent by him to Soraon and Secundra.

2. Naib Nazim.—Mirza Aga Ali is still at Secundra. He has upwards of 3,000 men and 8 guns. There is, apparently, some rivalry between Fuzzil Azeem Nazim and his Naib, with Mehudee Hussein. The Nazim of Sultanpore, Jhoorye Sing, Fakeer Bux, and others, urge the Naib Nazim to attack Jhoorye and Hunoomungunge.

3. *Phoolpore*.—Phoolpore was attacked yesterday evening, and a portion of it plundered and burnt by Fakeer Bux and Jhoorye Sing, and Ramdeen, karinda of Bijee Bahadoor Sing, with 500 men. They attacked Manickchund's kotee, but were driven off. Ramdeen is reported killed, and Jhoorye Sing wounded with a ball in his stomach. The whole party then left Phoolpore, and returned to Chamal-

pure. Manickchund had but twenty or thirty men in his kote; all the rest of his followers have deserted him.

I have, &c.

F. O. MAYNE.

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Inclosure 5 in No. 3.

*The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Allahabad, November 14, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter dated the 7th instant, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, the following narrative of events for the week ending the 14th instant.

2. *Allahabad*, November 8.—Steamer "James Hume" went down the river. Troops arrived from the east. Phoolpore was attacked yesterday evening, and part of it plundered and burnt by Fakeer Buksh, Jhoorye Sing, and Ramdeen, karinda of Bijee Bahadoor Sing, with 500 men. They attempted to plunder Manickchund's house, but were repulsed. Ramdeen is said to have been killed, and Jhoorye Sing wounded.

November 9.—Troops arrived from the east; others proceeded to the west. The field-hospital went westward. Steamer "Chunar" arrived with treasure on board.

November 10.—Received an urzee from Manickchund, in which, among other things, he writes that Jhoorye Sing is dead of the wound he got on the evening of the 7th instant. Hunooman, an absconded prisoner, aided by the people of Shahpore and Dharawul, by Chowdree Suroo Sing, zemindar of talooka Data, and Lala of Atroulia, in zillah Futtypore, is reported to be committing great excesses in pergunnah Kurree, of this district. Troops arrived from the east, and proceeded to the west, as they now do almost every day. Mayne's report for the 9th instant conveys intelligence that the Nazim was at mouzah Gootnee, on the Ganges, nearly opposite Kurree, in this district; his intentions are unknown at present. The Naib Nazim's sowars and scouts are scouring the country about Secundra; our Irregular Horse watch them. The khureef crops in the pergunnahs across the Ganges are very fine, but they have been partially plundered and destroyed by the insurgents. The rubbee crops have been sown as usual.

November 11.—The Nazim returned to Sakurda on the 8th instant: he talks of advancing to Soraon after two or three days; he has been reinforced by 50 sowars and 2 additional guns. The men of the Hindustani regiments at Soraon, and with the Naib Nazim at Secundra, are dissatisfied, and many are deserting. Steamer "Bombay" arrived with treasure, and about 80 soldiers, detachments of various regiments.

November 12.—Urzees received from the tehseeldar of pergunnah Kyraghur and the Manda Rajah, stating that Ummer Sing, with 2,000 or 3,000 followers, was at Drummondgunge, intending to take the same route as that followed by the other rebels. The Nazim remains *in statu quo* at Sakurda. The Naib Nazim is issuing dustuks for the collection of revenue; and Bence Bahadoor Sing is strengthening his entrenched position at Nusrutpore. The wounded at the battle of Khujooa arrived by rail.

November 13.—Mayne reports that Jhoorye Sing was not killed, or even disabled, by the wound he got while attacking Phoolpore on the 7th instant. Asapul Sing, a loyal thakoor, has been driven from his village of Tardeeh, and compelled to seek protection at Hunoomangunge. The Naib Nazim has established an outpost at Paphamow, across the Ganges, and distant about five miles from the Fort of Allahabad.

November 14.—Troops arrived, and departed westward; this happens now every day, and need not be mentioned in future.

3. *Futtypore*, November 8.—A company of Madras Sappers and Miners, and a troop of the Military Train, passed through on the evening of the 5th instant. Nothing of importance occurred on the 6th idem.

November 9.—No report received. Probyn has been laid up with fever the last few days.

November 10.—Received Probyn's report for the 7th and 8th instant; nothing of importance is recorded.

November 11.—A sepoy of the 6th Native Infantry was sent in by the kotwal, and hanged on the 9th instant.

November 12.—The wounded in the battle of the 1st instant, at Khujooa, left the station for Allahabad on the 10th idem.

November 13.—Mr. Glynn left the station, on the 11th instant, to join his new appointment in the Intelligence Department at Cawnpore: this will inconvenience Probyn.

November 14.—Blank report received for the 12th instant.

4. *Cawnpore*, November 8.—Sherer reports for the 4th instant that the affair at Khujooa had certainly had an effect. A rebel zemindar has written to say he is a firm friend of the British Government. Revenue has flowed in from different quarters.

November 9.—No report received.

November 10.—Received Sherer's reports for the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant. Nothing of importance occurred on the two first dates: on the 7th, a large body of men crossed over from Oude to Sheorajpore; they are reported to be the remains of the 1st, 53th, and 42nd Regiments Native Infantry, with some men of the 3rd Cavalry. These rebels have all along been near the person of the infamous Nana, and it is supposed they are now covering his passage across the Doab to the country south of the Jumna. The district is much agitated by events occurring around.

November 11.—Nothing of importance is reported to have occurred on the 8th and 9th instant.

November 12.—No report received.

November 13.—Received Sherer's reports for the 10th and 11th instant. The gathering of rebels at Sheorajpore and Sheolee goes on increasing. On the 9th instant, a body of the Banda mutineers reached Russoolabad, and immediately went to the tehseelee and thannah in search of Government officials; they had happily made their escape. These men have been invited to join the insurgents at Sheorajpore.

November 14.—Nothing of importance is reported to have occurred on the 12th instant.

5. *Humeerpore*, November 8.—Nil.

November 9.—Nil.

November 10.—Nil.

November 11.—Nil.

November 12.—Nil.

November 13.—Nil.

November 14.—Nil.

6. *Banda*, November 8.—Nil.

November 9.—Nil.

November 10.—Received from Major Ellis, at Punnah, a letter (without date) purporting to be from one Moorut Sing, at Banda, to Lutchman Sing, in which it is stated that about 200 sowars were lying wounded at Banda. If this is true, they must be men of the 5th Irregular Cavalry, whom I have lost sight of. Occasional unauthentic reports have reached me of their having been engaged in various fights with the Adjeeghur Ranees's people and the villagers in the Banda district.

November 11.—Nil.

November 12.—Nil.

November 13.—Nil.

November 14.—Nil.

7. *General Remarks*.—I am still unable to report any improvement in public opinion on the aspect of affairs in this division. The Oude aggressors have ventured to insult the fort of Allahabad by establishing an outpost at Paphamow, within five miles of its guns. Cawnpore is in a ferment throughout its length and breadth. Futtypore is unquiet, though the battle at Khujooa has had some good effect. My next weekly report will, I trust, end in a far more cheerful strain.

I have, &c.

C. CHESTER.

## Inclosure 6 in No. 3.

*The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

Benares, November 14, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following abridgment of the district narratives for last week.

*Azimghur.*—Messrs. Pollock and Venables are out in camp at Atroulia, with Colonel Longden's party and the Goorkhas, and no narrative has reached me. His Honor is, however, aware, from other sources, that the fort of Atroulia was cannonaded all day of the 10th (Tuesday), and was found evacuated next morning. Mr. Venables is of opinion that the Colonel displayed a sound judgment in not storming the place, as it was very strong, and would have caused a large loss of Europeans. The Azimghur Goorkhas are as merry as crickets, and have enjoyed their three or four days with the Europeans very much. It is confidently reported that Rajah Maun Sing is dead, and the rebels along the frontier are much disheartened by the intelligence.

Very great difficulty is found in making carts and purchasing cattle.

*Jounpore.*—Nothing of consequence has occurred. Hunwunt Sing is trying to raise the country to avenge the death of his son, killed in the Chanda fight; and the rebels at Bhadayan are said to muster 1,000 men with seven guns: they are, however, much dispirited and disconcerted by the reported death of Maun Sing. Dissensions have arisen amongst them, and they are in dread of a sudden attack from the combined Europeans and Goorkhas.

Mr. Lind has been very successful in sending in cattle and carts, and the collection of the revenue is progressing gradually.

*Mirzapore.*—Mutineers, both Horse and Foot, with sixteen elephants, and some small guns upon elephants, have passed up the valley of the Soane, burning the public buildings and bazar of Robertsgunge, and plundering Ghorawul. They advanced to the westward, but hearing a false report of an entrenchment on the Beglum river, returned to Ghorawul; but pursued their original course on finding that the engagement was a false alarm, and were reported to be at Drummond-gunge, on the 11th instant, to the number of 1,200, with a good deal of baggage.

*Benares.*—Nothing particular has occurred beyond the arrest of a man called Shewumber Lall, who gave himself out as the Commissariat Agent of the army which, under the command of Maun Sing and Pirtheval Sing, was coming down shortly on Benares.

Baboo Hurruck Chund has also agreed to keep a large quantity of wheat, rice, and other supplies, in store.

Messrs. Gubbins, Fane, and R. H. Smith have formed a committee for passing carts. As they have rejected all which did not appear strong and good, the number entered in the return will be less, but they will all be good; it must not, however, be expected that these hundreds of carts, hastily run up for immediate service, can be equal to carts, deliberately put together, of seasoned wood, and carefully finished.

*Ghazeepore.*—There is nothing to narrate. Messrs. Bachman and Kheir-ood-deen have bought a large number of cattle from the villages around Bulliah, although the fair itself was a failure.

A considerable number of cattle, in transit from the Commissioner of Patna to Mr. Horne, pass through the Ghazeepore district and eat up a considerable quantity of its fodder. As Mr. Bax has no Joint, it might be advantageous were one of Mr. Horne's Military Assistants sent to Ghazeepore to assist in looking after the large number of Government cattle, which will be starved with hunger and cold unless the utmost attention be paid to them by a responsible European.

I have, &c.

H. C. TUCKER.

## Inclosure 7 in No. 3.

*The Joint Magistrate of Azimghur to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Azimghur, November 18, 1857.*

1 HAVE the honor to forward, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, the following news received regarding Goruckpore.

2. A fresh band of about 450 mutinous sepoy, riflemen, crossed the River Gogra, towards Fyzabad, into the Goruckpore district. The spies reported them at Hanisar, in Circle 3. They have since joined their comrades between Burhuj bazar and Deoriya, Circle 7. The whole force now amounts to nearly 9,050 men. The last arrivals brought tats said to be loaded with plunder.

3. The 500 sepoy in Burhuj bazar first looted the house of the Mejhowlee Rajah's agent, then demanded 60,000 rupees from the rich bankers and tradesmen; afterwards they plundered the bazar, and are now preparing to attack the Mejhowlee Rajah, according to the desire of Zamin Ali, the Nazim's tehseeldar.

4. The Nazim sent a party to plunder Mathinwar kote, Mr. Pepys' place. The Rajah of Bansa's men met and defeated them, inflicting a loss estimated at 150 or 200 men. Mahomed Hussein thereupon marched a force of 7,000 or 8,000 rabble, including 200 jail-guard sepoy, under Mushurruf Khan, against the Rajah, who has since written to me, declaring that he could not fight any longer without assistance from the British Government. The rebel army is encamped at Mahawal bazar, Circle 3.

5. My conjecture regarding Mahomed Hussein proved true—he has not left the district; he is present in the city of Goruckpore.

6. The three sons of the Sheriff of Goruckpore made good their escape to Azimghur, bearing upon their persons the marks of brutal treatment and torture by whip and cords. Their father, an old man, a servant of the Government for nearly forty-five years, is still in confinement, suffering torture by the application of hot irons.

7. Bhajhiruthe Sing, of village Barhabra, and Prag Radhuj Sing fit, Radhuj Sing, Muluha Sing, and Jai Sing, of village Pandapar, also Manna Sing, of village Tigree, and Bulund Bahadoor Sing, of village Bulua, are plundering the country near Munsurgunge, Circle 5. The Pandapar Baboos pretended they have a grant of land and villages in the above circle, as good-service jagheer from Mahomed Hussein.

8. The Baryapur Rajah, Circle 1, has received a khillut and grant of seven coss (fourteen miles) raj from the Nazim. He is accordingly plundering the wretched people within his newly acquired property without mercy.

More than three months have elapsed since the evacuation of Goruckpore. Hitherto fidelity to our cause has entailed nothing but injury and ruin to the well-wishers of the British Government—our best friends are bewildered at being called upon to suffer so much misery without any apparent prospect of relief. They almost begin to think they have chosen the wrong side. The Gopalpore Rajah, believing he has committed himself too far with us to hope for a reconciliation with the Nazim, is preparing to escape into Azimghur, leaving his property and cultivation to certain plunder and destruction.

10. There is a report here that a strong force of Europeans, Goorkhas, and Sikhs are at Sulimpore, Circle 7, on their way from Sewans in Sarun to reoccupy Goruckpore. I have sent four men by separate routes to discover the real truth.

• I have, &c.

F. M. BIRD.

## Inclosure 8 in No. 3.

*The Joint Magistrate of Azimghur to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Azimghur, November 20, 1857.*

I BEG leave to correct a mistake in paragraph 2 of my last letter, dated 18th November. The number of mutinous sepoy between Burhuj and Deoriya are represented as amounting to 9,050; it ought to have been written 950.

With reference to paragraph 10 of the above letter, I have the honor to state



that my spy returned from Circle 7, bringing a letter of the Selimpore Rajah, declaring there are no British troops within the Goruckpore district. Seemingly the report originated in consequence of a movement of troops to protect the Sewan frontier.

I have, &c.

F. M. BIRD.

#### No. 4.

#### *The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

Fort William, December 22, 1857. (No. 152.)

IN continuation of our letter No. 142, dated the 10th instant, we have the honor to report our further proceedings in this Department connected with the revolt of the native army of Bengal.

2. We forward copy of a deposition made before the Magistrate of Futtypore, by one Gholam Mohummud, a chuprassie of the late Captain A. Skene, Superintendent of Jhansi, giving some particulars of the mutiny at that station.

2. We also forward a despatch from Lieutenant T. E. Lewis, commanding a detachment of the Indian Navy at Dacca, reporting the proceedings of the force in disarming the native officers and men of the Artillery and 23rd Native Infantry at that station. The gallant manner in which that duty was performed, and the spirited conduct of Mr. Midshipman Mayo on the occasion, have called forth an expression of our thanks and approbation.

4. For the reasons assigned in the correspondence, we were unable to comply with the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the dispatch of a small European force from Dinapore to Tirhoot, for the protection of that district against the mutineers from the eastward. There were available for the defence of that part of the country a detachment of 50 men of Her Majesty's 5th Regiment, which had been left at Monghyr, but had recently been taken on to Purneah; and the Yeomanry Cavalry, which were also in the neighbourhood.

5. In compliance with the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor, we have authorized the dispatch of 100 sailors and 2 guns to Chittagong.

6. In the collection will be found a correspondence with the Government of Bengal, on the subject of an application, by Mr. D. C. Mackey, the Chairman of the Assam Company, for the dispatch to Assam of an European military force for the protection of that province. The Commissioner, Colonel Jenkins, it will be seen, did not apprehend any danger in that quarter; and the Lieutenant-Governor also stated his belief that the mutiny of the sepoys at Chittagong would not be followed by the march of the mutineers into Assam. The Government of Bengal was requested to communicate these opinions to Mr. Mackey, while informing him that it was not possible to allot any European troops to Assam.

7. Referring to the 10th paragraph of our letter No. 128, dated the 7th November, we forward copy of a further correspondence with the Government of Bengal, regarding the body of Irregular Horse ordered to be raised for service in Behar. Major C. V. Jenkins, 1st Light Cavalry, has been appointed to command the regiment, which is to be raised to the full strength of an Irregular Cavalry regiment, viz., 500 sowars, and is to be considered a Civil corps. The pay of the native officers and men is to be the same as that of the Bengal police corps.

8. You will find in the collection a despatch from the Government of Bengal, containing a report from the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, bringing to notice the names of several landholders and others in the Lohardugga districts, who have conducted themselves loyally and faithfully since the mutiny of the Ramghur Battalion. In compliance with the recommendation of the Officiating Commissioner, we have conferred on pergunnate Juggut Pal, of Peturia, the title of *Rae Bahadoor*, a khillut of a double-barrelled rifle, and a life-pension of 313 rupees per annum. We have also sanctioned the grant of suitable rewards to some other individuals recommended by the Officiating Commissioner, and have desired that our thanks may be conveyed to the Maharajah Juggernaut Sahai Deo, of Chota Nagpore, and to some of his relatives, for their loyalty to the Government.

9. In the 15th paragraph of our despatch No. 128, dated the 7th November

last, we informed you that we had appointed the Rev. Thomas Smith, a missionary of the Free Church of Scotland at Calcutta, to do duty with Her Majesty's 42nd Regiment of Highlanders. This was before the receipt of your despatch, in the Ecclesiastical Department, dated the 23rd of September, 1857, notifying the appointment of certain Roman Catholic and Presbyterian chaplains for the troops ordered to India. The Rev. Mr. Ross, one of the Presbyterian chaplains in question, having arrived, Mr. Smith has made over charge of the chaplaincy of the 42nd Regiment to him, and has returned to the duties of the mission with which he is connected.

10. In continuation of the statements referred to, in the 24th paragraph of our letter No. 142, dated the 10th instant, we forward a copy of the Return, submitted by the Director-General of the Post Office, showing the number of troops conveyed by bullock-train from Benares to Allahabad, from the 15th of October to the 30th of November, 1857, viz. :—

Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	335
Privates	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,807
Total ..							6,142

11. We forward, as usual, some other correspondence, on matters of minor importance, which call for no special notice in this letter.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 4.

*The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Agra Fort, October 27, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter dated 26th September, I am directed to forward to you, for submission to the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a memorandum this day recorded by the Chief Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces, nominating Mr. Alexander Cardew Hennessy to the Adjutancy of the Jat Horse, in course of organization in the Allyghur district, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India.

2. Extracts from official reports respecting Mr. Hennessy's services are also submitted for his Lordship's perusal.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 4.

*Memorandum.*

(Extract.)

THE post of Adjutant in the levy of Jat Horse for Allyghur and the adjacent districts was left vacant at the time the orders were issued for its formation, as there appeared to be no necessity to appoint an officer of this grade until the levy had proceeded to some considerable extent; and the selection of a fit officer required a careful estimate of claims and qualifications.

I had no hesitation in recommending Captain Murray to the command, from his conspicuous bravery in the action of the 24th August, and the admiration in which he is held by the Jats, whom he thoroughly understands.

Lieutenant De Kantzow had on the same and former occasions distinguished himself, and been honored with direct approbation of the Governor-General, and his selection for the post of second in command was therefore proper.

Mr. Hennessy had the suffrages of all, from his gallantry in the action of the 5th July, and in that above-mentioned (24th August), and he has now, for the third time, distinguished himself in the late important and brilliant success of the 10th instant.

Mr. Cocks, who is a very competent judge, believes his appointment would be popular amongst the Jats, who know and like him, and I have not a doubt that,

under Captain Murray, this deserving son of an excellent officer will prove himself most efficient.

I venture therefore to suggest that Mr. Hennessy should be nominated to the post of Adjutant of Jat Horse, subject to the confirmation of the Supreme Government.

H. FRASER, *Chief Commissioner.*

October 12, 1857.

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Inclosure 3 in No. 4.

*Captain Murray to Mr. Cocks.*

(Extract.)

*August 26, 1857.*

I HAVE great pleasure in bringing to your notice Mr. Volunteer Hennessy, who kindly accompanied me, and, as you must have observed, particularly distinguished himself. He killed five men with his rifle, one with a revolver, and would have been very severely wounded had not his pouch saved him from a sword-cut in an encounter with a Mussulman, and he fortunately escaped with a contusion of the arms.

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Inclosure 4 in No. 4.

*The Special Commissioner of Allyghur to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

(Extract.)

CAPTAIN MURRAY has shown himself, throughout the expedition, to be as brave and dashing a soldier in the field as he is cautious and sensible in council, and his example infused some measure of courage into the Jats. I cordially agree with all he says of his subordinates. Mr. Hennessy is a most promising young gentleman, and I sincerely trust he may obtain a commission from the Honorable Company, to which I pledge myself he will do honor.

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Inclosure 5 in No. 4.

*The Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Special Commissioner of Allyghur.*

(Extract.)

*September 4, 1857.*

THE conduct of Mr. Volunteer Hennessy, who himself killed five men in the encounter, was very honorable to that young gentleman.

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Inclosure 6 in No. 4.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 12, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 27th ultimo, and to state that the Governor-General in Council sanctions the appointment of Mr. A. C. Hennessy to the Adjutancy of the Jat Horse, in course of organization in the Allyghur district.

2. You are requested to report the salary that is proposed to be assigned to the appointment.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

**Inclosure 7 in No. 4.**

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Benares, October 28, 1857.*

BY desire of the Lieutenant-Governor, I have the honor to submit, for orders, the accompanying papers, received from the Commissioner of Allahabad, pointing out that an error has been made in the addition of the several items of the schedule of the police establishment of the Allahabad city, formerly submitted to the Government of India, and sanctioned in your letter dated the 10th July last. Authority is now asked to increase the charge from 1,442 rupees, as before sanctioned, to 1,452 rupees, the correct amount.

I have, &c.

**R. STRACHEY.**

**Inclosure 8 in No. 4.**

*The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Allahabad, October 9, 1857.*

WITH reference to the orders of Government of India, dated 10th July last, in the Home Department, and the correspondence connected with the arrangement made regarding the police for the city and suburbs of Allahabad, I have the honor to submit herewith an original letter from the Magistrate of Allahabad, dated the 7th instant, and request the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to the charge of establishment being increased from 1,442 to 1,452 rupees per month, the excess being caused by an error in the total, under head of "Sipahdargunge," in the statement of Temporary Establishment submitted with Mr. Court's letter dated 3rd July last.

I have, &c.

**C. CHESTER.**

**Inclosure 9 in No. 4.**

*The Magistrate to the Commissioner of Allahabad.*

Sir,

*Allahabad, October 7, 1857.*

WITH reference to my letter of the 3rd July last, and your reply of the 17th idem, forwarding copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, sanctioning a monthly charge of 1,442 rupees for the police establishment entertained by me, I have the honor to inform you that a mistake occurred in the addition of the total in the Statement of Temporary Establishment under the head of "Sipahdargunge" (the total of the salary of the establishment should be 124 rupees instead of 114 rupees, as therein entered); and to request that you will have the goodness to solicit the sanction of Government for the remaining 10 rupees, making a total of 1,452 rupees, instead of 1,442 rupees, already sanctioned.

I have, &c.

**M. H. COURT.**

**Inclosure 10 in No. 4.**

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 3, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 28th October last, to the address of the Secretary in the Financial Department, and to state that the Governor-General in Council sanctions the sum of 1,452 rupees a-month, instead of 1,442 rupees, sanctioned by the orders of the 10th July last, for the police establishment of Allahabad.

I have, &c.

**J. W. DALRYMPLE.**

**Inclosure 11 in No. 4.**

*The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Allahabad, October 31, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 11th ultimo, with its inclosures, from the Government of India, relating to attacks on boats in the rivers of this division, and in reply to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, the accompanying correspondence.

2. At the commencement of the rebellion in these Provinces, almost all the boats on the Ganges and Jumna were plundered, and very many of them destroyed. This plundering has now ceased, only because the rivers are utterly unfrequented, and commerce for the present extinct. The rivers above Allahabad are in themselves as unsafe at this moment as they were in June or July last, and they will remain so until we have strong military possession of the country.

I have, &c.

C. CHESTER.

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**Inclosure 12 in No. 4.**

*The Magistrate to the Commissioner of Allahabad.*

Sir,

*Allahabad, September 17, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the inclosures of your docket dated 14th instant, and in reply to report as follows:—

2. During the first ten or fifteen days after the *émeute* at Allahabad, the plundering of boats on the Ganges, between this and Mirzapore, was very extensive. Almost every boat was ransacked and destroyed, without any reference to the description of its cargo; and a very large proportion were railway boats.

3. As soon as I was able to move I had a search made for the plunder, and in one instance with some success. The zemindars of Pallpore, in pergunnah Arail, were named as conspicuous amongst the river dacoits. Their village was visited, and plundered property discovered in their own residences, as well as in other houses of the village. The five head men of the village were brought to trial, hanged, and their zemindaree property confiscated by sentence of Dr. Irving.

4. Since that time I have not heard of any case of river dacoity on the Ganges below Allahabad.

5. The river trade is, however, almost entirely suspended. The Oude talookdars have almost complete command of the river between Cawnpore and this; and this circumstance, together with the entire cessation of the usual trade from Furruckabad and Rohileund, has made the Ganges unfrequented by boats above Allahabad.

6. On the Jumna the Banda rebels, and the Shahpore and other zemindars, still continue river depredation. I yesterday reported to you the necessity of military measures being taken as soon as possible; and since writing that report I have received information of two other dacoities by the same persons; in one case attended with the murder of four passengers.

7. I will report all cases as they occur, and do what I can to prevent their recurrence; but until a moveable column sweeps through the district, I am unable to cope with organized bands of plunderers and rebels.

I have, &c.

M. H. COURT.

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**Inclosure 13 in No. 4.**

*The Magistrate of Cawnpore to the Commissioner of Allahabad.*

Sir,

*Cawnpore, October 5, 1857.*

IN reply to your letters dated 14th ultimo and 2nd instant, I beg to inform you that I do not think any attacks on boats loaded with coal have taken place, because I do not think there is any river trade in coal in this district.

2. But both rivers are at present entirely unsafe in this district, and as soon as

head-quarters are sufficiently strengthened to enable them to support the police; it will be one of the first duties to make arrangements for the protection of boats carrying merchandize.

3. At present river trade is entirely at a stand-still in these parts.

I have, &c.

J. W. SHERER.

Inclosure 14 in No. 4.

*The Officiating Magistrate of Futtypore to the Commissioner of Allahabad.*

Sir,

*Futtypore, October 27, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your docket dated 2nd instant, forwarding copies of correspondence noted in the margin.\*

2. It is impossible now to ascertain the exact number of boats that have been plundered during the late disturbances. I have certain information of thirteen boats on the Ganges and seven boats on the Jumna having been attacked and plundered by the villagers in this district, and I have little hesitation in saying that this does not amount to one quarter of the real number; and it does not, of course, include those boats which were attacked opposite this district by the Oude or Banda men.

3. No cases have occurred lately, but simply for the reason that no boats are navigating the rivers. The villagers, especially those on the banks of the Ganges and Jumna, consider our rule not yet re-established, and they will continue to entertain this opinion until a few Europeans enter their villages, and prove to them the false impression under which they are labouring. The police may maintain, but they certainly cannot establish, order in these days.

I have, &c.

W. G. PROBYN.

Inclosure 15 in No. 4.

*The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Allahabad, November 14, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the consideration and orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, a letter from Mr. Mayne dated the 13th instant, reporting his inability to do any good at Hunoomangunge under existing circumstances.

2. As the Oude rabble have ventured to insult the fort of Allahabad by establishing a picquet at Paphamow, within five miles of its guns, I cannot help thinking that the time for punishing them has fully arrived.

I have, &c.

C. CHESTER.

Inclosure 16 in No. 4.

*The Joint Magistrate of Gopeegunge to the Commissioner of Allahabad.*

Sir,

*Hunoomangunge, November 13, 1857.*

HAVING been stationed on the road with the special object of guarding the Grand Trunk Road, and keeping open the communication. I feel myself compelled to represent that, under the restrictions now placed upon the military officers, commanding the detachments on the road, I am utterly powerless to prevent interference with the road, and I cannot be held responsible. As for being of use in keeping open the communication, I might just as well be elsewhere.

2. It is needless for me to enumerate the positions and forces of the rebels who threaten the road. It will be as superfluous to tell you that their leaders send out marauding parties in every direction, plundering and devastating villages and

\* Extract from a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 5th September, 1857, and a letter, Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, dated September 11, 1857.

collecting revenue, &c., and that they get daily bolder and bolder, and their marauding parties, the scouts, and reconnoitering patrols, come nearer and nearer the road. It stands to reason that, unless these marauding parties are checked, they will gradually get on to the road itself, and stop the communication, and then the leaders, with their larger forces, will follow.

3. They see us stand by with a force amply sufficient to stop and punish marauders, and that we do not attempt to stop them. We stand quietly looking on whilst the villages and property of those landholders who are friendly inclined and have assisted us, are plundered and ruined. The officers in charge of the detachments on the road are prohibited from attending to any one single requisition made by the Civil authority. They are forbidden to move a single man off the road, or in any way to interfere with the pleasure of the insurgents, until we are ourselves actually attacked, or the road communications cut off.

4. This appears to me to be a most suicidal policy, and it shows very little acquaintance with the native character. If they see us inert and indifferent to their plundering and approaches to the road, they will most assuredly attribute it to fear of them, and to our inability to stop them, and, of course, will become bolder, and will all the sooner be down on the road. But if, on the contrary, whenever they dare approach in small parties within an easy distance, they are immediately attacked, driven back, and punished, and the villagers who dare to harbour them, or give them assistance, are also properly punished, they will naturally gain a very proper dread of us, and think a long time before they come down on the road.

5. The bugbear "retaliation," which prevents the military from acting, is unreasonable. The description of rebels with whom we have to deal here, if kept properly in check, will never have the courage to retaliate, and, if well watched, will never have the opportunity. It would, perhaps, be different if we had any regular force to oppose; but, with a mere rabble of Oude matchlockmen, and half-armed villagers, under leaders who are entirely new to the work, and are only feeling their way as they go, our present local policy is, in my opinion, not only wrong, but dangerous.

6. It may be said no troops are to be spared; but I don't ask for more than are now actually on the road—the Gopeegunge, the Sydahad, and the Jhoosce detachments, and Major Matheson's Horse. If these were all placed under one competent Commandant, to move and act as he thinks proper, in concert with the Civil authority, I feel certain that the chances of the road communication being stopped would be very much less than they are now.

7. Under present circumstances and restrictions I am helpless and useless, and, as I said before, I cannot be held responsible for the protection of the road. In justice to myself, I have felt it incumbent on myself to make this representation, and to place my remonstrance on record, which I shall feel obliged by your submitting for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor.

I have, &c.

F. O. MAYNE.

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Inclosure 17 in No. 4.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Commissioner of Allahabad.*

Sir,

*Benares, November 23, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 14th instant, with its inclosure from Mr. Mayne.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor desires me to state, in reply, that he is quite sensible of the evils described forcibly, but without exaggeration, by Mr. Mayne, and it is not to be denied by any one knowing the quality of the rabble by whom all this mischief is done, that a very few Sikhs, or other troops, would be enough to do all that is requisite in the tract of country alluded to.

3. You are already aware that, at one time, the Lieutenant-Governor had obtained a promise of the services of a regiment for three or four days, which, with some Goorkhas, would have been enough to clear the whole country between Oude and the Grand Trunk Road; but the pressing exigencies of the public service elsewhere interrupted the design. Since that time, not a man has been disposable in these provinces; all the Goorkhas and Colonel Longden's small party being, as

it is, insufficient in strength for the defence of the main line of frontier, against invasion of a more serious character than that in the proximity of Allahabad, whilst all the other disposable force there was in the Central Provinces has been sent westward.

4. The state of things represented by Mr. Mayne, which is undoubtedly getting from bad to worse, has been explained, without attempting to conceal the risk and humiliation of the position, to the highest authority; by whom it has been decided that even the small number of men necessary for the safety of the portion of our line of communication near Allahabad cannot be diverted from the road to Cawnpore and Lucknow, for however short a time, without risking objects of vital importance.

5. With reference to Mr. Mayne's argument that more troops than are now on the road would not be wanted, provided the troops now there were united, and were allowed to act as a small moveable column under the command of some one military officer; the Lieutenant-Governor observes, that there can be no doubt that not merely the best way of recovering our own country, and of saving the loyal part of the inhabitants from the injury they are now suffering because of their loyalty (as we know, from intercepted correspondence), but also the best way of securing the road, is to protect, by a moveable military force, the country which has been taken from us on the flank of the road; for, if this is done, our own police will be quite enough for the protection of every post along the road.

6. But whether the Sikhs of the existing three posts, if united, would suffice for this purpose, may be doubted; at all events, it is a question for the decision of a military authority. The Civil powers may safely undertake, with our police levies, raw as they are, to hold the posts on the road, if the frontier pergunnahs are once cleared, and these are sufficiently manned to prevent any attack in force from Oude.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot guess how soon it may be possible to spare troops for this purpose; but, in the hope that no time may be lost when it is possible to do so, copies of this correspondence will be sent for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief and of the officer commanding at Allahabad.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY.

#### Inclosure 18 in No. 4.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir.

*Benares, December 3, 1857.*

I AM directed to bring to your notice that the bridge of boats on the Ganges, at Benares, has been completed for some days, and that progress of the bullock-train waggons and dāk-carriages is, consequently, now but little more difficult at this part of this road than at any other.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has been informed that, although this is now the case, the orders previously in force, by which the passage of the horse-dāk carriages across the Ganges was prohibited, are still in force, although the bullock-train waggons now cross the bridge and proceed on to the station. The consequence of these orders necessarily is, that the soldiers and officers arriving in carriages (sometimes in the middle of the night) are obliged to walk, or to make their own arrangements for procuring hired conveyances to carry them to the station, a distance of three miles; or, at all events, this has frequently been the case. So long as the river had to be crossed by a ferry, the rule regarding the detention of both waggons and dāk-carriages on the south bank of the Ganges was undoubtedly proper; but there seems no reason, at present, for forcing the men and officers arriving in dāk-carriages, any more than those arriving in bullock-waggons, to walk the three miles between the bridge and the station of Benares, and to have their baggage shifted from the carriages to be carried in carts for this distance, that would not apply to making them go through the same process at every other halting-place on the road.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, thinks it probable that the partial



retention of the old rule now, is owing to oversight; and he has accordingly thought it well to bring this little matter to notice.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 19 in No. 4.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Director-General of the Post Office of India.*

Sir,

Fort William, December 12, 1857.

I AM directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter dated the 3rd instant,\* from the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, and to request that you will, in communication with Mr. Allen, make the necessary arrangements for the passage of the horse-drawn carriages across the Ganges, as desired by the Lieutenant-Governor of those provinces.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 20 in No. 4.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Benares, December 5, 1857.

BY direction of the Lieutenant-Governor, I have the honor to inclose, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, the translation of a deposition made before the Magistrate of Futtypore, by one Ghulam Mahomed, an orderly chuprassie of the late Captain A. Skene, Superintendent of Jhansi, giving some particulars of the mutiny at that station.

2. The Magistrate has been requested to take the opinion of the Administrator-General, with reference to the promissory notes brought in by the chuprassie, as well as with respect to the payment of the reward which he claims.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 21 in No. 4.

*Deposition of Ghulam Mohamed, Orderly Chuprassie of Captain Skene, Superintendent of Jhansi, given in the Criminal Court of Futtypore, under Act V of 1840, before Mr. William George Probyn, November 19, 1857.*

• (Translation.)

I, GHOLAM MAHOMED, son of Futteh Mahomed, by tribe Sheikh, inhabitant of Megum, nearly 50 years old, do hereby depose, that I was orderly chuprassie to Captain Skene, the Superintendent of Jhansi, &c., as a Government servant. Either on the 4th or 8th of June, 1857, at 2 or 3 o'clock, p.m., Captain Skene was sitting in his Court at Jhansi; one of his private servants, by name Bisram, came in and informed me that forty or fifty sepoy and sowars had broken out and taken possession of the treasury, magazine, and two guns, and that the rest of them were all right. I immediately brought this to the notice of Captain Skene; he inquired, "Where are they firing?" and immediately came out of the Court, and saw the firing; he entered the bungalow, and again came out with Captain Gordon, Deputy Superintendent, the Maam Sahib, &c. In the meantime Captain Burgess, of the Survey Department, who was residing inside the fort, came out in a buggy to fetch Captain and Mrs. Skene. They talked for some time what I did not understand, as I had no knowledge of English. Shortly after the Maam Sahib drove in the buggy, and Mr. Burhurs (Captain Burgess) and Captain Skene walked to the fort; as for myself, and one chuprassie, by name Munbhawan, we accompanied the Captain as escort with swords in our hands. The shots of the mutineers were flying round us. When we arrived at the treasury, some sepoy, who used to remain there as guard, were going to shoot us, but the threatening language of the Captain made them

hesitate, so that we passed up to the fort-door unmolested. The Captain, after getting into the fort, ordered me to fetch a box of his which was left on the table in the bungalow, and to remove the other property to the fort next day. Immediately I brought the box and delivered it to him. Shortly after, all the officers, the ladies, and the clerks who were in Jhansi came into the fort, and the commanding officer placed a guard of the sowars, who were up to that time all right, on the treasury and magazine. At 9 o'clock p.m., all the officers, *i. e.*, Captain Skene, Mr. Raen (Captain Gordon), Mr. Burlurs (Captain Burgess), Mr. Raper, and Mr. Bowee (Lieutenant Powys), mounting on their horses went in one body to the commanding officer, Mr. Lap (Captain Dunlop), who was residing on the parade, and came back at 1 or 2 o'clock in the night. The next day they went for an airing as usual. On the second day, at about 2 or 3 o'clock p.m., a dispute arose between the mutineers and loyal sepoy and sowars. In this fight the commanding officer and two or three officers were killed. All of a sudden the bungalows were on fire, the prisoners were liberated, and the loyal and disloyal sepoy and sowars joined together; in short, the Europeans who escaped from them got into the fort. Captain Skene, being at that time the head officer, sent for one Akhee Mull Set, the treasurer, into the fort, and conversed with him, what about I know not, and sent to the Set all his silver utensils. The mutineer sepoy and the inhabitants who joined with them, amounting from 3,000 to 4,000, surrounded the fort. The fire opened on both sides, and lasted for three days. The firing of a musket-shot within the fort drew the attention of the officers; they left the battery and came to inquire whence it was fired; at last it was ascertained that the noise was made by the opening of the fort-gate by the moonshee, jemadar, and chuprassies belonging to the Survey Department, who were all Mahomedans, and had joined the mutineers and were letting them in. They were all shot dead by a volley, but two or three were only wounded on our side (*i. e.*, the English). Lieutenant Powys was killed. Amongst the men who were in the fort, some were killed and some imprisoned on their being shown to be disloyal. I was then ordered to heap stones on the fort gate. On the receipt of the intelligence of Captain Gordon being killed, some signs were made by the flags in the fort; the officers opened the first gate and came to the second one, where they conversed with the officer of the mutineers (name not known). They promised not to kill the officers, and that they would safely conduct them away for a distance of twenty miles. The native doctor, Saleh Mahomed, was amongst the mutineers. The captain called him into the fort, spoke to him in English, which I could not understand, and then sent him back. The fort-door was opened; the mutineers rushed in and looted the property. The natives were not allowed to go out of the fort without strict examination of their apparel, and such was the case with the officers and ladies—they were robbed of all they had. Two swords of mine were also snatched away by the mutineers when I came out of the fort with my master. He gave me three papers, with injunctions to conceal them; and said to me, "If the mutineers kill me take care of my children, and conduct them to Akhee Mull; I have made over to him a large fortune to support my children. In case the mutineers kill the children also, take care to make over these papers to some officer when peace is restored, and inform him that I promise to give you 2,000 rupees, provided I remain safe and you can secure the paper; otherwise these papers must be sent to my sister, who is in England, as I have no other legal heir besides her." We were then along with the officers, ladies, and children, conveyed to a short distance from the fort, when a sowar came up and said that all the officers, ladies, and children are ordered to be killed. I and another man of Cawnpore with great difficulty made our escape. I informed moonshee Mahomed Houssein, tehseldar of Beswn,\* concerning these papers. The papers and two letters belonging to Government are in my home.

**Q.** What happened to the property of Captain Skene and of other officers?

**A.** As for my master's property it is with Akhee Mull Set, who is a man of reputation; and the property of the other officers was looted by the mutineers.

**Q.** Do you know the names of the officers of the regiment and resallah who did this cruel act?

**A.** I know the name of Saleh Mohamed, the native doctor; of the jail darogah, Bukshee Ali; and perhaps there was a subadar by name Syed Lal, I can recognize his face; also I know two sepoy, by name Dhados and Gajoodhur Doss, who robbed me of my swords.

\* So in original: Rooneh is probably meant.

Q. Do you know anything else?

A. No.

Q. Can you give the whole number of the officers, ladies, and of the clerks who were killed?

A. The officers were fourteen or fifteen; ladies, ten or twelve; baboos, thirty or thirty-two; with the other clerks, &c., amounting to sixty-five; one officer and his three children, who had secured themselves by means of disguising, were also killed, as I am told; and I afterwards saw their three dead bodies at Budagawan, a place nearly eight miles from Jhansi. After the slaughter of the officers I was only three days there, close by the bungalows and jail.

At the time of the mutiny the Ranee of Jhansi was at her residence, and sent word, through her Vakeel, to my master to repair to her palace. After our going into the fort she again sent her man, inquiring if anything was wanting, and sent forty of her own sepoys to guard the fort, who afterwards, as well as the Ranee, joined with the mutineers.

Q. How do you know that the Ranee joined the rebels?

A. So I was told by my master.

Q. How many days did the fight last in the fort?

A. Four or five days.

Q. Do you know why the officers left the fort?

A. On Captain Gordon being killed the officers were much perplexed; and, besides, the provisions were exhausted.

Q. Do you know who was the man that sent the order by the sowar to kill the officers?

A. No, I really don't know who this man was.

Inclosure 22 in No. 4.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Longden, Commanding Field Force, to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Camp, Atroulia, Azimghur, November 11, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that in compliance with a requisition from the Magistrate of Azimghur, I proceeded to this place with the detachment under my command,\* on the 9th instant, from Atroulia Ghaut, nine miles distant, having been joined at Mahoul by Captain Boileau, with 680 Goorkhas, with 3 guns.

A mud ghurree here, or fortified residence (belonging to Bence Madho Sing, an influential zemindar), about 150 yards square, surrounded by an earthen parapet and ditch, as also a smaller ghurree adjacent, were said to be occupied by some 600 or 700 matchlockmen and 200 sepoys, with 3 guns.

We opened with our guns on this place from about 700 yards. The smaller ghurree was soon vacated by the enemy, and occupied by us, and our guns advanced close to the larger ghurree; but as after some hours firing they had made scarcely any impression, I did not deem it advisable to assault it. The evening was closing in; the buildings inside were numerous and intricate; the outer walls, from twelve to fifteen feet high, loop-holed. The assault would have been attended with considerable loss on our side; I, in consequence, retired our men, and encamped in close vicinity.

The place was evacuated during the night. The enemy left three guns in the fort, some bullocks and stores; list inclosed. The guns and stores will be sent to Azimghur; the bullocks I made over to the commissariat.

We found a few dead bodies in the fort, and several of the enemy are said to have been wounded, including the chuckladar or head man. Our own loss was very slight, and as per margin.†

The place has been burnt and destroyed as much as possible during yesterday and to-day.

I have, &c.

H. E. LONGDEN.

\* Her Majesty's 10th Foot:—5 Companies, 319 non-commissioned officers and private, two 9-pounder guns, with European detail. Madras 17th Native Infantry:—2 Companies, 121 non-commissioned officers and privates.

† Killed:—1 private, 10th Foot. Wounded:—1 Goorkha havildar, 2 sowars.

## Inclosure 23 in No. 4.

DESCRIPTION of Ordnance captured at the Fort of Atroulia, by the Force under the command of Colonel Longden, on the 10th of November, 1857.

No.	Description.	Length.		Diameter of.		Remarks.
		Feet.	Inches.	Inches.	Tenths.	
1	Brass ..	4	7	2	8½	No trunnions; vent greatly enlarged.
2	Ditto ..	3	11	3	0	
3	Ditto ..	0	0	2	6	Burst near the middle, portion remaining 2½ feet in length. N.B. -All very much honey-combed and perfectly unserviceable; carriages broken and useless.

MEMORANDUM. - Two hackery-loads of miscellaneous stores, and 3 cwt. 4 lbs. of lead, found in the fort; 9 pairs of bullocks made over to the Commissariat.

Camp. Atroulia, November 11, 1857

J. PERCIVAL. *Lieutenant,*  
*Commanding Detachment Artillery.*

## Inclosure 24 in No. 4.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to Lieutenant-Colonel Longden.*

Sir,

*Benares, December 7, 1857.*

YOUR despatch dated the 11th ultimo, from Atroulia, in the Azimghur district, reporting the capture and destruction of the forts at that place, having been laid before the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, he desires me to convey to you his satisfaction at the result of your operations on this occasion.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has reason to believe that the loss inflicted on the enemy by your cannonade and musketry-fire has been much more severe than was at first supposed.

3. The destruction of the forts was a measure that the Lieutenant-Governor had long ago ordered to be carried into effect, and he entirely approves of your having completed it.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY.

## Inclosure 25 in No. 4.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 19, 1857.*

I AM directed to forward herewith, for the purpose of being laid before the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter of the 2nd instant, from the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, together with its inclosure from Captain Davies, the Senior Assistant at Lohardugga, bringing to notice the landholders and others of his district, who have evinced loyalty and good conduct since the mutiny of the Ramghur Battalion; and I am to state that the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to be the medium of conveying, to the meritorious individuals mentioned in this communication, any mark of the satisfaction of Government which his Lordship in Council may think fit to bestow on them.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 26 in No. 4.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Chota Nagpore, November 2, 1857.*

I DO myself the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, the annexed copy of a letter from Captain Davies, Senior Assistant, Lohardugga, bringing to notice the landholders and others of this district who have conducted themselves loyally and faithfully since the mutiny of the Ramghur battalion.

2. Captain Davies particularly notices the conduct of Pergunnite Jugut Pal Sing, of Pithoria, whose conspicuous loyalty in closing and holding his ghaut against the two companies of the mutinous sepoys of the 8th Native Infantry has already been favorably viewed by his Honor, and regarding whom I was directed to report in your letter of the 12th August last.

3. I delayed reporting till I had an opportunity of ascertaining how the Pergunnite had conducted himself in the midst of the anarchy and confusion that reigned here whilst the station was in possession of the mutineers.

4. I have now the pleasure to bring to his Honor's notice that the Pergunnite was in steady communication with me during the whole period of my absence from Rancher, and it was from him that I obtained my best information as to the movements and intentions of the mutineers. He was the first to welcome us back, and has been in attendance ever since, and greatly assisted us in procuring supplies on the line of march, and on our arrival here, till the bazar was again established. I fully endorse all that Captain Davies has said regarding him, and respectfully propose, as a suitable recognition of his services, that the title of "Rae Bahadoor" be conferred on him, and that the pension of 313 rupees per annum, which, for faithful and gallant services, was bestowed on the Pergunnite's father, Jyemungul Sing, and lapsed on his death in August 1853, be now assigned for life to the equally loyal and energetic son.

5. I believe, with the title, a khillut is generally given. I have heard that the Pergunnite is very anxious to be presented with a handsome and serviceable double-barrelled rifle.

6. There are a few others\* of less note who are not mentioned in Captain Davies' letter, but who opposed the mutineers at the Tiko and Chundwa Ghauts, to whom I should like to give English double-barrelled guns, if the Government see no objection.

7. The Maharajah Juggernath Sahie Deo, of Chota Nagpore, appears to me to deserve the commendations of Government for the steady loyalty he has evinced to the State. The loyalty of his three nephews, Lalls Opendernath Sahie, Mohendernath Sahie, and Mokoondnath Sahie, in resisting all invitations from the mutineers, is very creditable to them; and Thakoore Indernath Sahie, a cousin of the Maharajah, deserves praise for his successful exertions to maintain order in his zemindaree during the disturbances.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON.

## Inclosure 27 in No. 4.

*The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Lohardugga to the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.*

Sir,

*Chota Nagpore, October 29, 1857.*

WITH reference to your circular dated the 9th ultimo, and annexure, calling on me for a list of all landholders, chief or others, of my district, who, since the mutinies up to the present time, have evinced conspicuous loyalty to Government, I have the honor to state, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that, of the numerous zemindars within this division, there is only one I can point out as having shown conspicuous loyalty, and that is, Pergunnite Jugut Pal Sing, of Pithoria.

2. On a previous occasion, I brought to your notice the gallant manner in which he closed the Pithoria Ghaut against the two companies of the mutinous sepoys of the 8th Native Infantry, who endeavoured to march on this station.

3. On the mutiny of the Ramghur battalion, on the 2nd August last, he afforded assistance to the Europeans who were compelled to abandon the station, and from that

\* Buraik Hurry Sing, Emambux Khan, Buraik Jhubboo Sing, Thakoore Bheem Sing, Chummur Sing, and Bechun Misser.

time till our return to this on the 22nd ultimo, he made himself useful in furnishing information of the doings and movements of the mutineers, and in furnishing supplies to the British troops sent to re-occupy this division. Though within ten miles of the mutineers during the six miles they held possession of Dorundah, the Pergunnite steadily refused all intercourse with or assistance to them, and, when threatened with an attack from them, retreated, with his family, into the jungles. His conduct is deserving of some special and substantial mark of the approbation of Government.

4. The Maharajah of Chota Nagpore, with his three nephews, Lal Opendernath Sahie, Mohendernath Sahie, and Mokoondnath, stendily and consistently refused all intercourse with, and any assistance to, the mutineers, though emissaries were constantly sent by the latter, inviting the Maharajah to assume his authority as chief of the district, and that they were not only willing, but most anxious, to place their services at his disposal, as did also Thakoor Indernath Sahie, of Govindpore. The conduct of all these zemindars has been such as to meet my entire approval, especially that of Lal Opendernath Sahie: he was at Ranchee when the Ramghur battalion mutinied, and immediately returned to his "ghur" at Pulkate, disavowing any connection with the mutineers.

5. During the temporary absence of the authorities from the district, the zemindaree of the Pithoria Pergunnite was, owing to his exertion, comparatively free from plunder, and, with some few exceptions, order and security to property was maintained by the Govindpore thakoor throughout his zemindaree. The Maharajah of Chota Nagpore appears to have exerted himself for the same laudable end, but owing to the great extent of his zemindaree, he was only partially successful.

I have, &c.

J. S. DAVIES.

*Inclosure 28 in No. 4.*

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Fort William, December 4, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 19th ultimo, with inclosures, bringing to notice the names of several landholders and others in the Lohardugga district, who have conducted themselves loyally and faithfully since the mutiny of the Ramghur Battalion.

2. The Governor-General in Council has perused these papers with much gratification. He gladly accedes to the recommendation made by the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, in favor of Pergunnite Jugut Pal, of Pethoria, whose devotion to the British Government has been so conspicuous throughout the late events, and grants to him the title of Rae Bahadoor, a khillut of a double-barrelled rifle, and a life pension of 313 rupees per annum.

3. He also approves of the proposal to bestow English double-barrelled guns on the persons named in the margin,\* as rewards for their conduct in opposing the mutineers at the Tiko and Chundwa Ghauts.

4. Lastly, his Lordship in Council desires me to request that the thanks of the Government of India may be conveyed to the Maharajah Juggurnath Sahie Deo, of Chota Nagpore, and to his three nephews, Lal Opendernath Sahie, Lal Mohendernath Sahie, and Lal Mokoondnath Sahie, and to Thakoor Indernath Sahie, a cousin of the Maharajah, for the steady loyalty they evinced on this occasion.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

*Inclosure 29 in No. 4.*

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 24, 1857.*

WITH reference to my letters dated the 20th and 21st instant, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for submission to the Governor-General of India in Council,

\* Buraik Hurry Sing, Emambux Khan, Buraik Jhubboo Sing, Thakoor Bheem Sing, Chummur Sing, Beh em Mijer.

the accompanying copy of a further communication from the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, on the subject of the disturbances in Palamow.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 30 in No. 4.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Chota Nagpore, November 17, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, I have the honor to submit extracts from a demi-official communication received this day from Lieutenant Graham, on deputation in Palamow, under date the 14th instant, from Cheinpore.

2. From the information given, it appears that the insurgents have not dispersed. They have fallen back on the jungle tracts to the south of Palamow, bordering on Sirgoojah, and hold the ghauts in front of them. There have been no fresh depredations since Lieutenant Graham marched into Palamow; but, as surmised by that officer, it is probable they will be emboldened, and in a measure compelled again to take to a course of plunder, if not dispersed.

3. We are short of troops for offensive operations against them; and, unless reinforced, it will not be easy for us to muster a sufficient number of men for a campaign in the Palamow jungles.

4. I have issued fresh instructions to the Surburahkar of Sirgoojah, directing him to employ his whole force, and give his personal attention to the aid of Lieutenant Graham in putting down this disturbance. He has a considerable body of men at his disposal, and they could not be better employed. The insurgents have been troubling Sirgoojah, as well as Palamow; and the bands are formed of Sirgoojah as well as Palamow marauders.

5. In Chota Nagpore all is quiet; but, with the prisoners that we have now in jail, the trials that are pending, and with a number of people, Chiefs, and others coming in, who are all anxious to see what force we have, I do not think it would be right to denude this place of troops.

6. I was in hopes of being able to get fifty Sikhs from Hazareebaugh, or to have sent fifty from thence to Lieutenant Graham's assistance; but though the Hazareebaugh district is now quiet, Major Simpson will not be able adequately to punish the Choolars, who have committed atrocious crimes, and made disturbances in his district, and provide for the duties of his station, with a smaller force than he has now at his disposal.

7. From a letter just received I find that the detachment sent out by Major Simpson to Goomea, had returned to Hazareebaugh. They have not been able to effect much, as the parties they were in search of retired into the hills and jungles on their approach, and nothing was seen but deserted villages. Major Simpson intends going out again in the Rampore direction, and in his search after Choolars is likely to be aided by some influential Sonthal headmen, who have been assisting us in procuring Sonthal recruits.

8. His Honor is aware that Soorunder Sahee having broken his parole, and absconded from Sumbulpore, a strong detachment was sent out to disperse any of his sympathizers that could be found collected, and to apprehend the brothers, if possible, and the Sumbulpore gurhowteah or zemindar, who is suspected of having rendered them most active assistance. I have directed Captain Leigh to proclaim that every village, inhabitants of which harbour these rebels, will be liable to destruction, and similar stringent orders having been issued from this office to the Gurhjat Chiefs, while at the same time large rewards\* are offered for their apprehension, I have reason to think they will not long escape punishment.

9. I receive satisfactory accounts from all the Gurhjat Melahs, with exception of Odeypore, in which insignificant place the authority of Government has to be re-established.

10. In my report of the 23rd September, 1857, paragraph 12, I mentioned that the deposed Rajah Dheraj Sing, and his brother, Shewruj Sing, who were detained here under surveillance, had, on the evacuation of Ranchee by the authorities, proceeded to Odeypore, and by extravagant misrepresentations induced the ignorant jagheerdars and ryots to

\* 500 rupees each.

acknowledge them. The tehseeldar, on the part of Government, was forced to quit the mehal, and Dheraj Sing appropriated some 500 rupees of Government collections that were in hand.

11. The messengers and spies sent out by me on my first arrival have only recently returned. My perwannah was not received; they would not credit the re-occupation of Ranchec.

12. I have now issued Proclamations, warning the inhabitants against paying revenue to any unaccredited person, or acknowledging any authority but that of the Government officers deputed by me; and required the Surburahkar of Sirgoojah and Rajah of Jushpore (the former has just left me, and the latter is now here), to assist my chuprassies in making known the contents to all concerned. I have also called on them to seize and send in to me all escaped convicts, including Dheraj Sing and his brother. It is reported that the former is dead, and that the latter has succeeded to the usurped post; if so, we are rid of the most determined villain of the two, and I do not anticipate much opposition to my orders. Should these measures prove insufficient, it will be easy for me to take Odeypore in my tour, and restore order, with such a force as I may be able to procure, to accompany me as an escort.

13. I am most anxious to move out, and it is very desirable that I should proceed through the division to Sumbulpore (via Palamow, Sirgoojah, and Odeypore, returning through Singhboom) as soon as possible, to convince all that our reoccupation of the division and defeat of the mutineers is a reality, but am just now kept in the station by the difficulty of providing myself with such an escort as it is expedient I should take with me.

14. I am very anxious to avoid making inconvenient requisitions for additions to our force, and his Honor may rely on our doing the most we can with what we have; but as Hazareebaugh is to be a station for European troops, and accommodation there of from 300 to a wing could at once be provided in the now vacant buildings of the Agency Jail, and Government bungalows, it might, perhaps, be practicable to occupy that station immediately with a portion of one of Her Majesty's regiments. The Sikh detachment could then be spared for Palamow. If disturbances there cannot otherwise be put down, and if the duties of Sumbulpore can be taken permanently by Madras troops, the detachment of Ramghur Light Infantry now there could be withdrawn, and added to our strength here. This would give us sufficient men at Ranchec and Dorundah for garrison duties, and a moveable column besides. It would greatly aid us in the formation of a new battalion or police corps, and enable us in a short time to be able to dispense with the services of the Madras detachment now here. It would also give us acclimatized men, which I find to be very necessary. Thirty Madras sepoy were sent, the other day, only two marches from this; the whole party have since been laid up with fever.

15. I take the opportunity of soliciting early instructions in regard to the new levies. I have enlisted about 200, mostly Coles and Sonthals, and they are getting on very well at their drill. I have stopped at this number, waiting to be favoured with his Honor's orders on my report dated 7th October last.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON.

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Inclosure 31 in No. 4.

*The Officiating Junior Assistant Commissioner of Korundah to the Principal Assistant Commissioner of Lohardugga.*

(Extract.)

*Chinapore, November 14, 1857.*

THERE is nothing new, that I know of, to tell you about: all is quiet here, and the various bodies of insurgents quiet for the present; but this can't last many days, as they must be fed, and their food can only be procured by plunder.

The main body of the Bogtals are now at Mundul, about twenty miles from this, keeping the Boogloomara ghaut. They are said to be making preparations, both offensive and defensive, and to have an immense quantity of plunder, including, amongst other things, 1,200 head of cattle and buffaloes, and an enormous quantity of ghee, &c. An advanced party of 100 or 150 of them are watching the Tungpurwa ghaut, which is about twelve miles from this, on the road to Mundul. I can send you a rough map of the road towards Mundul, if you like.

Reports from Chutterpore also state that the Khyrwars, &c., are up in that direction. One thing there can be no doubt of, and that is, that if plundering is to be stopped and



the country settled, more Infantry must be sent. With the exception, perhaps, of the Bogtans—the mere sight of them will be enough to disperse the budmashes. A reward ought to be set on the heads of Jeca Sing, sepoy, and Petumber Sah, with, perhaps, one or two others.

Spies of Rugburdial Sing have just come in, who report parties of insurgents on the Chittra and Tatkie Ghauts, and that Leelumber has returned from the Jushpore direction, with assistance.

Beekaree Sing, of Moukah, reports that in five days from this they are all to assemble at the Palamow Fort to “poojah kur,” and having done so, come down on this.

Inclosure 32 in No. 4.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal*

Sir,

*Fort William, December 3, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 24th ultimo, submitting copy of a communication from the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, on the subject of the disturbances in Palamow and to state that the Governor-General in Council authorises the levy of the Coles and Sonthals to be raised to 500 men

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 33 in No. 4.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India*

Sir

*Fort William, November 26, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for submission to the Governor-General of India in Council the accompanying copy of a letter from the Officiating Commissioner of Chittagong reporting the particulars of the mutiny of the sepoys at that station, and requesting that measures may be taken to send by steamer a detachment of European troops for the security of that district.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has already intimated to the Government of India his opinion that the station of Chittagong ought to be strengthened, and he now desires to request that, if the aid of soldiers is not available, he may, at least, be allowed to send 100 sailors and two guns to Chittagong, and that a steamer may be furnished for their conveyance.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG

Inclosure 34 in No. 1

*The Officiating Commissioner of Chittagong to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir.

*Chittagong November 20, 1857*

IN continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, I have much pleasure in stating that those of the residents of this place who left the station during the night before last, returned in the course of yesterday, with the exception of Dr. Beaton and his family, and Captain Dewaal. Of the safety of the former and his family I have received certain intelligence, but it is doubtful where Captain Dewaal is; he is supposed to have accompanied the Doctor, as he rushed from the lines to give them notice.

2. No one was killed in the station but the burkundooz mentioned in my letter of yesterday's date. Mr Bamber was not at Mudden's Haat and had a most fortunate escape: he was getting into his buggy, when, to his astonishment he saw a number of sepoys coming up; the first party did not molest him, but as the other came up, they wanted his horses, and began pointing their guns on him. Mr Bamber plunged into a nullah close by; about twenty shots were fired at him, but without effect, he reached the station about 2 P.M.

3. Yesterday morning I sent out a notice, inviting all the Christian and native residents of respectability to meet at my house, at 1 P.M.; a very great number of the native residents attended, as also several Christians. About forty names were at once

registered as volunteers, and I hope soon to increase the number. Last night all the ladies and gentlemen collected at my house. We were well armed and prepared for defence, in case any of the sepoys returned.

4. All passed off very quietly, and we heard, in the afternoon, that the sepoys had got as far as Seetacoond. They molested no one on the road, and were said to be giving away the money in all directions. They were said to be travelling very fast. The sepoy who returned with Thakoor Buksh, brought with him 447 Company's rupees. Some more money was sent in by the Darogah this morning, amounting to 273 Company's rupees, and I hope to recover more shortly.

5. We are sadly in want of arms, caps, and ammunition; I may, perhaps, be able to get a small supply from the Government pilot-vessel now in the river. The Poang Rajah and Kalindee Raneé have been directed to send as many men as they can spare. I am collecting as many myself as know how to use fire arms, and will proceed with them towards Tipperah, if I can get enough men to take the field, and defend the station.

6. The mutiny was evidently planned very suddenly, and as suddenly carried out. Not a person in the station, Christian or native, appears to have obtained the slightest notice. The native inhabitants were just as much taken by surprise as ourselves. Of course all was in confusion during the night of the 18th, but it speaks most highly for the good feeling and conduct of the inhabitants, that not a single case of theft or plunder took place. The houses of those Europeans who left the station for the night were left untouched, and, early on the following morning, when the Magistrate, Mr. Tottenham, and myself, went all round the station, numbers of the inhabitants came out, and were more than usually respectful in their manner. Mr. Bamber also met with great kindness from the villagers he came across on his way back to the station. I cannot record too strong an expression of the good feeling shown towards Government by all with whom I came into contact.

7. The Government will, I trust take immediate measures to send round, per steamer, some European troops. This is a frontier station, and it is not impossible that advantage may be taken of our defenceless state, to attack it from the hills, or from the south. Two or three companies of Europeans would immediately restore full confidence to the people of this district. If assistance of this nature has not already been sent, I trust the Government will lose no time in forwarding the troops I now apply for.

8. I heard, yesterday, that one of the messengers sent by the Magistrate succeeded in getting before the insurgents, and, in this case, I trust intelligence may reach Tipperah, Dacca, and Sylhet, before they can possibly reach Tipperah.

I have, &c.

C. CHAPMAN.

**Inclosure 35 in No. 4.**

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 28, 1857.*

IN reply to your letter dated the 26th instant, and its inclosure, from the Officiating Commissioner at Chittagong, reporting the particulars of the mutiny of the sepoys at that station, I am directed to state that the Governor-General in Council authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor to send to Chittagong 100 sailors with two guns, as proposed, and to communicate with the Officiating Superintendent of Marine, as to the best means of conveying them by steam to their destination.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

**Inclosure 36 in No. 4.**

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Patna, November 26, 1857.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 21st instant, and its inclosure, I have the honor to inform you that the steamer "Jumna," after landing Lieutenant Batt, I.N., and his men and guns at Buxar, was dispatched to Calcutta on the 22nd instant.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

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Inclosure 37 in No. 4.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 14, 1857.

ADVERTING to the fourth paragraph of your letter of the 30th ultimo, the Lieutenant-Governor desires me to state, that he only awaits the nomination of an officer to raise and command the levy, as therein promised, to commence the organization of a body of Native Irregular Cavalry for service in Behar. His Honor trusts that no great delay will occur in making this appointment, as a force of this description would be particularly useful at present in that province.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

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Inclosure 38 in No. 4.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 24, 1857.

IN reply to your letter dated the 14th instant, I am directed to observe that by General Order No. 1,466 of 1857, dated the 20th instant, the services of Major C. V. Jenkins, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, have been placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

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Inclosure 39 in No. 4.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 30, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for submission to the Governor-General of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from Major Jenkins, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, together with the reply of this day's date, and to request the instructions of his Lordship in Council on the points referred to by Major Jenkins.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

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Inclosure 40 in No. 4

*Major Jenkins to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal*

Sir,

Calcutta, November 25, 1857.

ADVERTING to Government General Order of November 19, placing me at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and with reference to the conversation I had with you yesterday, in the course of which you informed me that the purpose for which I have been so placed, is to raise a regiment of Irregular Cavalry, for duty in the districts of Behar and Shahabad, I have the honor to request that you will move his Honor to cause me to be furnished, as soon as possible, with instructions for the formation and organization of the corps, on receipt of which I shall be prepared to proceed to Gya, which you seemed to consider a convenient station for the establishment of my headquarters, and there commence entertaining men at once.

The following occur to me as the chief points on which I would particularly solicit full and distinct information, and until I receive such, I cannot see my way to the completion of the object in view:—

1st. It must be evident to the Lieutenant-Governor that good and efficient men cannot be expected to enlist, unless I am in a position to explain to them the terms on which they are called upon to take service, the rates of pay they are to receive in the several grades, &c. I beg, therefore, that these points may be settled before I commence entertaining men.

2ndly. It is necessary that I should be made acquainted with the intentions of Government as to the strength of the corps in all its grades, hospital and bazar establishments, &c. I would suggest that it be formed on the same plan as other corps of Irregular Cavalry, but, in order to obtain respectable and trustworthy men, I would recommend that higher pay be given; I believe it has long been a general complaint amongst Irregular Cavalry officers that the pay is insufficient to admit of the men doing justice to their horses without involving themselves in debt.

3rdly. May I beg the favor of your informing me what rate of staff or command allowance it is intended I should receive, in addition to my regimental pay and allowances; whether I am to be allowed the assistance of European officers as second in command and Adjutant; and, if so, what amount of pay and allowances they are to receive.

4thly. Should it not be considered expedient to appoint officers from the army, I trust there will be no objection to one of the Invalid Establishment being put in as second in command; and I beg to recommend to the favourable notice of the Lieutenant-Governor, Lieutenant Arbuthnot, late of the 10th Light Cavalry, as an officer well qualified for such a situation. This officer may also carry on the duties of Adjutant, until some other person can be found capable of filling that important office.

5thly. It is also desirable that I should be informed whether the corps is to be considered a civil or a military one, and in what Department the pay of officers and men is to be drawn. The periodic returns I shall be required to furnish, and to whom they are to be sent.

Lastly. I would look permission to indent on the Ordnance Department for carbines, as the matchlocks, with which it is to be supposed the men will come provided, may be looked upon as almost useless.

I have, &c.

C. A. JENKINS, Major,  
1st Regiment, Light Cavalry.

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Inclosure II in No. 4.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Major Jenkins*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 30, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 25th instant, and in reply to communicate the following orders of the Lieutenant Governor on the several points referred to by you, in connection with the body of Irregular Cavalry proposed to be raised for service in the Behar district.

1st. The pay of the men of the corps should, in his Honor's opinion, be 25 rupees each per month—that of Native officers, &c., being in proportion to that allowance. The Lieutenant-Governor will, however, submit the question for the decision of the Government of India.

2ndly. The corps will, in the first instance, consist of three troops, hospital and bazar establishments being in due proportion.

3rdly. The question of your staff or command allowance will be determined by the Supreme Government, to whom a reference will be made on the subject.

4thly. The number of officers to be attached to the regiment should, his Honor thinks, be in the proportion of one officer to each troop, but this point will also be submitted for the consideration of the Government of India.

5thly. The Behar Irregular Cavalry will be a civil corps, and at the disposal of the civil authorities of the district, and the Commissioner of the Division.

6thly, and lastly. Your indent for arms and accoutrements will be submitted to the Military Department, as soon as it is sent in by you, which will probably be when you have made some progress in recruiting the men.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

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**Inclosure 43 in No. 4.**

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Fort William, December 9, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 30th ultimo, requesting instructions on certain points referred to the Lieutenant-Governor by Major Jenkins, who has been appointed to raise a body of Irregular Horse in Behar.

The points referred are:—

1st. On what terms the officers and men are to be engaged? The Lieutenant-Governor has replied, that he thinks the men should get 25 rupees each a-month, and that the allowances of the officers should be in proportion, but that the question would be submitted for the orders of the Government of India. I am desired, on this point, to refer to the orders of the 30th October last, by which his Honor was informed that the pay of the native officers and men was to be the same as that of the Bengal Police Corps.

2nd. What was to be the strength of the corps? The Governor-General in Council desires that it be raised, if possible, to the full strength of an Irregular Cavalry Regiment, viz., 500 sowars.

3rd. What is to be the command allowance? His Lordship in Council authorizes the command allowance to be the same as that of an Irregular Cavalry regiment.

4th. What number of officers is to be attached to the regiment? His Lordship in Council thinks that two officers will be enough for the present, until some progress has been made in raising the men. The appointment of an Adjutant is therefore sanctioned, and an officer will be placed at his Honor's disposal for this duty.

5th. Whether the corps is to be a civil or a military corps? His Honor has rightly replied, that it is to be a civil corps.

The Governor-General in Council desires me to request that Major Jenkins may be directed to lose no time in raising and organizing the regiment of Behar Irregular Horse, to the command of which he has been appointed.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

**Inclosure 43 in No. 4.**

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India*

Sir,

Fort William, November 21, 1857.

WITH reference to your office letter dated the 13th ultimo, requesting the issue of instructions to the officers stationed at halting places on the Grand Trunk Road, to afford aid to the postal authorities in the bullock-train arrangements, I am directed to transmit, for the information and orders of the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a communication, dated the 17th instant, from the Superintendent for Carriage, &c., and of its inclosure.

2. Under the circumstances represented by Mr. Jackson, the Lieutenant-Governor earnestly recommends that the officers in question may be relieved of the additional duties which have been imposed on them, and the exaction of which, if insisted upon, seems to his Honor not unlikely to cause the breaking down of a system that has hitherto been found to be most efficient.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

**Inclosure 44 in No. 4.**

*The Superintendent for Carriage, &c., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Raneegunge, November 17, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith copy of a letter dated the 12th instant, received from Captain Ward, the depot officer stationed at Sasseram, tendering his resignation of his duties, on the score of ill-health and over-work. I do so, not so much with the expectation that Captain Ward's resignation will be accepted, as with the view of bringing before the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal the fact that the depot officers have

quite sufficient work to perform in their own duties in the Supply Department, without having increased work thrown on them from other departments. The best officers under me, Captain Grubb, at Sherghetty, Captain Smyth, at Chowparun, and Captain Forbes, at Gyra, protest that it is all they can do to accomplish their work, and that if any more is thrust upon them, they must break down.

2. Under these circumstances, I would solicit that the orders conveyed with your letter dated the 21st ultimo, directing the halting-station officers to pay all the bearers, coolies, and cattle-drivers in the Postal Department, may be revoked. It is by no means so trifling a piece of business to superintend this payment. It takes up several hours of the day on which the payment is made, and necessitates the writing of letters, the hearing of complaints, settling of differences, &c. Besides, there are officers subordinate to the Post Office Department now employed on the road. Why should they not pay the subordinates of their own department? For instance, why should not the Postmaster of Ranee-gunge pay these men just as well as my halting-officer, who has already to superintend the payments of a couple of thousand cart-men, doolie bearers, mahouts, &c.

3. I am writing on the subject of cash payment for rum; and shall endeavour, if possible, to make some other arrangement regarding it, as it is so obnoxious. I will also endeavour to decrease the correspondence of the halting officers as much as possible.

I have, &c.

E. JACKSON.

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Inclosure 45 in No 1

*The Assistant Superintendent of Supplies, &c., to the Superintendent for Carriage, &c.*

Sir,

*Sasseram, November 12, 1857.*

IN reply to your letter of the 8th November, I have the honor to inform you that, from the instructions received from Mr. Ward, late Superintendent of Carriage, I was directed to give each soldier proceeding by bullock-train upwards, two drams of rum daily, and no more. I had no letter whatever to say that I was to receive cash payments for it; and, from what I heard yesterday (when I received your letter) from an officer commanding a detachment, I think that each soldier is cut 3d. a-day on the line of march on account of rum. I do not know whether this practice goes on in every regiment, but it would be much better if it were, and thereby save the officer in charge of the depôts of supplies from a great deal of work, of which they have already as much as they can do. As I do not feel that I can do all the work of this station with any degree of satisfaction to myself and Government, I beg to resign this appointment. If you will be good enough to apply to the Governor of Bengal for an officer to fill my place, I will give over all connected with my office, and give him all the help I can, before I leave.

I have not been well lately, which makes me feel the fatigue of being about all day more than usual. I have to provide every day for three different detachments, to make out six Returns, besides indents for rum. The serving out of rum I do not mind, but do not like being made a canteen-serjeant of, by having to take money for it.

As it will, no doubt, take some time to make up my accounts, I hope the Lieutenant-Governor will allow me to do duty with Captain Rattray's Sikh battalions at Dehree, until such time as all the accounts are right, or until his Honor thinks fit to remove me to any other station.

I have, &c.

J. WARD

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Inclosure 46 in No 4.

*The Director-General of the Post Office to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Calcutta, November 27, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to return the papers received with your docket dated the 25th November, and beg to express my earnest hope that Government will not accede to the request made by Mr E. Jackson, the Superintendent of Supply, and will decline to relieve the officers in charge of supply depôts on the Grand Trunk Road of the duty of distributing the pay of the coolies and owners of bullocks employed by the Post Office in the transport of troops by bullock-train.

2. Captain Ward, the officer in charge of the depôt at Sasseram, having requested to

be relieved from his charge. Mr. Jackson, in forwarding the application, takes occasion to urge the above request, although Captain Ward in resigning his office does not assign the duty of paying the bullock contractors and coolies as one of the tasks pressing most heavily upon him; he mentions the number of returns which he has to furnish, and expresses his dislike to being made a "canteen-serjeant" by having to sell drams of rum and receive pice in payment.

3. It is easy to believe that the task of retailing spirits and receiving and accounting for the price of each glass must be a most irksome one to any officer, and must also involve a great deal of very troublesome account. I cannot conceive that it can be necessary to impose such a duty on a commissioned officer; but most certainly if it be necessary to relieve the depôt officers of some part of the duties they are now expected to perform, it is of more importance that the establishment by which the troops are conveyed should be punctually paid, and the service rendered a popular one, than that every dram of rum should be served out by a commissioned officer.

4. I confess I cannot comprehend how the work of the depôt officers can be severe; they have an establishment, and have simply to see to the provisioning of about 250 men daily. A clerk has been detached to each depôt officer, on the part of the Post Office, for the sole purpose of keeping the account of payments made to the bullock-train establishments. There may have been some trouble in settling the first payments to the coolies and bullock-contractors, but after the first week there ought to be no occasion for correspondence or dispute.

5. There are many reasons why it is very desirable that the bullock-train establishment should not be paid by the officers who superintend it. The presence of those officers is required on the road, and their movements would be much hampered if they had to come weekly to any station for money to distribute along the line, but setting aside this consideration, and others of a similar character, I am most anxious to avoid throwing in the way of the native establishment the temptation of having the disbursement, practically almost unchecked, of very large sums of money.

6. The misconduct or dishonesty of a single individual might cause an interruption affecting the whole line, and any serious irregularity would render it impossible to continue the present system, under which so many men are daily conveyed, with comfort and comparative rapidity, to the Upper Provinces.

I have, &c.

H. B. RIDDELL.

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Inclosure 47 in No. 4.

*The Superintendent for Carriage, &c., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Raneegunge, December 7, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor again to address you on the subject of the payment of the carters, coolies, &c., of the Post-office Department.

2. All the officers of my department have stated that they have not leisure for this payment; and there appear to be some difficulties connected with it which are insurmountable. The men cannot come to the halting-stations to receive their pay, and most of the halting-officers have informed me that they are required to go to stations eight and ten miles distant from their own to make the payment. This, the Government will at once see, is impossible. Notice was yesterday given to me that the bullock-train will, for the future, start on Sundays, as well as every other day of the week. This arrangement shuts up the only day on which one or two of the officers had adopted plans for riding out four or five miles to make the Post-office payments, as they will now be occupied every day at their own stations.

3. I lose no time in reporting this, and have addressed the Director-General of Post-offices direct regarding it, in order that some new measures may be adopted to make the Post-office payments; otherwise there may be some difficulty in keeping the coolies, carters, &c., to their work.

I have, &c.

E. JACKSON.

## Inclosure 48 in No. 4.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Fort William, December 11, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 21st ultimo, with inclosure, being a remonstrance from the Superintendent of Supplies against the employment of his subordinates in distributing the pay of the coolies and owners of bullocks employed by the Post-office Department in the transport of troops by bullock train, and in the sale of rum to the troops.

2. The Director-General of the Post-Office of India was consulted on the subject, and a copy of his reply is herewith forwarded. For the reasons given in Mr. Riddell's letter, the Governor-General in Council is not disposed to sanction any change in the orders regarding the payment of coolies and owners of bullock by the officers employed under the Superintendent of Supplies, but desires that the practice of requiring these officers to sell spirits, and to receive money for the same, may be put a stop to.

3. Your communication dated the 8th instant has since been received. It does not appear to his Lordship in Council to be necessary to require the officers either to leave their stations for the purpose of superintending the payment of the bullock-train establishment or to devote their Sundays to this duty.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON

## Inclosure 49 in No. 4.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 25, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter dated the 27th ultimo, I am directed to solicit the consideration of the Government of India to the accompanying Minute, this day recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor, on the subject of the arrangements which his Honor considers advisable for the security of the district of Tirhoot against mutineers from Dacca, Chittagong, and Jelpigoree.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 50 in No. 4.

*Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated November 25, 1857.*

IN my Minute of the 27th ultimo, I stated my apprehensions for the Behar districts, north of the Ganges, in case the Dacca and Jelpigoree sepoys should mutiny and march westward; and in consequence of the orders subsequently received from the Government of India, under date 2nd instant, 100 armed sailors, with two guns, have been dispatched towards Purneah. The dispatch of the rest of the men destined for the defence of the Rungpore and Dinagepore districts has been delayed on account of the difficulty of procuring steam conveyance. But 100 of them will leave Calcutta this afternoon, and the other 100 to-morrow.

Meantime, the actual mutiny at Chittagong and Dacca, at which latter place the sepoys, Infantry and Artillery, have resisted being disarmed, and opposed force to force, seems to render the chance of a mutiny at Jelpigoree greater than heretofore: and it is not easy to avoid the apprehension that all three parties—that from Chittagong, that from Dacca, and that from Jelpigoree, may unite and march westward through Purneah and Tirhoot, towards Oude.

The latest account of the sailors going to Purneah was, that they were at Rampore, Beaulah on the 22nd, and would probably be at Caragola on the 26th. From thence they would go in four or five marches to Purneah, so that they would be there by the end of this month, and probably in time to defend that station against attack. But the whole of Tirhoot is undefended.

I think it right to submit this for the consideration of the Governor-General in Council. I know not what is the number of European troops at Dinapore, or if any of them can be spared. But if it were possible to order, by electric telegraph, 100, 150, or 200 men,



with guns, to Mozufferpore, they could be there easily, even without help from steamers (but of course more easily with that help), in five days from Dinapore, and would be there long before any mutineers could arrive from the eastward.

After the mutineers shall have got west of Tihoot, the detachment might return to Dinapore.

I need not enlarge, to the Governor-General in Council, on the enormous importance of such a district as Tihoot, and the great evil of allowing it to be devastated.

F. J. HALLIDAY.

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Inclosure 51 in No. 4.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Fort William, December 11, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 25th ultimo, submitting a Minute recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor, on the subject of the arrangements which his Honor considers advisable to be adopted for the security of the district of Tihoot against mutineers from Dacca, Chittagong, and Jelpigoree.

2. The Governor-General in Council desires me to state that the Government of India, with every desire to comply with the Lieutenant-Governor's wish in regard to sending troops from Dinapore, for the defence of Tihoot, is unable, under existing circumstances, to do so. The military station of Dinapore is already weak, and the condition of things near Benares and beyond it will not allow of troops being at present detained at the former station; without which a force cannot be detached to Tihoot.

3. The small detachment of fifty men of Her Majesty's 5th Regiment, lately at Monghyr, has, as his Honor is aware, accompanied Mr. Yule, the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore, to Purneah; and it is expected that the Yeomanry Cavalry may be useful on the other side of the Ganges. But his Lordship in Council regrets that no more than this can at present be done for that part of the country.

4. I am directed to add that the Nepaulese forces may be expected at Segowlee in ten or twelve days..

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

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Inclosure 52 in No. 4.

*Mr. Metcalfe to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

My dear Sir,

Comillah, November 23, 1857.

IN continuation of my daily private reports (I am careful that a daily public report is dispatched from the Magistrate's office by Mr. Sandford), I have the honor to inform you that the mutineers left the main road at or near Sectacoond, proceeding in a northerly direction, and entering the hills of Independent Tipperah through a dalah or ravine. Among the convicts, whom they released to use as coolies, are some Kookies or hill men, with whom, I conceive, they must have arranged before rising, that, as the price of obtaining their release, they should act as guides in a country utterly unknown to all but those who actually reside in it. I understand that the convicts are employed to cut away obstructions in their path (for it is no more), selected by the mutineers; but the result of very anxious and careful inquiry on my part is, that ultimately they will be compelled to relinquish the route they have adopted as impracticable, and, turning to the west, revert to the highway, pass through Comillah, and then proceed again in a westerly direction to their destination, which is Sylhet. I have sent mounted men out in every direction, and a hill man, whom I can trust, on an elephant into the hills themselves. The town is absolutely deserted by all who can quit it, but I have received every assistance in their power to render from the pleaders, amlahs, and others, who are obliged to remain. Hearing that the Rajah of Tipperah's dewan, whose functions apply to his Highness' estate within our territories, had crossed the river, I sent for him back, insisted on his remaining, and have, with his assistance, laid an express between this and Agurtollah, the residence of the Maharajah; I shall thus hear what occurs in that direction. The mutineers appear at present to be marching in a parallel line with our territory. Should they find their chosen route impracticable, they will cross over the boundary, and thus get on the high road again, more or less near to Comillah, as the case may be. There are several old, unwieldly,

and sickly men among them, and a number of women and children, and it is difficult to imagine how these will be fed, even if they manage to travel; they are said to have burnt down a mahajan's house near the Fenny, and if they should come here and find, as they will find, the treasure removed, their exasperation will know no bounds. I hope the Government will think we have done our duty here. Anxious days, and sleepless nights, are our present lot, but we do our best to encourage others to keep up hope. The jail is quiet, but solely, I think, in consequence of the strict discipline kept up; as the darogah, an excellent officer, informs me that the prisoners are talking eagerly of the expected arrival of the mutineers. I have sent off to Mymensing, not to alarm the people there, but to put them on their guard, as it is not impossible the mutineers may pass through their station. I have taken steps to secure such of the records of the Collector's office (lakraj documents) as I think it may be an object to destroy, and in fact have little left to do but await results. I keep the Courts open, and hold a sessions trial to-day. Mr. Sandford has been very active and useful. No news yet of Sandys or Cockerell.

Yours, &c.

H. C. METCALFE.

Inclosure 53 in No. 4.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Fort William, December 9, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated the 26th ultimo, forwarding copy of a letter from Mr. H. C. Metcalfe, reporting on the proceedings of the mutineers of Chittagong, and the measures adopted by him as regards the station of Comillah.

2. The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that Mr. Metcalfe has acted with excellent judgment and energy, and desires that this may be communicated to him.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 54 in No. 4.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 25, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward herewith a copy of a letter dated the 12th instant, from the Commissioner of Patna, and of its inclosures, and, under the circumstances therein stated, to solicit the sanction of the Governor-General in Council to the disbursement of the sum of 1,579 rupees, paid as rewards to the native officers and men of the Nujerb guard at Mozufferpore, for their faithful and loyal conduct when that station was abandoned by the European officers of Government, under Mr. Tayler's order, and the detachment of the 12th Irregular Cavalry stationed there mutinied.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 55 in No. 4.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Patna, November 12, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward a letter of the 9th instant, from the Hon. R. Forbes, Judge of Tirhoot, together with a bill for 1,579 rupees, being two months' pay of the Nujerbs stationed at Mozufferpore; and also a copy of a letter from my predecessor, sanctioning the disbursement of this sum.

2. The circumstances under which the payment was made are fully detailed in the Judge's letter, and are well known to the Lieutenant-Governor. At the period when the civilians abandoned the station at Mozufferpore, the detachment of the 12th Irregular Cavalry then stationed there mutinied, and endeavoured to persuade the Nujerbs to join them in plundering the treasury, and releasing the prisoners from the jail. The Nujerbs

however, remained faithful to their trust, and preserved the treasure, amounting to nearly four lacs, the jail, and the public buildings, from plunder and injury. They aided the respectable inhabitants, also, in keeping the budmashes of the city quiet; and it is no doubt owing to their good conduct that the civilians, on their return to Mozufferpore, found that their absence had not been attended with the disastrous consequences which might have been anticipated.

3. The Commissioner, impressed with the value of the services they had rendered, authorised the Collector, on the Judge's requisition, to reward the Nujeebs by a gift of two months' pay. The Civil Auditor, however, declines to pass the bill, without the sanction of Government; this, under the circumstances I have stated, will not, I conclude, be withheld. I have the honor to recommend that it should be accorded.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

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Inclosure 56 in No. 4.

*The Judge of Tirhoot to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

*Tirhoot, November 9, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to forward the accompanying bill for 1,579 rupees, disbursed under the authority conveyed in the annexed copy of a letter from the late Commissioner to the Collector of this district, as a reward to the Nujeeb guards, native officers, and men, in all 115, for their good conduct on the occasion of the mutiny of the Irregular Cavalry, which took place here on the 31st July and 1st August last; and as the Civil Auditor has refused to pass the amount without the orders of supreme authority, I beg you will be good enough to obtain the sanction of the Government to the charge, which was incurred as indispensably necessary under the circumstances which follow.

2. On the 31st July, in obedience to a summons from the Commissioner, the European authorities and Christian residents quitted this station and proceeded to Dinapore, and on the same night the detachment of the 12th Irregular Cavalry, in number 19, sent here for the protection of the station by the commanding officer, the late Major Holmes (whom, as well as Mrs. Holmes and Dr. and Mrs. Garner, some of the same corps had massacred at Segowlee, on the 23rd idem, or only eight days before), broke out into open mutiny, and were joined by the thannah jemadar, and six teen sowars employed by the Magistrate. Their first act was to confine the town darogah all night after which they broke open his box and plundered its contents, and it was only by a ruse that he ultimately succeeded in getting out of their clutches. Next day they destroyed the public dâk wallet and its contents, and, proceeding to the jail, which, as you are aware, is close to the Collectorate and Treasury, did all they could, by tampering with the Nujeeb guards, to induce them to release the prisoners and join with themselves in plundering the Treasury (in which there were then nearly four lacs of rupees), and the town and station of Mozufferpore.

3. Hearing, too, of the unexpected arrival in the station of two European gentlemen from the district, the mutinous troopers proceeded in quest of them to Secunderpore (the Collector's residence), where the gentlemen were said to have put up, with the avowed intention of killing them if found. Providentially, however, the two gentlemen being informed, on their arrival, of the departure of all the other residents, quickly left the house and station before the troopers reached it.

4. It is greatly to the credit of the Nujeeb guards, that, firmly resisting all the temptations held out to them by the sowars, they not only remained faithful, but, under the command and directions of their chief native officer, they loaded their muskets, assumed a bold defensive attitude, and prepared to oppose the troopers if they proceeded to extremities; and the latter, finding their efforts to seduce the Nujeebs an unsuccessful and of no avail, and also that the people of the town did not sympathise with them, the same evening, after dusk, made a hasty and stealthy retreat from the town, in doing which they were fired upon by some of the Nujeebs and people of the town, and one of their number was wounded. They, however, succeeded in getting away, taking with them four horses, the property of Mr. Lantour, the Collector, and two buggy-horses, and a saddle-pony of mine, which they took out of the stable in open daylight, before the faces of my servants, who dared not to resist them, besides one horse belonging to the head-master of the school, which, however, as well as two of the Collector's horses, were recovered, and my pony having broke loose on the road, returned to the station.

5. After the above recital, it is superfluous to remark, that had the Nujeeb guards

not proved faithful, what has taken place at every other station, where there has been a mutiny, would, to a certainty, have occurred here. The budmashes would have risen; the Government treasury would have been plundered; the prisoners released; the cutcheries and records burnt; and the town and station pillaged; and though there were no Europeans here at the time, it is impossible to say how many of the native inhabitants might have been killed. Considering, too, that at Arrah, Gya, and other places where men of the same corps were exposed to similar temptations, they have, even with European officers at the station, been easily induced to swerve from their allegiance, and to side with mutineers and rebels against the State, I am sure that you will agree with me, that the conduct of the Nujeebs here, in resisting all temptation, and that, too, in the absence of every European officer, was doubly meritorious and commendable.

6. Information of the outbreak and the good conduct of the Nujeebs having been reported to the district authorities at Dinapore, they were unanimous in thinking that they could not return to Mozufferpore without having authority at once to reward the Nujeebs, and, accordingly, an application was made to the Commissioner, who, agreeing with the authorities of this district that the Nujeebs were justly entitled to a reward of not less than two months' pay to each of them, readily sanctioned the disbursement of the amount by the Collector, and for which, at the time, it was fully believed, by myself and others, that the Commissioner's order was, under the circumstances, sufficient authority.

7. I beg to add, in conclusion, that Meoffee Iradat Ally, the Sudder Ameen and law officer, with powers of a magistrate, having, in the absence of the covenanted authorities, briefly reported to the Supreme Government what had occurred here, both the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governor were pleased, in the accompanying copies of Messrs. Beadon and Young's letters, dated respectively the 15th and 20th August last, to express "their satisfaction at the conduct of the officers and men of the Treasury guard."

I have, &c.

ROBERT FORBES.

Inclosure 57 in No. 4.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to Moulvie Iradat Ally.*

Sir,

*Fort William, August 15, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your petition, dated the 2nd instant, reporting the occurrences at Mozufferpore, on the 1st idem, consequent on the mutiny and desertion of the detachment of Irregular Cavalry stationed there.

This petition will be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for such orders as his Honor may think proper to pass on it; but I am desired to express the satisfaction of the Governor-General in Council at the conduct of the officers and men of the Treasury guard, and of the other native functionaries by whom the station was preserved from being plundered, and the peace of the district maintained.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 58 in No. 4.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Moulvie Iradat Ally.*

Sir,

*Fort William, August 20, 1857.*

A COPY of your petition, dated the 2nd instant, to the address of the Governor-General of India, reporting the occurrences at Mozufferpore, on the 1st idem, consequent on the mutiny of the detachment of Irregular Cavalry stationed there, having been forwarded to this office and laid before the Lieutenant-Governor, I am desired to express his Honor's satisfaction at the conduct of the officers and men of the Treasury guard, and of the other native functionaries in defending the station, and maintaining the peace of the district.

2. I am, at the same time, desired to observe that, as an officer subordinate to the Government of Bengal, you should have submitted your report to this office, and not to the Government of India.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 59 in No. 4.

Bill.

The Honorable Company, Dr.

Co.'s rupees.

TO amount of two months' pay to the Nujeebs stationed at Mozufferpore, as reward for their good conduct on the occasion of the mutiny of the detachment of the 12th Irregular Cavalry at that station, on the 1st August last, sanctioned by the Commissioner of Circuit, in the accompanying copy of his letter to the Collector of Tirhoot, of the 8th August, 1857 . . . . . 1,579

E. E.

ROBERT FORBES, Judge.

Civil Court, Tirhoot, October 6, 1857.

Registered, page 4, Civil Auditor's Office, October 24, 1857.

Returned unaudited, for orders of Government, sanctioning the reward.

K. M. CHATTERJEE, Assistant Civil Auditor.

## Inclosure 60 in No. 4.

*The late Commissioner of Patna to the Collector of Tirhoot.*

Sir,

Patna, August 8, 1857.

I REQUEST you will pay to the Judge of the district, on his requisition, a sum equal to two months' pay of the Nujeeb guards employed at Mozufferpore, to be distributed to them as a reward for their good behaviour.

I have, &amp;c.

W. TAYLER.

## Inclosure 61 in No. 4.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Fort William, December 5, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 25th ultimo, with inclosure, and to state that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to sanction the disbursement of the sum of 1,579 rupees, paid as rewards to the native officers and men of the Nujeeb guard at Mozufferpore, for their faithful and loyal conduct when that station was abandoned by the European officers of Government.

I have, &amp;c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

## Inclosure 62 in No. 4.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 27, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for submission to the Governor-General of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Agent to the Governor-General, North-Eastern Frontier, inclosing an extract from Station Orders issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay, commanding 1st Assam Light Infantry, regarding the appointment of five men as serjeants and five men as corporals, from the 1st of October, 1857, with staff allowances of 10 rupees and 6 rupees each per mensem respectively, to do duty with the Marine Brigade stationed at Debrooghur, under the command of Lieutenant Davies.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to recommend that the orders issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay may be approved and confirmed by the Government of India.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 63 in No. 4.

*The Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Gowhatty, November 7, 1857.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 11th September last, advising the dispatch of an expeditionary party, consisting of 100 Europeans, to this frontier, I have the honor to forward, for confirmation and approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, the accompanying copy of a letter of the 30th ultimo, together with extracts of Station Orders issued by him from Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay, commanding 1st Assam Light Infantry, regarding the appointment of serjeants and corporals from the Naval Brigade.

2. Not having received any direction about the Naval Brigade, I am not aware to what authority application is to be made on matters concerning them, either to the Commander-in-chief or to the Lieutenant-Governor, and I have, therefore to request you will obtain the necessary confirmation of the orders issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay.

I have, &c.

F. JENKINS.

## Inclosure 64 in No. 4

*Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay to the Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier.*

Sir,

*Debrooghur, October 30, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to forward for your approval, and transmission to army headquarters, duplicate copies of my Station Order, dated Debrooghur, the 29th of October, 1857.

I have, &c.

S. F. HANNAY, Lieutenant-Colonel,  
Commanding 1st Assam Light Infantry at Debrooghur.

## Inclosure 65 in No. 4.

*Extract of Station Orders issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay, Commanding at Debrooghur, dated October 29, 1857.*

THE appointment by Lieutenant Davies, I.N., commanding the Naval Brigade, of five men to do duty as serjeants, and five men as corporals, with a view to effective discipline, and to ensure due efficiency in the various duties imposed on his detachment during their stay in Assam, will have effect from the 1st October, 1857. And the commanding officer is pleased to direct that a monthly staff allowance of 10 rupees to each of the serjeants, and 6 rupees to each of the corporals, be drawn for these men, in a contingent bill, monthly, until further orders, subject to the confirmation of the Commander-in-chief and Government.

## Inclosure 66 in No. 4.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Fort William, December 5, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 27th ultimo, with inclosure, and to state that the Governor-General in Council approves and confirms the Station Order issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay, commanding 1st Assam Light Infantry, regarding the appointment of five men as serjeants, and five men as corporals, from the 1st October, 1857, with staff allowances of 10 rupees and 6 rupees each per mensem, respectively, to do duty with the Marine Brigade stationed at Debrooghur, under the command of Lieutenant Davies, of the Indian Navy.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

**Inclosure 67 in No. 4.**

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 28, 1857.*

WITH reference to Mr. Under-Secretary Dalrymple's endorsement, dated the 26th instant, transferring to this office for disposal a letter (a copy of which is hereto annexed) from the Chairman of the Assam Company, urging, with advertence to the recent occurrences at Chittagong and Dacca, the immediate dispatch of an additional European force to Assam for the security of that province; I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to report, for the information of the Governor-General of India in Council, that Colonel Jenkins, in a recent communication to Government, has stated that he does not apprehend danger in that quarter. The Lieutenant-Governor also does not believe that the mutiny of the sepoys at Chittagong will be followed by the march of the mutineers into Assam.

2 Nevertheless, his Honor is fully sensible that the province is insufficiently defended, and that European troops should be posted there as soon as circumstances will permit of this being done.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

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**Inclosure 68 in No. 4.**

*The Chairman of the Assam Company to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Calcutta, November 25, 1857.*

REFERRING to my letter dated the 24th ultimo, praying that Government would be pleased to send an additional armed European force to Assam for the protection of that province, I have the honor to bring to your notice that the anxiety we then expressed for its safety, and, consequently, that of our valuable properties in the country, is now much enhanced by the circumstances of the mutiny of the sepoys at Chittagong, and subsequent affray between the Naval Brigade and sepoys at Dacca, under the resistance of the latter to disarmament. These events clearly indicate the disaffected state of the native regiments in the eastern districts, who have been doubtless in communication with each other throughout the rebellion; and, unless intimidated by the presence of European forces, the sepoys in all these districts will surely follow the seditious example of those at the above-mentioned stations. I therefore again beg most earnestly to solicit that a military force may be dispatched, without a moment's delay, and in the most expeditious manner, to Assam, so as to provide against the imminent danger that now menaces that province, weakly guarded as it is against insurrection of the troops, or invasion by the surrounding tribes of marauding savages.

I have, &c.

D. C. MACKEY.

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**Inclosure 69 in No. 4.**

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Fort William, December 9, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 28th ultimo, forwarding one from Mr. D. C. Mackey, Chairman of the Assam Company, requesting that a military force may be immediately dispatched to Assam for the protection of that province.

2. The Governor-General in Council desires me, in reply, to request that Mr. Mackey may be informed that at present it is not possible to allot any European troops to Assam.

3. It should likewise be intimated to him that Colonel Jenkins, in a recent communication, has stated that he does not apprehend any danger in that quarter, and that the Lieutenant-Governor also does not believe that the mutiny of the sepoys at Chittagong will be followed by the march of the mutineers into Assam.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

## Inclosure 70 in No. 4.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Sub-Treasurer.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 11, 1857.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to request that you will honor the drafts that may be drawn upon you by the Director-General of the Post Office of India in favor of the Manager of the North-Western Dāk Company, to the extent of 8,400 rupees per week, for the transport of European troops from Ranceegunge to Benares.

2. You are further authorized, at the instance of the Director-General, and in his absence from the Presidency, to honor the drafts that may be drawn upon you by either the Officiating Postmaster-General or the Officiating Deputy Postmaster-General on the above account, and to the extent above-mentioned.

I have, &amp;c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

## Inclosure 71 in No. 4.

*The Director-General of the Post Office to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Calcutta, November 30, 1857.

FROM the 25th instant, Mr. Allen has furnished fourteen carriages daily for the conveyance of troops from Ranceegunge; it is therefore necessary that authority should be given for the weekly payment of 9,800, instead of 8,400 rupees. I shall be obliged by the issue of the necessary order on the Sub-Treasurer.

I have, &amp;c.

H. B. RIDDELL.

## Inclosure 72 in No. 4.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Sub-Treasurer.*

Sir,

Fort William, December 3, 1857.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to request that you will honor the drafts that may be drawn upon you by the Director-General of the Post-Office of India in favor of the Manager of the North-Western Dāk Company, to the extent of 9,800 rupees per week, from the 25th ultimo, for the transport of European troops from Ranceegunge to Benares, instead of 8,400 rupees per week authorized in my letter dated the 11th ultimo, and, in future, that you will honor similar drafts for sums exceeding 9,800 rupees per week, on receiving an intimation from the Director-General that the number of carriages furnished has exceeded fourteen per diem; the rate payable for each additional carriage furnished being 200 rupees a-day.

The authority to draw drafts upon the Treasury on this account, granted to the Officiating Postmaster-General, or the Officiating Deputy Postmaster-General in the absence from the Presidency of the Director-General, remains unchanged.

I have, &amp;c.

C. BEADON.

## Inclosure 73 in No. 4.

*The Officiating Superintendent of Marine to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 23, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, a letter from the Government Coal Agent at Galle, dated the 7th instant, from which it will be perceived that there is a large supply of coal at that station; the balance on hand, after returning what had been borrowed from the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's depôt, having been 5,567 tons on the above date.

2. Regarding the ship "North," which was dispatched from this port with 1,400 tons of Burdwan coal, Captain Llewelyn will be instructed to issue a portion of it to vessels



requiring fuel to mix with English coal in the proportion of one-third or one-fourth, so as to expend it.

3. Advices regarding the dispatch of the "North" were sent to Galle on the 22nd ultimo, so that they must have been received ere this, but a duplicate will be sent by the outgoing mail.

I have, &c.

H. HOWE.

Inclosure 74 in No. 4.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine.*

Sir,

*Fort William, December 3, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 23rd ultimo, and to state that, as the stock of coal at Galle is sufficient for the probable wants of the Government, the Governor-General in Council desires that no more coal be sent there.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 75 in No. 4.

*The Director-General of the Post Office to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Calcutta, December 9, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter dated the 1st instant, I beg to submit a statement of the number of troops conveyed by bullock-train from Benares to Allahabad from the 15th October to the 30th November. In this statement followers are not included.

I have, &c.

H. B. RIDDELL.

Inclosure 76 in No. 4.

**RETURN showing the Number and Description of Carriages and Number of Officers, Warrant Officers, and Privates conveyed by Bullock-Train, from the 15th of October to the 30th of November, 1857.**

Date.	Number.				Number.				
	Carts.	Hackeries.	Carriages.	Total.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Privates.	Followers.	Total.
October 15 ..	35	..	1	36	6	..	168	..	174
" 16 ..	..	..	5	5	10	..	..	..	10
" 17 ..	37	..	..	37	5	..	164	..	169
" 18 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 19 ..	35	4	..	39	6	..	176	..	182
" 20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 21 ..	18	2	1	21	4	..	84	..	88
" 22 ..	19	2	4	25	5	..	90	..	95

Return, &c.—*continued.*

Date.				Number.				Number.				
				Carts.	Hackeries.	Carriages.	Total.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Privates.	Followers.	Total.
October 23 ..	..	..	..	18	3	..	21	6	..	93	..	99
" 24 ..	..	..	..	17	2	2	21	4	..	91	..	95
" 25 ..	..	..	..	20	2	2	24	5	..	86	..	91
" 26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
" 27 ..	..	..	..	20	2	1	23	4	..	90	..	94
" 28 ..	..	..	..	19	..	2	21	6	..	92	..	98
" 29 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 30 ..	..	..	..	21	1	..	22	5	..	88	..	93
" 31 ..	..	..	..	19	2	2	23	6	..	92	..	98
November 1 ..	..	..	..	23	4	2	29	5	..	82	..	87
" 2 ..	..	..	..	14	2	2	18	6	..	88	..	94
" 3 ..	..	..	..	13	2	2	17	4	..	89	..	93
" 4 ..	..	..	..	14	2	3	19	5	..	92	..	97
" 5 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 6 ..	..	..	..	14	2	..	16	4	..	86	..	90
" 7 ..	..	..	..	13	2	..	15	5	..	88	..	93
" 8 ..	..	..	..	16	2	..	18	6	..	106	..	112
" 9 ..	..	..	..	13	2	4	19	5	..	67	..	72
" 10 ..	..	..	..	16	2	4	22	8	..	130	..	138
" 11 ..	..	..	..	16	..	4	20	11	..	118	..	129
" 12 ..	..	..	..	26	8	4	38	14	..	233	..	247
" 13 ..	..	..	..	25	6	5	36	9	..	228	..	237
" 14 ..	..	..	..	24	7	4	35	18	..	210	..	228
" 15 ..	..	..	..	25	6	4	35	12	..	220	..	232
" 16 ..	..	..	..	26	5	4	35	5	..	225	..	230
" 17 ..	..	..	..	4	1	4	9	8	..	32	..	40
" 18 ..	..	..	..	26	6	4	36	5	..	220	..	225
" 19 ..	..	..	..	25	6	6	37	10	..	213	..	223
" 20 ..	..	..	..	26	9	6	41	12	..	229	..	241
" 21 ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	6	..	..	..	6
" 22 ..	..	..	..	26	9	6	41	8	..	227	..	235
" 23 ..	..	..	..	24	6	6	36	6	..	200	..	206
" 24 ..	..	..	..	27	5	6	38	17	..	200	..	217
" 25 ..	..	..	..	26	8	5	39	14	..	216	..	230

## Return, &amp;c.—continued.

Date.				Number.				Number.				
				Carts.	Hackeries.	Carriages.	Total.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Privates.	Followers.	Total.
November 26	..	..	..	25	7	6	38	8	..	207	..	215
" 27	..	..	..	27	7	5	39	10	..	226	..	236
" 28	..	..	..	27	7	6	40	10	..	226	..	236
" 29	..	..	..	28	5	5	38	10	..	234	..	244
" 30	..	..	..	14	2	..	16	22	..	1	..	23
Total	..	..	..	861	150	131	1,142	335	..	5,807	..	6,142

H. B. RIDDELL,  
Director-General of the Post Office in India.

## Inclosure 77 in No. 4.

*The Lord Mayor of London to the Governor-General of India.*

My Lord,

*Mansion House, October 17, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to inform your Lordship that the Committee have transmitted to your care the sum of 10,000*l.*, in silver bullion, for the use of the Relief Committee at Calcutta, and that they will be greatly obliged by your placing the same at the disposal of the said Committee.

I have, &c.

THOMAS Q. FINNIS.

## Inclosure 78 in No. 4.

*The Lord Mayor of London to the Governor-General of India.*

My Lord,

*Mansion House, October 22, 1857.*

REFERRING to my letter of the 17th instant, advising your Lordship that the Committee of this fund had entrusted to your care the sum of 10,000*l.* in silver bullion for the use of the Committee sitting at Calcutta, I have now the honor to submit to your Lordship the inclosed bill of lading of thirty-five boxes of bar silver, value 9,965*l.*, shipped in the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship "Indus" per the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, by order of this Committee.

I have, &c.

THOMAS Q. FINNIS.

## Inclosure 79 in No. 4.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretaries of the Calcutta Relief Fund.*

Gentlemen,

*Fort William, December 9, 1857.*

I AM directed to transmit the accompanying copy of two letters from the Lord Mayor to the address of the Governor-General, together with the original bill of lading duly endorsed by his Lordship, in order that you may take the necessary steps for landing and taking charge of the thirty-five boxes of bullion therein referred to, on behalf of the fund.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

## Inclosure 80 in No. 4.

*The Rev. T. Smith to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Calcutta, November 10, 1857.

HAVING entered upon the duties to which I have been appointed by the Governor-General in Council (as intimated in a letter from your Department to my address) on the 1st of November, I beg leave to solicit the favor of your passing an order for the payment of my salary for the current month of November, in advance, in order that it may be paid before my leaving Calcutta.

I have, &amp;c.

THOMAS SMITH.

## Inclosure 81 in No. 4.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Civil Auditor and the Sub-Treasurer.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 10, 1857.

I AM directed to acquaint you that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to authorize the payment to the Rev. T. Smith, who has been appointed to do duty with Her Majesty's 42nd Highland Regiment, of one month's salary in advance.

I have, &amp;c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

## Inclosure 82 in No. 4.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Rev. T. Smith.*

Reverend Sir,

Fort William, November 14, 1857.

THE Court of Directors having determined to send out to the Bengal Presidency four Presbyterian chaplains for service with Her Majesty's Scotch regiments, and two of these gentlemen having already arrived at Calcutta, the other two being expected by the next steamer, I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to inform you that the necessity which gave rise to the disinterested offer on the part of the Scotch Free Church Mission to place the services of one of their missionaries at the disposal of the Government for this purpose, has ceased, and that consequently it is no longer necessary that your attention should be diverted from the duties of the Mission.

2. I am directed to request that on the arrival in camp of the Presbyterian clergyman who may be appointed to Her Majesty's 42nd Highland Regiment, you will make over your spiritual charge to him; you will then be at liberty to return to Calcutta.

3. The Governor-General in Council regrets that circumstances should have occurred to disarrange your plans and those of the Free Church Mission, made so considerably for the convenience of the public service and the benefit of troops; and his Lordship in Council desires to take this opportunity of placing on record his sense of the excellent spirit by which the members of the Mission have been actuated on this occasion, and of the practical manner in which they gave effect to it.

4. Your salary will be paid up to the date on which you may give over charge of your duties, and your travelling expenses, from the time of leaving Calcutta till your return, will be defrayed by the State.

I have, &amp;c.

C. BEADON.

## Inclosure 83 in No. 4.

*The Rev. T. Smith to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Howrah, November 19, 1857.

I HAVE to inform you that, in accordance with the instructions of the Governor-General in Council, communicated to me in your letter of the 14th November, I made over charge of the chaplaincy of the 42nd Regiment, Royal Highlanders, to the Rev. Mr. Ross on Monday the 16th of November.

2. With reference to my travelling expenses, I have to state that I went to and from Raneegeunge as an officer of the regiment, and that the Government have nothing to pay me on that account.

3. I beg leave, however, to submit to the Governor-General in Council that I have been subjected to very considerable expense for outfit, which will now be of comparatively little use to me; and I think it would be not more than fair if the Government were to allow me to retain, in consideration of this necessary expenditure, the whole of the month's salary, which I have already drawn, in terms of Mr. Dalrymple's letter of the 10th November. If this do not meet the approbation of Government, I shall, of course, refund such portion of the salary which I have drawn, as I may be directed to refund.

I have, &c.

THOMAS SMITH.

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Inclosure 84 in No. 4.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Rev. T. Smith.*

Reverend Sir.

*Fort William, November 27, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 19th instant, and, in reply, to state that it is the desire of the Government fully to reimburse you for all the expenses to which you have been put in consequence of your recent employment with the troops, and that the Governor-General in Council is accordingly pleased to permit you to retain the entire amount of salary for one month, which you have drawn in advance.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

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Inclosure 85 in No. 4.

*Lieutenant Stradling, I.N., to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Calcutta, November 26, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, a copy of a letter received from Lieutenant Lewis, I.N., commanding Indian Naval detachment, Dacca.

I have, &c.

R. A. STRADLING, Lieutenant,  
Commanding steam-vessel "Coromandel," and Senior I.N. Officer.

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Inclosure 86 in No. 4.

*Lieutenant Lewis, I.N., to Lieutenant Stradling, I.N.*

Sir,

*Dacca, November 22, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report, for your information, that, in compliance with the orders of the Civil authorities at Dacca, I proceeded on Sunday to disarm the sepoys stationed at Dacca. The Treasury, Executive Engineer's, and Commissariat guards were disarmed, without resistance. We then marched down to the Lall Bagh. On entering the lines, the sepoys were found drawn up by their magazine, with two 6-pounders in the centre. Their hospital and numerous buildings in the Lall Bagh, together with the barracks which are on the top of a hill, and are built of brick and loop-holed, were also occupied by them in great force. Immediately we deployed into line, they opened fire on us from front and left flank with cannister and musketry. We gave them one volley, and then charged with the bayonet up the hill, and carried the whole of the barracks on the top of it, breaking the doors with our musket-butts, and bayonetting the sepoys inside. As soon as this was done, we charged down hill, and taking them in flank carried both their guns and all the buildings, driving them into the jungle. While we were thus employed with the small-arm men, the two mountain-train howitzers, advancing within 150 yards, took up a position to the right, bearing on the enemy's guns, in rear of their magazine, and unlimbering, kept up a steady and well-directed fire. Every one, both officers and men, behaved most gallantly, charging repeatedly in face of a most heavy fire.

without the slightest hesitation for a moment. I beg particularly to bring to notice the conduct of Mr. Midshipman Mayo, who led the last charge on their guns, most gallantly, being nearly twenty yards in front of the men.

I regret to say our loss has been severe; but not more, I think, than could have been expected from the strength of the position, and the obstinacy of the defence. Forty-one sepoys were counted, by Mr. Boatswain Browne, dead on the ground, and eight have been since brought in desperately wounded. Three also were drowned or shot in attempting to escape across the river.

I inclose the list of killed and wounded.

Dr. Best being ill, Dr. Green, Civil Surgeon, accompanied the detachment into action, and was severely wounded.

I was most ably seconded by Mr. Conner, my second in command.

Lieutenant Dowell, Bengal Artillery, volunteered and took command of one of our howitzers, which he fought most skilfully to the end of the action.

We were also accompanied by Messrs. Carnac, Bainbridge, Macpherson, Bengal Civil Service, and Lieutenant Hitchins, Bengal Native Infantry, who rendered great assistance with their rifles, to whom my thanks are due.

Our force consisted of 5 officers, and 85 men; and the enemy's 200 in the lines.

I have, &c.

T. E. LEWIS, *Lieutenant, Indian Navy,*  
*Commanding Indian Navy Detachment, Dacca.*

Inclosure 87 in No. 4.

LIST of Killed and Wounded.

Names.	Ship.	Rating.	
Henry Smith .. .. .	Punjaub .. ..	A. B. . . . .	Mortally; since dead.
Doctor Green, Civil Surgeon . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Severely.
James Munro .. .. .	Zenobia .. ..	A. B. . . . .	Dangerously.
Neil Mc Mullen .. .. .	Punjaub . . . .	A. B. . . . .	"
William Headen .. .. .	" .. .. .	A. B. . . . .	"
Alexander Mc Miller .. .. .	" .. .. .	A. B. . . . .	"
Charles Gardiner .. .. .	Zenobia .. ..	A. B. . . . .	"
James Hughes . . . . .	" .. .. .	Art. G. . . . .	Severely.
George Adams .. .. .	" .. .. .	A. B. . . . .	"
William Alfred .. .. .	" .. .. .	A. B. . . . .	"
Thomas Kean . . . . .	" .. .. .	Art. G. . . . .	"
George List . . . . .	Punjaub .. ..	A. B. . . . .	"
Robert Brown . . . . .	Zenobia .. ..	Art. G. . . . .	"
Samuel Hughes .. .. .	" .. .. .	Bombay Artillery ..	"
Lieutenant T. E. Lewis . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Slightly.
Patrick O'Brien .. .. .	Zenobia .. ..	A. B. . . . .	"
John Jones .. .. .	Punjaub .. ..	C. F. C. . . . .	"
Lieutenant Dowell .. .. .	Bengal Artillery ..	.. .. .	Slightly, spent ball.

Dacca, November 22, 1857.

WM. THOMSON, *Superintending Surgeon,*  
*in temporary Medical Charge.*  
T. E. LEWIS, *Lieutenant, Indian Navy.*

## Inclosure 88 in No. 4.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to Lieutenant Stradling, I.N.*

Sir,

Fort William, December 4, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch dated the 26th instant, forwarding a report from Lieutenant T. E. Lewis, commanding a detachment of the Indian Navy at Dacca, in which he relates the proceedings of the force in disarming the native officers and men of the Artillery and 73rd Native Infantry at that station.

2. The Governor-General in Council, while deeply regretting the loss which the detachment has sustained, is happy to recognize the excellent services it has rendered on this occasion, and his Lordship in Council desires me to request that you will convey to Lieutenant Lewis, and to the officers and men under his command, the thanks of the Government of India for the gallant manner in which they performed their duty.

3. His Lordship in Council notices, with approbation, the conduct of Mr. Midshipman Mayo, in leading a charge against the enemy's guns.

4. A copy of your despatch, and its inclosure, and of this reply, will be forwarded for the information of the Government of Bombay.

I have, &amp;c.

C. BEADON.

## Inclosure 89 in No. 4.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.*

Sir,

Fort William, December 4, 1857.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to forward, for the information of the Governor in Council, the accompanying copy of a correspondence with Lieutenant Stradling, of the Indian Navy, respecting the proceedings of the Indian Navy force at Dacca, in disarming the native officers and men of the Artillery and 73rd Native Infantry at that station.

I have, &amp;c.

C. BEADON.

## No. 5.

*The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

Fort William, December 22, 1857. (No. 153.)

IN continuation of our letter No. 143 of 1857, dated the 10th instant, we have the honor to forward, for your information, the narrative of events furnished by the Government of Bengal for the week ending on the 21st November, 1857.

## Inclosure in No. 5.

*Special Narrative of Events, dated December 5, 1857.*

THE peace of the districts of the Patna, Bhaugulpore, Rajshahye, Burdwan, Nuddea, Dacca, and Cuttack divisions, of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and of the Provinces of Assam and Arracan, remained undisturbed during the week ending on the 21st November.

2. *Patna Division.*—In the Patna division Ummer Sing was reported to have been deserted by all his followers, with the exception of about seven or eight men, and to have hidden himself in some cave in the hills south of Sasseram; but the banditti collected together in the vicinity of Rhotas were still doing mischief. On the 20th November, a party of about fifty sepoy, led by a subadar, was stated to have attacked a village near Akbarpore; but in this instance, the villagers appear to have successfully repulsed the enemy, wounding the subadar himself, and three of his men.

For the purpose of dislodging the rebels from Rhotas, and of affording greater security

to the Grand Trunk Road beyond the Soane, the permission of the Supreme Government has been requested to the march of the Shekawattee Battalion through Dorunda and Palamow to Rhotas, which, if authorized, will also enable the Lieutenant-Governor to collect together the greater part of Captain Rattray's corps, which seems to be in a rather disorganized state, from having been for so long a period broken up into small detachments, and scattered all over the country.

4. On the north of the Ganges the detachment of Goorkhas stationed at Bagha had captured nineteen of a party of rebels armed with firelocks, swords, &c., who had crossed into the Chumparun district at Tribanec Ghaut, near the Nepaul frontier. The country, however, was quiet and tranquil, but the western frontier was still threatened by the insurgents at Goruckpore.

5. The officers named in the margin,\* who have been appointed to do duty with the Goorkha regiments, have been permitted by the military authorities to select horses at cost price out of those purchased by Mr. Macleod on account of Government.

6. Shah Kubeer-ood-Deen Ahmed, of Sasseram, having again applied for permission to raise a body of men for the capture of Rhotas, has been informed that the Government will take all necessary measures for providing troops for the purpose.

7. The Commissioner of Patna, having submitted a petition from Rughoonurdun Sing and Hurroprocaus Narain Sing, zemindars of Soorstund, giving an account of the assistance afforded by them towards the suppression of disturbances, and the capture of mutineers, in zillah Tihoot, and having further recommended, in a separate letter, that their services be acknowledged direct from this office, has been informed that this has already been done on two previous occasions.

8. In reply to a letter giving a detailed account of the assistance he has afforded to the officers of Government in the suppression of disturbances in the district of Shahabad, the Rajah of Doonraon was informed that the statement of his services should be submitted to the Commissioner of the division; and on the latter reporting that he has evinced loyalty to Government, and done good service, the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared suitably to acknowledge his good offices.

9. Twenty-three persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Tihoot, during the month of September last, of whom four have been sentenced to transportation for life, eight to imprisonment for fourteen years, two for seven years, eight for five years, and one acquitted.

10. *Sonthal Pergunnahs.*—The Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs having requested Mr. C. H. Baines to retain and exercise at Noni thannah the powers lately conferred on him as an Honorary Assistant Magistrate in the district of Bhaugulpore, the arrangement was approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor.

11. *Rajshahye Division.*—The Commissioner of the Rajshahye division was informed that the Supreme Government in the Military Department have directed the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to send one of the Cavalry officers, now in Calcutta, to Rampore Beaulah for a short time, for the purpose of assisting the gentlemen who have formed themselves into a corps of Volunteer Cavalry at that station in organizing and drilling the corps.

12. *Nuddea Division.*—The Commissioner of Nuddea reported that no persons in the districts of Jessore, Twenty-four Pergunnahs, and Nuddea, have as yet had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves in the service, or for the benefit of the British Government, in connection with the present troubles of the country; and that, in the Baraset district, the duffadar of the extra police has been mentioned by the Joint Magistrate as having, on several occasions, communicated information regarding the Barrackpore sepoys, which has been forwarded by the General commanding at Barrackpore to the Commander-in-chief.

13. *The Town of Calcutta.*—The Commissioner of the Calcutta Police having reported that 179 persons, chiefly soldiers, were brought up before him during the week for being drunk and incapable of taking care of themselves, or for being drunk and riotous; and that about three times that number were sent by the police to their barracks, either quite drunk, or in liquor, and likely to create a disturbance, a copy of his letter was forwarded to the Military Department, for the information of the Government of India.

14. *Chittagong Division.*—On the night of the 18th November, the detachments of the 34th Native Infantry stationed at Chittagong mutinied, plundered the treasury, released the prisoners from the jail, killed one of the jail burkundauzes, burnt down their own lines, fired the magazine, and then left the station, carrying off with them three Government elephants, and the whole of the treasure they found in the Collectorate, with the exception of about 340 rupees in cash and the stamps, Government securities, and records, which they left untouched. None of the European residents were injured. The mutineers set

\* Captains Weston, Brooks, Barclay, and Macgregor.



out in the direction of Tipperah, which it was supposed they intended to attack; but at Santacoud they left the high road, and, taking to the hills and jungles of Independent Tipperah, were, when last heard of, making their way towards the north of the high road, with the intention of avoiding our territories, and were endeavouring to make their way along the verge of the hills. Intimation was sent by the Tipperah authorities to the Maharajah of Tipperah, warning them of their approach, and directing him to take proper steps to stop their progress in that direction. All the boats on the Fenny had also been seized to prevent them from crossing over to Tipperah. The ladies, children, and non-official residents of Commillah left that station, and steps were taken for the removal of the treasure to Dacca, at which station intelligence of the mutiny was received on the 21st November. The Commissioner of Dacca reported that he was prepared to intercept the mutineers with a party of seamen, in pinnaces, in the event of their attempting to cross the Megna.

15. *Chota Nagpore Division.*—From information furnished by Lieutenant Stanton to the Home Department it was ascertained that the insurgents in Palamow had been plundering in the neighbourhood of Runka district, about twenty-eight miles from Chynepore, where Lieutenant Graham, having only some fifty men with him, was waiting for further reinforcements.

16. Affairs in the Sumbulpore district begin to assume a very serious character. On the 12th November, the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals intimated that the zemindars of Gangpore Bamrah, Behrakole, Raigurb Ruttunpore, and Binputti, were stated by the tehseeldar of the Khund Muls to have assembled their paiks with the intention of proceeding to that district, and, apparently, for hostile purposes.

17. A rumour had reached the Superintendent of the murder of two European gentlemen, whom he supposed to be Doctor Moore, an Assistant-Surgeon, and Mr. Hanson, an Apothecary in the Madras service, both of whom had been ordered to Sumbulpore in consequence of the great sickness prevailing, and were on their way to join that station. It appears, from a letter received from the Senior Assistant Commissioner, that, on the 15th, Dr. Moore wrote to him for an escort from Rampore, a place four marches from Sumbulpore, and the residence of the Rajah of Behrakole. In this letter Dr. Moore mentioned that Mr. Hanson was with him. The Senior Assistant sent out twenty-five Sebundies on the 17th to bring the officers into the station, but having heard, on the following day, that the gentlemen had been attacked after leaving Rampore, and that the rebels were prepared to resist the party of Sebundies he had sent out, Captain Leigh had determined to go out himself, with a stronger party of the 40th Madras Native Infantry. Nothing certain was known of the fate of Dr. Moore and Mr. Hanson up to the end of the week under report.

18. In two other directions rebels were reported to be collecting, and altogether the difficulties, by which Captain Leigh was becoming surrounded, appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor to be beyond his power to cope with. Before acting on this impression it was thought right to take the opinion of the Commissioner of the Division.

19. An intimation was received from the Supreme Government approving of the instructions issued by the Lieutenant-Governor to the Commissioner of Burdwan as to the course of proceedings to be adopted towards Nilmoney Sing Deo, the zemindar of Pachete.

20. The Commissioner of Burdwan, after mature consideration, has determined to carry into execution the warrant which was issued from this office for the detention of the zemindar's person, and expects to be able to collect evidence of his complicity in several matters connected with the disturbances at Purulia.

21. Five hundred and sixty-three persons were tried in the districts of Maunbhoom under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of October last, of whom two have been transported for life, thirty-four imprisoned for fourteen years, forty for ten years, eighty for seven years, thirteen for five years, fourteen for three years, two for two and a-half years, eighteen for two years, three for one year, two for six months, one flogged, thirty-nine dismissed from Government employ, and three hundred and fifteen acquitted.

22. The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singhbroom having reported favorably of the services rendered by the Rajah of Ghatsillah during the late disturbances, the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore was directed to communicate to the Rajah the satisfaction with which the Lieutenant-Governor has received the information.

23. The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore having recommended the grant of the title of Roy Babuloor, and a pension of 313 rupees per annum to the Perguntite Jugut Pal Sing of Petheria, for his conspicuous loyalty in closing and holding his ghaut against the mutineers of the 8th Native Infantry, and also brought the services rendered by some other zemindars to the notice of Government, a copy of his letter was forwarded to the

Supreme Government, with the remark that the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to be the medium of conveying to the individuals in question any mark of the satisfaction of Government which his Lordship in Council might think fit to bestow upon them.

24. Urjoon Sing, late Rajah of Porahat, having been permitted to leave Ranchee on parole, had arrived at Porahat. He is said to have lost a son, and to be so greatly affected by his loss as to be unable to attend to any business. The people around him were doing all they could to dissuade him from returning to Chyebassa; but he himself still professed his readiness to go, and excused himself for the delay by pleading sickness and grief for the death of his son. Lieutenant Birch had sent him a safe-conduct, as he had anxiously applied for one, and had promised to grant him a private interview.

25. The Lieutenant-Governor has authorized the removal of Baboo Greeschunder Paulit from the office of Sub-Assistant Surgeon and Assistant Commissioner of Chyebassa, on account of his having precipitately fled from Chuckerdharpoore, where he had been deputed on special duty upon hearing of the approach of a party of Urjoon Sing's retainers, who were sent there by the late Rajah, for the purpose of bringing away his wives.

26. *General subjects.*—The Supreme Government having requested to be furnished with a descriptive roll of the persons who have taken a leading part in the present rebellion in Bengal, a return of that description has been called for from the several Commissioners of Circuit in regard to such persons in their respective divisions.

27. The Commissioner of Patna having recommended that the Magistrates and Commissioners appointed under Act XIV of 1857 should be furnished by the military authorities with a statement showing the particulars of the regiments and battalions of Artillery which have mutinied, a copy of his letter was forwarded to the Government of India in the Military Department, with the remark that if the Governor-General in Council should think fit to act on the suggestion offered, the information asked for might be furnished to this office for communication to all the officers concerned.

28. The Supreme Government having sanctioned the proposal of the Lieutenant-Governor to raise a body of 200 or 250 European seamen for services at Purneah, Dinagepore, and Rungpore, on the same rates of pay as those allowed to the men of the Assam detachment, and to engage the services of officers accustomed to command English sailors in the proportion of three to every hundred, the Superintendent of Marine was requested to carry out the plan in communication with the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police. In furtherance of this scheme a party of 100 men has already been sent up to Purneah, and the Superintendent of Marine having reported that the same number of officers would be wanted for 75 as for 100 men, has been directed to have each of the remaining parties completed to the latter number. The Government of India have also been requested to issue instructions for supplying the several parties with arms and ammunition.

29. A representation submitted by Captain Nation, of the Ramghur Battalion, through the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, recommending the promotion of Mowla Bux to the rank of Bessaldar, from the same date on which Ahmed Yar Khan, who was his junior in service, was promoted to that grade, and the grant of an increased rate of pay to his men, to the extent already accorded to Captain Rattray's corps, with an increase to the strength of the corps, in recognition of the good services it has rendered, was forwarded to the Military Department, for the favourable consideration of the Government of India.

30. Mr. A. N. Macgregor, appointed to the Bengal Police Battalion, was directed to make his own arrangements for proceeding to the head-quarters of his corps, as the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army has found it impracticable to procure room for him in any of the carriages of the North-Western Dak Company.

31. The Commandant of the Bengal Police Battalion was informed that the Supreme Government has approved of Uttum Sing, a sepoy of the corps, being borne on the list as Supernumerary Havildar, till the occurrence of a vacancy in that grade, for his distinguished gallantry in the field at Chuttra.

32. The Magistrate of Behar was informed, under orders from the Supreme Government, that the thirty-nine troopers of the Yeomanry Cavalry who went in pursuit of the Rampore Haut mutineers, should at once be sent to join the head-quarters of their corps.

33. The Military Department having requested to be furnished with copies of the instructions which may have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor to the detachments of the Naval Brigade in the Upper Provinces, for communication to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army, was informed that this Government has issued no instructions whatever to the Brigade in question.

34. A copy of a letter addressed by the Military Department to the Deputy Quarter-

master-General of the Army, directing the adoption of measures for providing an interpreter able to understand and express himself in the vernacular, with every detachment of European troops proceeding to the North-Western Provinces by bullock-train and dak, from Ranceegunge, has been furnished to this Government.

35. The Supreme Government having sanctioned a suggestion of Mr. Ward, for establishing twenty-one stations, with standing camps, at the halting-places between Ranceegunge and the Kurrunnassa, to enable regiments to march up-country without tents, baggage, or any encumbrance whatever, and Mr. Jackson, the present Superintendent for Carriage, &c., being of opinion that the carrying out of the scheme would occupy more time, and be much more expensive than was originally anticipated, while the number of troops likely to benefit by it would probably be very inconsiderable, as, before it could be brought into working order, by far the greater portion of the army would have passed up to the North-West, a reference was made to the Supreme Government as to whether, under the circumstances now set forth, it would be worth while to take measures for carrying out Mr. Ward's scheme.

36. The Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies having reported that there were about 2,000 carts and 125 elephants at Ranceegunge, besides a large number of bullocks, coolies, drivers, and bearers, and having requested to be informed whether he was to collect more, a reference was made to the Government of India on the subject, there being no information before the Lieutenant-Governor to enable him precisely to determine the requirements of the public service in this respect.

37. Captains Drysdale, Daniel, and Craster, the first of the 42nd Highlanders, and the other two of Her Majesty's 38th Foot, have expressed themselves fully satisfied with the arrangements made on the line of march for the accommodation and comfort of the men of the detachments under their respective commands; but Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, proceeding in command of a detachment of Royal Artillery and Engineers, thought that the existing arrangements might be improved in certain respects, which, as he had brought the subject to the notice of the military authorities, it was not thought necessary to notice.

38. The Superintendent for Carriage, &c., having represented that the additional duties imposed upon the officers stationed at the halting-places upon the Grand Trunk Road for affording aid to the postal authorities, in connection with the bullock-train arrangements, were more than they could perform, a copy of his letter has been forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department, with the Lieutenant-Governor's recommendation that the officers in question be relieved of the extra duties complained of, the exaction of which, if insisted upon, might cause the breaking down of a system which has hitherto answered so well.

39. The Medical Board have been directed to furnish the Superintendent of Carriage Supplies with a stock of such medicines as are most commonly needed, with directions for their use, for the benefit of the establishment subordinate to his control.

40. A representation received from the Superintendent of Carriage Supplies, stating that the present system of receiving cash payments for the issue of officers' rations, and of ruin to soldiers, was distasteful to the officers employed under him, has been forwarded to the Military Department for consideration and orders.

41. The Lieutenant-Governor has approved of the subordinate officers under the Superintendent of Carriage Supplies being allowed to draw rations when stationed at depôts where it is difficult to obtain provisions.

42. An application submitted by the Assistant Superintendent of Carriage Supplies, in charge, for the entertainment of an establishment to carry on the duties of the Department, has been included in the tabular statement for the month of October last, and submitted for the consideration and orders of the Government of India.

43. The orders of the Supreme Government authorizing the purchase of elephants on account of Government, at the increased prices of 900 rupees for standard-sized and 600 rupees for undersized animals, instead of 750 rupees and 500 rupees respectively, the prices hitherto paid, have been communicated to Mr. Allen, on deputation at Cherra Poonjee, with a request that he would report how many elephants he expects to be able to procure at the rates now authorized.

44. A letter has been received from the Home Department, giving cover to an explanation submitted by the Director-General of Post Offices, in regard to the complaint of the Commissioner of Burdwan that 180 bullocks, supplied for the waggon-train in June last, had not yet been paid for, and intimating that the Governor-General in Council considered Mr. Riddell's explanation to be satisfactory.

45. A communication received from the Military Department, giving cover to an explanation submitted by the Executive Commissariat Officer of the Presidency, in regard

to the complaint made by the Collector of Hooghly about the detention, without food or money, of some palkee bearers, sent to Barrackpore at the requisition of the Commissariat Department, and their consequent desertion, has been forwarded to the Commissioner of Burdwan for his information.

46. Certain persons apprehended and sent to Calcutta by the Joint Magistrate of Baraset as followers of the ex-King of Oude, having been kept in confinement in the Alipore jail, and the Supreme Government having intimated that the Governor-General in Council was aware of no reasons for their further detention, the Superintendent of the Alipore jail was directed to release them forthwith, which he has done accordingly; submitting an explanation, at the same time, of the circumstances under which he received and kept them in durance without a warrant.

47. A petition having been received, signed by Mr. Fagan of the Calcutta bar, on behalf of Rajah Kunderpessur Sing, of Assam, now a prisoner in the Alipore jail, representing that the Rajah solicited permission to have an interview with Mr. Fagan, his counsel, in order that he might give him full directions for the preparation and submission of his defence to Government, Mr. Fagan has been informed that there was no objection to his client's request being complied with, but that the Superintendent of the jail must be present at the interview.

48. The Lieutenant-Governor having approved of the suggestions submitted by the Commissioner of Patna, that the jurisdiction of Honorary Assistant Magistrates be confined to a certain number of villages round their respective factories, that the darogahs, while carrying out their orders, also continue to report as usual to the Magistrate, and that an establishment of fifteen burkundauzes and two mohurrers be allowed to each Assistant Magistrate, instead of twenty burkundauzes as previously ordered, a copy of the correspondence has been forwarded to each of the Commissioners named in the margin,\* for their information and guidance.

49. The Commissioner of Patna having requested to be informed as to whether the orders of the Supreme Government, directing the adoption of vigilant measures for preventing the subjects of foreign States from penetrating into the interior of the country, was intended to apply to the subjects of Native States in alliance with the British Government, the question has been submitted for the decision of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

50. It having been reported that ladies were finding their way up-country, both by land and in boats, the Commissioner of Patna has been informed that Mr. Webster, of the North-Western Provinces, has been suspended, for taking his wife up to Benares; and told to make it known to all, that the disobedience to the orders of Government in this matter would be similarly punished in every instance, and that he would be held responsible if he did not immediately report such cases to Government.

51. Mrs. Maria Gowan having solicited permission to proceed to Monghyr on board the "Mirzapore," for the purpose of joining her husband, was told that her request could not be complied with.

52. A copy of a Minute recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 20th November, regarding certain mis-statements of facts in the "Overland Friend of India" of the 7th November, was forwarded to the Government of India.

53. Mr. W. Tayler was furnished with a copy, which he applied for, of the correspondence with the present Commissioner of Patna, regarding some of his proceedings during the late disturbances.

54. The Commissioner of Patna having proposed the grant of a pension of 25 rupees per month to the widow of Ramphul Sing, late darogah of Jehanabad thannah, who died of wounds received in an encounter with some insurgents at Jehanabad, an application to that effect was forwarded to the Government of India, with the Lieutenant-Governor's recommendation.

55. A recommendation has also been submitted to that Government for the grant of a pension of 2 rupees per month to the child of Ramdyal Sing, a Nujeeb of the Behar Station Guards, who was killed in an attack made on the house of Joodhur Sing.

A. R. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

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\* Commissioners of Bhangulpore, Rajshahye, Burdwan, and Naddea.

## No. 6.

*The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Fort William, January 7, 1858. (No. 2.)*

IN continuation of our letter No. 153 of 1857, dated the 22nd ultimo, we have the honor to forward, for your information, the narratives of events furnished by the Government of Bengal, for the weeks ending on the 28th November and 5th December, 1857.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 6.

*Special Narrative of Events, dated December 12, 1857.*

**Patna Division.**—Some of the districts of the Patna Division were still in an unsettled state during the week ending on the 28th of November.

2. Towards the south, in the direction of Rhotas and Akbarpore, Ummer Sing and his followers were still a source of alarm to all the neighbourhood, and villages on both sides of the Soane were being pillaged by the insurgents. On the 17th November a party of sepoys and others crossed the Soane, and burnt down the bungalow of the Bengal Coal Company, at Boodwa, setting fire to their coals, and destroying much property. The necessity of dislodging Ummer Sing from Rhotas was again brought to the notice of Government, both by the Commissioner of Patna and the Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram, who were told, in reply, that the Lieutenant-Governor was already in correspondence with the Government of India on the subject.

3. On the north, the principal thing to be apprehended was the overflow of the Oude rebellion, but the fears on this score were yet premature. A letter from the Hutwa Rajah mentioned that Mahomed Hossein was advancing, with an army of about 5,000 men, to conquer the district of Sarun; and that his advance guard had entered Bugrah, and plundered it. This, it was afterwards ascertained, was a very exaggerated report, and other accounts mentioned that Mahomed Hossein had no more than 1,000 fighting-men with him, and was in a dispirited state of mind, on account of the defeat and capture of Moshuruff Khan, his principal adviser and friend, in an engagement with the Rajah of Bunssee. Such being the state of things, the Commissioner strongly urged the expediency of our making an advance into the Goruckpore district, if only to regain our prestige in that quarter, and to encourage and confirm in their fidelity the zemindars who were still friendly to our rule. It was pointed out by Mr. Samuells that the recovery of the district, now comparatively an easy task, would shortly be rendered much more difficult by the influx of the rebels from Oude, who were already pouring into it in considerable numbers. The Commissioner's representations have been submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department—the question of the reconquest of Goruckpore being one beyond the sphere of the Lieutenant-Governor to decide upon.

4. On the 24th November a telegram was sent to the Commissioner of Patna, informing him of the mutiny at Chittagong; and another, on the day following, intimating that the native troops at Dacca had resisted an attempt made to disarm them. He was requested to direct the district officers to be on the alert, as it was apprehended that the troops at Jelpigoree might follow the example of those at Dacca and Chittagong, and the whole body of mutineers then march westward, through the districts to the north of the Ganges, towards Oude. The Supreme Government were at the same time informed of the defenceless state of Tirhoot, and requested, if practicable, to order up a detachment of European troops, with guns, to the sudder station of that district; and it was intimated that arrangements might easily be made for sending up such a force in time to secure their arrival at Mozufferpore, before the mutineers could arrive there from the eastward. The troops might return to Dinapore after the mutineers should have got west of Tirhoot.

5. A copy of a letter addressed by the Military Department to Captain Sotheby, of the Naval Brigade, directing him to place himself and his brigade under the orders of the officer commanding the Dinapore Division, and to act under the directions of the officer appointed to command the forces now in the Chuprah district, was forwarded to the Commissioner of Patna for his information.

6. Mr. Samuells was also informed of the formation of a body of European mounted police for the Behar district, and directed to horse those who have no horses of their own, on their arrival at Gya. He was further requested to report if the men could be employed anywhere else with greater advantage than in the district of Behar.

7. Mr. R. B. Laudale was appointed an Honorary Assistant Magistrate in the district of Shahabad.

8. Dr. Walter, Assistant Opium Agent at Patna, having refused to afford medical aid to the Sikhs in garrison at the opium godown, the Opium Agent at Patna was directed to desire that gentleman to place his services as a medical officer at the disposal of the officer commanding the garrison, and to afford medical aid to the men of the garrison whenever he was called upon to do so.

9. *Bhaugulpore Division*.—The districts of the Bhaugulpore Division remained undisturbed during the week, but a large number of dacoities and other felonies were reported to have occurred in the southern part of the district of Monghyr, which were attributed to the scarcity that has prevailed in it for some time.

10. On the 24th November a telegram was sent to the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore, informing him of the mutiny at Chittagong; and another on the day following, apprising him of the detachment of the 73rd Regiment at Dacca having resisted an attempt to disarm them, and gone off, probably to join the Chittagong mutineers. These events, it was remarked, might bring matters to a crisis at Jelpigoree, and he was directed to warn the Purneah authorities to be on their guard.

11. The latest account of the sailors going to Purneah was, that they landed at Caragolah Ghaut on the 26th November. They were expected to reach Purneah by the end of the month.

12. For the better security of this part of the country the Supreme Government also consented to the proposition of Mr. Yule, the Commissioner, that the detachment of Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers at Monghyr should proceed to Purneah. Mr. Yule has himself accompanied the troops, who were reported to have left Monghyr on the 27th November.

13. *Rajshahye Division*.—All was quiet in the districts of Rajshahye Division up to the end of the week, but it remained yet to be seen whether the recent mutinies at Chittagong and Dacca would have any effect in disturbing this tranquillity.

14. An intimation of the outbreak at Chittagong was made to the Commissioner of Rajshahye at the same time that the Commissioners of Patna and Bhaugulpore were informed of that event, and he was directed to impress on the local officers subordinate to him the necessity of being on the alert, as there was much reason to fear that the example of the Chittagong mutineers would be followed at Dacca and Jelpigoree.

15. The latest news from Jelpigoree represented that the sowars of the Irregular Cavalry stationed at that place had evinced a good disposition on all occasions, and were on the best of terms with their own officers and with those of the 73rd Regiment, taking part cheerfully in the cricketing, which had commenced; while it was observed that the men of the 73rd Regiment always kept themselves aloof. It was expected that the Goorkha recruits and the Cavalry would be sufficient to keep that regiment quiet until reinforcements could be sent up, if they should display anything of a mutinous spirit.

16. The two parties of seamen destined for the defence of Rungpore and Dinagepore left Calcutta on the 26th and 27th November, in the steamers "Koel" and "Koladyne" respectively. The Commissioner of the Division was directed to have carriage, &c., ready for them at Bugwa.

17. The Joint Magistrate of Pubna was authorized to entertain forty extra burkundazes at 4 rupees each, and four jemadars at 8 rupees each, for the protection of the station of Serajgunge, and for watching the ghauts.

18. *Burdwan and Nuddea Divisions*.—Nothing occurred in the districts of the Burdwan and Nuddea Divisions in any way connected with disturbances elsewhere.

19. In Nuddea, a sepoy was tried for desertion, and sentenced to imprisonment in transportation for life, with labor and irons.

20. *Dacca Division*.—Intelligence of the mutiny at Chittagong reached Dacca on the 21st November, and the principal civil and military authorities at once assembled to consider what precautions should be taken to prevent the sepoys at Dacca from following the example. The officers of the regiment were at first opposed to any attempt being made to disarm them, but eventually acquiesced in the opinion of the rest of the officials, that this was a necessary measure, and it was resolved promptly to carry it into execution. Accordingly, at daybreak on the following morning, the Naval Brigade and volunteers assembled, and, setting out from the quarters of the former, proceeded to the several public buildings at which guards were stationed, and disarmed them, in succession, without any resistance. On arriving, however, at the lines in Lall Bagh, which is a strong position, they found the main body of the detachment and the Artillery prepared to oppose them; and, on the advance of the party, fire was opened upon them. A smart engagement ensued, which lasted about half an hour, the guns being charged by the sailors and taken in gallant style, and the sepoys driven out of the barracks, leaving forty-one dead on the



ground. Some more were shot or drowned in attempting to escape, and seventy or eighty are believed to have been wounded. On our side, fifteen were severely, and three slightly, wounded. Of the former, three have since died of their wounds. Dr. Green, the Civil surgeon of the station, and Lieutenant Lewis, who commands the sailors, were amongst the wounded.

21. After being routed, the sepoys are reported to have broken up into small detached parties, and to have gone off in different directions. The accounts received of their movements have not been very precise or certain; but they would appear to have reunited immediately on leaving Dacca, and to have proceeded in a body in a north-westerly direction, apparently towards Jelpigoree, the head-quarters of the regiment. On the 25th of November it was reported by the Magistrate of Mymensing that a party of 150 sepoys passed that station, having committed some depredations on their route, but without attacking the station. The Magistrate having no force at his disposal, was unable to pursue or to intercept them.

22. Immediately on the receipt of the intelligence of the defection of the sepoys at Dacca, arrangements were made for dispatching a force from Calcutta, for the protection of every station which might be threatened, and, if possible, for the pursuit and capture of the fugitives. This force consisted of three companies of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment, and a party of 100 seamen, which left Calcutta on the 26th November, in the troop-boat "Dalla," in tow of the steamer "Koel;" and of a second party of seamen which started on the following day. The ultimate destination of these two marine brigades was Rungpore and Dinagpore.

23. Up to the close of the week the apprehensions of the inhabitants of Dacca had not been altogether allayed. Some uneasiness was also felt throughout all the districts of the Dacca division regarding the movements of the Chittagong mutineers. At Burrisaul, the European residents were stated to be employed in fortifying a house for their defence, and the natives to be sending away their wives and families into the interior of the district, and burying their valuables underground. The Magistrate of Backergunge was informed that these precautions, as regarded his district, were now unnecessary, as the mutineers were known to have entered into Independent Tipperah.

24. *Chittagong Division.*—The Chittagong mutineers crossed the Fenny and entered the independent territories of the Rajah of Tipperah on the 22nd November, intending, it would appear, to proceed thence to Sylhet or Manipore, and afterwards work out their way either to Nepal or westward. They were reported to have made the hill-men their friends by a liberal distribution of their money, and so many as 1,200 people were said to have engaged themselves in opening roads, cutting jungles, and procuring provisions for them. Some apprehensions were entertained lest they should be joined by the subjects of the Rajah of Tipperah; and it was even reported that the hill tribes were not well-affected towards the Rajah, and might coalesce with the mutineers to put him down; but no doubts were entertained concerning the good faith of the Rajah himself, beyond some vague suspicions based on the circumstance of his having a relative of Koer Sing in his employ.

25. The measures taken for the capture of these fugitives consisted—firstly, in the Rajah of Tipperah having directed his retainers and ryots to check their progress, and close the passes against them, if practicable; secondly, in the Commissioner of the division having called upon Ramee Kalindee and Keojosye, the two principal hill zemindars in that direction, to call out their men and follow up the mutineers, and either oppose them or shut them up in some of the dhallas through which they would have to pass; and thirdly, in the dispatch of the detachment of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment to Dacca, with instructions to proceed after them towards Sylhet, or via Serajgunge and Dewangunge, in the direction of Bugwa, according to the nature of the information that may be received at Dacca by the time the detachment reached that place.

26. A reward of 50 rupees was offered by the Commissioner for the capture of every sepoy; and the Commissioners of Dacca and Chittagong, and the Judge of Tipperah, have been requested to adopt measures for giving full publicity to the proclamation published in the Gazette of the 10th July last, regarding the apprehension of mutineers and deserters. Of the prisoners who were liberated from the Chittagong jail, thirty were reported to have been brought in.

27. The minds of the people at Chittagong continued still unsettled, and fears were entertained of the return of the mutineers. The ladies of the station were placed on board of vessels lying in the port, while a temporary fortification was being erected for the protection of the male Christian inhabitants, who had formed themselves into a volunteer corps. The respectable native inhabitants also were reported to have formed themselves

into a volunteer corps for patrolling the streets at night; and the Commissioner had detained the brig "Megna," to be available in case of need.

28. The Commissioner very strongly noticed the good feeling evinced by the native population towards Government through the crisis; but the station being a frontier one, and quite defenceless, he urged the necessity of sending down some European troops to protect it. In furtherance of this object, and at the recommendation of the Local Government, the Supreme Government authorized a detachment of 100 sailors being sent to Chittagong. The Commissioner has been informed accordingly, and the Superintendent of Marine requested to make every arrangement necessary for carrying out the measure. An intimation has also been received from the Military Department, that instructions for the supply of arms, tents, &c., for this party of seamen had been issued by the Government of India.

29. *Cuttack Division.*—The public peace remained unbroken in the three districts of Cuttack division, and in the Tributary Mehals, during the week under report.

30. The Rajah of Killahcoojung was tried by the Magistrate of Cuttack, and convicted of having in his possession, in contravention of the provisions of Act XVIII of 1841, twenty maunds of gunpowder, besides half a maund of sulphur, and 3,550 bullets. The personal attendance of the Rajah in Court was insisted upon, and he was fined 500 rupees. It was not proved that any hostile designs were entertained by him. It was supposed that he was only holding himself in readiness in case anything should necessitate his acting on the defensive.

31. A Mahomedan lady of the Pooree district was also charged with having clandestinely removed five cannons from her house, the inference being that she was going to aid the enemies of Government. After some search the cannons were discovered in the Chilka Lake. The case was under inquiry. It was believed that the lady got frightened on hearing of the case decided against the Rajah of Coojung, and was only trying to get rid of the cannons to avoid coming into a similar scrape.

32. The Magistrate of Balasore having applied, through the Commissioner of Cuttack, for the temporary entertainment of an extra burkundauze establishment, for the purpose of guarding the jail of that district, the application was submitted for the consideration of the Supreme Government.

33. *Chota Nagpore Division.*—The disturbances in the Palamow district assumed a very serious aspect during the week under report, nearly the whole of the country having apparently risen in arms. Lieutenant Graham was besieged by a large body of the insurgents at Chuinpore. Colonel Forster, with the whole of the Shekawattec regiment, had before this been ordered to march into Palamow to put down this revolt; but as it was obvious that a considerable time would elapse before he could arrive there, the Military Department were induced, at the request of the Local Government, to authorize the two companies of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry to proceed from Sasseram, where they were located, via Akbarpore, to Lieutenant Graham's relief. The Local Government also called upon the Deo Rajah to contribute his assistance, and co-operate with the English troops. The Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram was directed to inform Lieutenant Graham that the object of these movements was not to wage war with the insurgents, but to rescue him and his party from their power, and that he must endeavour to fall back upon the force sent to his aid.

34. The Supreme Government sanctioned an extra police establishment, at a cost of 741 rupees per month, for the district of Sumbulpore, for six months, and subject to a report at the expiration of that period.

35. *Assam, Arracan, Cachar, and Darjeeling.*—The provinces of Assam and Arracan remained undisturbed during the week, but the mutiny at Chittagong has caused a little uneasiness in the minds of the people in the latter. In Cachar and Darjeeling everything remained perfectly tranquil.

36. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the arrangements made by Captain Agnew, Political Agent at Gawalparah, for drilling the Garrow police of that district for six weeks every year, at a monthly cost of 44 rupees; and the expenditure of 61 rupees 6 annas already incurred on that account, has been authorized.

37. The Inspector of Jails has been furnished with a copy of a letter received from the Military Department, intimating that, in compliance with the recommendation of this Government, the Government of India had directed the officer in charge of the arsenal to forward by an early opportunity thirty-six muskets, with the necessary proportion of accoutrements and ammunition, to the Magistrate of Kamroop, for the use of his jail-guards.

38. *General subjects.*—A copy of a letter received from the Military Department,



expressing the concurrence of the Governor-General in Council, in opinion with Mr. Allen, on special deputation at Cherra Poonjee, on the subject of the enlistment of Manipore recruits for general service, and declining, with thanks, the offer of the Rajah of Manipore to lend the services of 1,500 of his sepoy, was communicated to Mr. Allen, with a request that he would convey the necessary instructions to Captain M'Culluck to continue enlisting as many Maniporees as he can.

39. A copy of the proceedings of the Supreme Government in the Military Department, recording the decision of the Commander-in-chief, on the representation submitted by Captain Rattray, in regard to the supersession of Lieutenant Powys, an officer of the Bengal Police Battalion, in the command of a detachment of that corps at Arrah, by Lieutenant Robertson, an officer not belonging to it, which was ordered by Major Eyre, and confirmed by Sir J. Outram, was received from the Home Department on the 23rd of November.

40. A copy of a letter received from Captain Rattray, forwarding an application from Lieutenant Robertson, in charge of the detachment of the Bengal Police Battalion at Arrah, for command allowance, and recommending the grant of an allowance of 50 rupees, if the necessity of making any grant at all should be recognised by Government, was submitted to the Military Department for consideration and orders.

41. A copy of a letter received from the Military Department, authorising the admission of subadar Sheik Hedayut Ali, of the Bengal Police Battalion, to the First Class of the Order of Merit, with the title of Serdar Behadur, and forwarding a star of that Order, has been communicated to the commandant of the corps.

42. The Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army having requested to be informed when the parties of seamen left Calcutta for Purneah and Dinagore, was informed that the first party, for Purneah, left on the 12th November, in the "Proserpine;" and that of the other two parties, destined for Rungpore and Dinagore, one had left on the 25th, in the "Koel," and the other was about to start on the 26th, in the "Koladyne."

43. The Military Department having requested to be informed if any secure place could be supplied for the deposit of the stores of the Royal Artillery, expected from England, were informed that the Lieutenant-Governor was unable to suggest any, besides those already named by the officers of the Public Works Department, viz., the Calcutta Collector's office, the old godowns remaining of the export warehouse, and the Howrah jail; the bonded warehouse was also noticed as a very suitable place, and a considerable extent of accommodation at the time occupied by Government, would very soon become available.

44. The Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram has been directed to request Lieutenant Whish, Executive Engineer of the Division, to commence at once to erect sheds for the accommodation of the two companies of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, ordered to be stationed at that place, and to assist that officer in collecting materials and coolies.

45. A copy of a letter addressed by the Military Department to the Quartermaster-General of the Army, requesting that the Commander-in-chief might be moved to issue definite instructions for the purpose of insuring punctuality in the time of departure, and a due observance of the arrangements which have been made for the accommodation of the detachments of troops moving up the Grand Trunk Road, at the several halting-places on it, was forwarded to the Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies, for his information.

46. The Superintendent of Supplies reported having informed the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army of the arrangements made for the supply of troops proceeding by horse and bearer dak, and by bullock-train, up the Grand Trunk Road.

47. The Superintendent was furnished with a copy of a letter received from the Accountant to the Government of Bengal, stating that he had submitted, for the approval of the Accountant-General, a set of rules, for the guidance of Mr. Jackson's office, in regard to the mode in which the accounts are to be kept, and will communicate with Mr. Jackson on the subject, on receiving a reply from the Accountant-General.

48. The Superintendent was informed, that in compliance with his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor had authorised Mr. Hampton, the Assistant Superintendent, to draw a deputation allowance of 5 rupees per diem, during the period he is employed on special duty at Baneegeunge.

49. Reports were received from the Joint Magistrate at Govindpore, that the officers attached to Her Majesty's 23rd Regiment, 35th Regiment, and Rifle Brigade, had expressed their high satisfaction with the arrangements made for the passage of the troops proceeding up-country under their respective commands.

50. The Government of India in the Military Department were requested to issue instructions to the Commissariat Department for the adjustment of the under-mentioned charges, viz.: of 834 rupees 2 annas, incurred on account of supplies for the troops first sent up to the

North-West by bullock-train; 439 rupees 2 annas 14 pice, on account of supplies furnished by the Deputy Magistrate of Burhee to detachments which went up during the months of May, June, and September last; and 1,594 rupees 14 annas 11 pice, on account of supplies furnished by the Deputy Magistrate of Govindpore to detachments which proceeded up during the months of May, June, July, and August last.

51. An application having been submitted by the Commissioner of Patna from Mr. Hollings, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent at Gya, for travelling allowance from Gya to Calcutta and back again, on the occasion of his accompanying Mr. Money, in August last, with the treasure brought down to the Presidency, Mr. Samuells was informed that, after having carefully considered the application, together with that previously received from Mr. Wintle, the Lieutenant-Governor was unable to comply with his recommendation in favor of either of those gentlemen.

52. The sanction of the Supreme Government has been asked for, to the disbursement of 1,579 rupees, as rewards to the native officers and men of the Nujeeb guard at Mozufferpore for their faithful and loyal conduct on the occasion when that station was abandoned by the European officers of Government, under the orders of the late Commissioner of Patna, and the detachment of the 12th Irregular Cavalry mutinied.

53. Two bills were passed by the Lieutenant-Governor, amounting to 363 rupees 14 annas 5 pice, and 175 rupees 8 annas respectively, on account of expenses incurred in fortifying a house at Mozufferpore.

54. The Commissioner of Burdwan having solicited sanction to a charge of 8 rupees 13 annas 11 pice, incurred on account of the conveyance, by rail, of the baggage of the sepoy guard attached to the Hooghly Collectorate, who were ordered, by the officer commanding the station of Chinsurah, to proceed to their head-quarters at Alipore, a copy of his letter was forwarded to the Military Department for consideration and orders.

55. The Superintendent of Marine was directed to refund to the Commissioner of Calcutta Police, and charge in his own accounts, a sum of 390 rupees, advanced from the Police Treasury on account of flannel shirts supplied to the sailors who proceeded to Purneah on the 12th November.

56. In reply to a reference made by him on the subject, the Commissioner of Patna was informed that the pension granted to Edan, widow of the late Synooddeen Kotegusht, Durogah of the city of Patna, was payable from the 8th August last, the date of her husband's demise.

57. The Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies having reported on the subject of the presentation of elephants, ponies, &c., by the zemindars of Bengal, in furtherance of the public service, was informed that there was no objection to his retaining the animals presented or lent. He was requested to furnish a list of the names of the parties who had come forward to assist the State in this manner.

58. A copy of a report received from the Commissioner of Burdwan, stating that the elephants attached to Colonel Forster's battalion would not be available until the force had been relieved from field service, was forwarded to the Military Department in reply to an application received from the Government of India for the elephants in question, for employment in the carriage of tents, &c., for the 2nd Dragoon Guards.

59. The Commissioner of Dacca was authorized to accept nine elephants tendered by the parties named in the margin\* for employment in the public service, and to convey to them the expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's appreciation of the loyalty and public spirit displayed by them on the occasion.

60. A copy of a letter received from the Home Department, intimating, in reply to a reference made by the Commissioner of Dacca on the subject, that the Government of India would not sanction the payment of more than 1,000 rupees for an elephant of standard size, was forwarded to Mr. Davidson for his information.

61. The Magistrate of Behar has been authorized to make over twelve of the elephants collected by him for the use of the troops in the North-Western Provinces to Major Richardson, of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, for the use of that corps.

62. A communication was received from the Home Department, forwarding the proceedings of the Financial Department on the subject of granting assistance to sufferers in consequence of the mutinies, and requesting that the Local Government would act upon the rules therein laid down in sanctioning aid to such sufferers.

63. The Joint Magistrate at Raneegunge was requested to report at once to Government all cases of ladies passing his station on their way up-country by the Grand Trunk Road.

64. The Commissioner of Patna having submitted a proposal from the Magistrate of

\* Khajeh Abdool Gunee, 3; Anand Kishore Roy, 1; Ramchurn, 1; Monlie Abdool Ally, 1; Kalsooram Roy, 1; Rajah Prankisto Sing, 1; Raj Luckhee Chowdrinee, 1. Total, 9.

Behar for permitting the families of the European residents of Gya to return to that district, was informed that the Lieutenant-Governor hoped shortly to be able to recommend it to the Supreme Government; but that he did not consider that it would be advisable to do so at present.

A. R. YOUNG,  
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Inclosure 2 in No. 6.

*Special Narrative of Events, dated December 19, 1857.*

1. *Patna Division.*—The districts of the Patna Division remained undisturbed during the week ending on the 5th of December; but considerable alarm prevailed, and even at Patna the people were reported to be sending away their women, children, and treasure into the interior. The reported preparation of the Goruckpore rebels to enter the Behar districts, and the reported approach of the Dacca mutineers and sowars of the 11th Irregulars from the eastward, were the cause of this panic. The Commissioner of Patna pressed for more troops for the protection of Tirhoot, and was informed that the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry had been ordered to proceed immediately to that district, but that no further military aid could be afforded in that direction at present. The Yeomanry Cavalry were then at Gya, and the civil authorities were directed to use every exertion, by furnishing elephants and supplies along the road, to expedite the march of the corps to its destination. It was determined by the Commissioner that Poosah would be the best place for them to take up a position at. Under any circumstances they were not to be stationed further to the eastward than Durbundah.

2. A copy of a letter from the Supreme Government, stating that a large additional force would shortly be sent into the plains by the Nepalese Government, and that this force would be directed, in the first instance, against the rebels at Goruckpore, was forwarded to the Commissioner of Patna for his information. It was also intimated to that officer that the force was expected to cross the frontier at Segowlee on or about the 19th December, and that he must be prepared to afford promptly any assistance that might be required.

3. The Behar Mounted Police had reached Gya; 17 horses were still required for mounting the men. The Magistrate of Behar was authorized to purchase these, paying any reasonable price not exceeding 500 rupees for each.

4. The Commissioner of Patna was informed that the necessary orders had been issued to the officer in charge of the arsenal for supplying the gun-carriages and ammunition indented for by Lieutenant Dobbin, in charge of the Bankipore entrenchment.

5. An application received from the Commissioner of Patna, soliciting sanction to the entertainment of a marching establishment for the Sarun field force, as per margin,\* was forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department for consideration and orders.

6. The Commissioner of Patna having requested the confirmation by Government of the appointment, by Captain Sotheby, of Lieutenant H. Grant to the charge of the military treasure-chest at Sewan, and proposed the appointment of another officer to perform similar duties with the Goorkha troops, was informed in reply that the appointments in question being purely military, ought to be made by the Brigadier commanding the division; and that, after they had been so made, the Collector of Sarun might be ordered to furnish the necessary funds for the chests in question.

7. The Commissioner of Patna having reported on the unfitness of the steamer "Patna" for the purposes of a ferry-boat, owing to her defective construction, was authorized to carry out some alterations suggested by him, as being absolutely necessary to render her of any service at the present crisis; and the Superintendent of Marine was informed that the defects of the vessel reflected anything but credit on the officer entrusted with her construction.

8. A court of inquiry held at Moteeharee upon Goolistan Khan, Woordie-Major of the 12th Irregular Cavalry, and the native doctor, and two other men of that regiment, whom Mr. Raikes, the Joint Magistrate of Moteeharee, suspected of being implicated in the mutiny of that corps, and the murder of its commanding officer, had reported that no

\* 1 surherakur, at 10 rupees per month; 1 moonshier, at 25 rupees per month; 12 khalassies, pay as per regimental rates; 12 coolies, ditto; 1 ciuprassie, ditto; 10 bhacat-ees, ditto; 8 mehtars, ditto; 2 blacksmiths, at 7 and 6 rupees per month; 3 bakers, at 7 rupees 4 annas, and 1 rupee per month; 82 carts, at 8 annas per diem halting, and 10 annas travelling; 16 elephants, with a mahout and coolie to each; 13 ekkas.

evidence had been furnished, nor any direct charge advanced against the prisoners; but Mr. Raikes persisted in reiterating the grounds of his suspicion, and urging that the names of the accused parties should be struck off the rolls of their regiment. The Commissioner of Patna therefore brought the subject to the notice of Government, and was informed in reply, that the Lieutenant-Governor concurred with him in thinking that the service performed by the Woordie-Major in saving the child of Dr. Garner, and the timely notice given by the native Doctor to that gentleman, which might have saved his life if he had availed himself of it, instead of being proofs of their complicity in the mutiny of the regiment, or in the murder of Major Holmes, which they were held by Mr. Raikes to be, established not only their innocence, but a claim to be considered to have merited well of the State.

9. The acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor were communicated to Baboo Bishenprocaus Narain Sing, zemindar of Soorsund, in reply to a petition submitted by him, enumerating the services he had rendered towards the protection of the district of Tirhoot.

10. Fourteen persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Patna, during the month of October last, one of whom was sentenced to sixteen years' imprisonment, one to imprisonment for seven years, one for five years, six for three years, and five acquitted.

11. *Bhaugulpore Division*.—All remained quiet in the districts of the Bhaugulpore Division and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs during the week.

12. Mr. Yule left Bhaugulpore on the 29th November, with a detachment of the 5th Fusiliers from Monghyr, and arrived at Purneah on the 1st December. Before proceeding to Kishengunge, which he was desirous to do, as being the point from which the several roads leading into the district could be most effectually watched, he thought it advisable to communicate with the officer commanding the 73rd Native Infantry at Jelpigoree, lest his sudden arrival might have any bad effect on the men of that regiment. Hearing, however, that the Dacca mutineers had already crossed the Berhampooter, and were marching direct on Jelpigoree, and that a European force from Darjeeling had already arrived at Titalya, he determined to advance at once. While at Kishengunge he learnt that 50 sowars of the 11th Irregular Cavalry had deserted from Jelpigoree on the night of the 4th December, and gone off in the direction of Dinagepore.

13. Of the 200 Purbuteabs enlisted by Mr. Kerry in the north of Purneah, 107 were reported to have marched into the station.

14. The Sonthals who at first had declined to take service as sepoy, were reported by the Commissioner to have latterly shown some disposition to enlist; twenty-three had already joined as recruits, and more were expected to come in as soon as the paddy crop was ripe.

15. *Rajshahye Division*.—No disturbances occurred anywhere within the Rajshahye Division during the week under report; but considerable excitement was felt in almost all the districts, and especially in those towards the east, in consequence of the movements of the Dacca and Chittagong mutineers.

16. After leaving the neighbourhood of Mymensing on the 25th November, the Dacca mutineers were seen near Jamalpore on the 27th, and at Dewangunge and Bhowanigunge on the day following. At the latter place they attempted to cross the Berhampooter, but failed owing to the darogah having carried off all the boats to the other side of the river. Eventually, however, they succeeded in crossing the river on the 30th November at Chilmarce ghaut, south of Bugwa, and about fourteen miles north of Dewangunge. They then proceeded to Buxceegunge, and were said to be proceeding still in a northerly direction towards Jelpigoree. On the 5th December the Magistrate of Rungpore reported that they left Denohattee on the 2nd, and were supposed to be going to Bhootan. They were plundering the shops and bazars in every direction, and had shot a police burkundauze near Chilmarce ghaut. A detachment of the 73rd Regiment, with a troop of the 11th Irregular Cavalry, and some Goorkha recruits, had gone out from Jelpigoree to intercept them. Captain Curzon's party, composed of Europeans and Goorkhas, had come down from Punkaharry, and arrived at Jelpigoree on the 6th December.

17. At Dinagepore everything was quiet, and there was scarcely any cash in the hands of the Collector to tempt the mutineers to attack that station. All was quiet, also, at Jelpigoree; the men of the 73rd Regiment, on being told of the mutiny of their comrades, having evinced no apparent sympathy for them, and having readily joined in the expedition which went out to attack them.

18. At Rungpore the authorities were prepared, as far as the means at their disposal would admit of it, to resist the mutineers if they visited the station; but it was not expected that they would do so, as they had avoided attacking the stations of Mymensing and Jamal-

poore. The ladies and children, however, had been removed from both the Rungpore and Dinagopore stations.

19. Mr. Ravenshaw, with his party of European gentlemen from Pubna, reached Serajgunge on the 29th November. Very considerable alarm was felt at that station among the native population previous to their arrival, but their presence served, in a short time, to restore confidence. The European residents they found assembled at the house of Mr. Barry, which was further garrisoned by a party of European sailors, with two 4-pounder guns, all quite prepared to give the mutineers a warm reception.

20. The approbation of Government has been conveyed to Mr. Ravenshaw for the activity and decision evinced by him in the measures taken for the protection of the Serajgunge station. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor have also been conveyed to all the gentlemen who accompanied him thither.

21. The Magistrate of Dinapore was authorized to incur and defray any reasonable expenditure necessary for the proper accommodation of the sailors ordered up to that station.

22. The Commissioner of Rajshahye reported that a horse-dak had been established from Beaulah to Bograh, and thence towards Rungpore, and also through Dinagopore to Titalya, with the view of obtaining early intelligence.

23. *Burdwan Division.*—The districts of the Burdwan Division remained as tranquil as usual. Troops had been going up by rail from Howrah almost daily during the week, and the Magistrate of that district reported that the effect of the prohibitory measures adopted regarding the supply of liquor to the men had been most satisfactory.

24. *Nuddea Division.*—The Commissioner of Nuddea brought to the notice of Government a representation from the Joint Magistrate of Baraset, that very great outrages were being committed by the recruits and European soldiers at Barrackpore, who were forcibly breaking open the houses and entering the zenanas of respectable men and insulting the women found there; and that these proceedings were creating a very strong feeling against them, which might lead to a disturbance. A copy of the Commissioner's letter was forwarded to the Military Department for consideration and orders, and an intimation was received from that Department, in reply, that a letter had been addressed to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, directing the immediate adoption of measures for the prevention of the outrages complained of, and the submission of a report of the proceedings taken by General Hearsey.

25. The Lieutenant-Governor authorized the temporary employment of the establishment noted in the margin\* at thannah Nabobgunge, in Baraset, for the prevention of the outrages noticed above.

26. *Calcutta.*—With the exception of a few disturbances in the streets, caused by drunken soldiers and sailors, the city of Calcutta remained perfectly quiet and tranquil. There was one street-row on the night of Sunday the 29th November, in which a fight took place between several hundreds of sailors and soldiers at Bow Bazar. The Marine Police, recently organized by the Commissioner of Police, were brought out on this occasion, and they soon succeeded in clearing the streets, and taking the ringleaders into custody. In another street-row which took place on the evening of the 2nd December, one of the police inspectors was severely injured by some of the 79th Highlanders, who were captured and made over to their regiment, which left Calcutta the next morning.

27. *Dacca Division.*—All was quiet in the districts of the Dacca Division during the week under report. There was some panic felt in the Furreedpore district, owing to the propagation of a rumour to the effect that the Government had authorized the compulsory enlistment of recruits for the army, and that men had arrived there from Calcutta to carry out the scheme; but the Joint Magistrate had taken prompt measures to disabuse the minds of the people on this point.

28. At Sylhet no satisfactory intelligence had been received up to the last day of the week regarding the movements of the Chittagong mutineers. Mr. Allen, who had been directed by the Local Government to undertake the duty of directing the movements of the detachment of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment on their reaching that place, had arrived there himself from Cherra Poonjee; and the head-quarters of the Sylhet Light Infantry had also been removed thither, with two 6-pounder guns brought from Silchar; but it was doubted if the mutineers would visit that place at all, and the people of Sylhet had evinced no sympathy for them.

29. The detachment of the 54th Regiment started from Dacca on the 4th December, for Chabutpara, a little above Bugwah Bazar.

30. The Magistrate of Backergunge having proposed to entertain an extra guard and

\* 1 European constable, at 100 rupees; 5 additional burkundazs, at 6 rupees each, 30 rupees. Total, 130 rupees.

police force for the security of his station, was informed that as Burrisaul was no longer in danger from the mutineers there appeared to be no further necessity for adopting any extraordinary measures for its defence.

31. Twenty mutineers, who were apprehended, or had voluntarily given themselves up, were tried under Act XVIII of 1857, by the Sessions Judge of Dacca, and found guilty. Ten were sentenced to death, and the rest to transportation for life.

32. *Chittagong Division.*—Very little accurate information was received of the movements of the Chittagong mutineers, in consequence of the roads through the hills being little known. The accounts which were furnished stated that, after crossing the Fenny at Ramghur Ghaut on the 22nd November, they proceeded to Oodeypore, and thence towards Agurtollah, the present residence of the Rajah of Tipperah; that they were stopped at Sunkhola, on the 2nd December, by a number of men sent by the Rajah to prevent their further progress in that direction; and that they thereupon turned to the west, entering the Company's territories again at or near Mogra, and making their way thence towards Singur Hill, which lies about one and a-half day's journey to the north of Comillah, and would bring them on the direct route to Sylhet. By the latest accounts received they were still continuing their march towards Sylhet, but keeping along the edge of the hills.

33. The accounts received further stated, that they were travelling with little or no baggage, and were not pressed for provisions, with which they were abundantly supplied by the people, paying liberally for all they took. The Kookies were aiding them, by carrying their baggage, and cutting a path for them through the jungles. They were, however, stated to be very much disheartened, and not in a condition to proceed by forced marches, and it was expected that the detachment of Her Majesty's 5th Regiment, which left Dacca for Sylhet, on the 4th December, would still be in time to intercept them.

34. The three Government elephants, which were taken away by the mutineers, have been recovered. A good number of the prisoners, also, about 110 in number, had returned, or were caught and sent in, and more were being brought in daily; and Government treasure had been recovered, to the extent of above 10,000 rupees.

35. Two persons were tried at Chittagong, under Act XVII of 1857, during the week under report, of whom one was sentenced to death, and executed, and the other sentenced to imprisonment for life.

36. The Superintendent of Marine having reported that the party of seamen, which he had been ordered to raise for employment in the Chittagong district, would be ready in the course of three or four days, and requested to be informed if they might be dispatched on board the steamer "Dalhousie," which was under orders to proceed to Rangoon, was authorised to send them by that vessel. The necessary orders were issued to the Inspector-General of Ordnance for the supply of arms, ammunition, and tents, for the use of these sailors.

37. Mr. Sandys, Magistrate of Tipperah, having left his district, and proceeded to Dacca, on the supposed approach of the Chittagong mutineers, the Commissioner of Chittagong was directed to call on him for an explanation, and to suspend him at once if it should appear that he had taken this step without sufficient cause to justify it.

38. *Cuttack Division.*—The public peace remained undisturbed in the districts of the Cuttack Division and in the Tributary Mehals.

39. The Commissioner of Cuttack reported the dismissal of one subadar, two havildars, and one naik, of the Orissa Paik Companies, for insubordination, and attempting to excite discontent and insubordination among the men of the corps. Mr. Cockburn's proceedings were approved by the Lieutenant-Governor.

40. *Chota Nagpore.*—The state of affairs in Palamow had not improved; Lieutenant Graham was strongly posted within the walls of the Thakoorea Rughoobur Dial Sing's residence, but he was surrounded by the rebels, who were laying the country waste on all sides. On the 21st November the number of the insurgents was reckoned at about 2,000, but they had increased to double that number by the 26th, besides a reserve body of 2,000 men, said to be posted a mile in the rear of his position. Up to the 30th, however, no fighting had taken place, and on that date the insurgents were reported to be falling off. Lieutenant Graham having expressed an unwillingness to retire, lest it should serve to encourage the rebels, and endanger the lives of some 300 or 400 women and children, who were assembled for protection in the Thakoorea's house, has been peremptorily directed to fall back, when he can, on the party sent to relieve him, advancing again hereafter, upon the arrival of the Shekawattees in that quarter.

41. On the 27th of November Messrs. Grundy and Malzer, employed by the Coal Company at Palamow, were reported to have been attacked at Rajarah by a party of about 3,000 Bhogtahs, from whom they narrowly escaped with their lives. It was stated that



there were about 40 sepoys among the assailants, and that many of the rebels were armed with matchlocks.

42. Major Colter's detachment, which was ordered to proceed to the relief of Lieutenant Graham, crossed the Soane six miles south of Akbarpore on the 30th of November. A letter was also received from Colonel Forster, dated the 1st December, reporting that he had received the orders directing him to proceed to Palamow, and would lose no time in commencing his march. The Commissioners of Chota Nagpore and Patna have been directed to furnish the latter with every information and assistance in their power.

43. In the Sumbulpore district bodies of men are reported to be again assembling in different directions. For several days the Calcutta and Bombay mails were obstructed on the road west of Sumbulpore; and two dāk-houses were burnt down by the rebels. Captain Leigh urged the necessity of further assistance being sent to him, but the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore was of opinion that there were troops enough at Sumbulpore already to put down any disturbance in that quarter.

44. The report of the murder of Dr. Moore, was confirmed, but the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals had received intelligence of the safety of Mr. Hansom, who had escaped into the jungles when attacked, and was afterwards kindly received and protected by the Rajah of Rerahcole. The suspicion of the Rajah of Rerahcole having been concerned in the attack made upon them, appeared to be without foundation; on the contrary, on the arrival of the travellers at his place, the rajah had warned them of their danger, and endeavoured to dissuade them from proceeding further. The allegation that he and the Rajah of Bamrah had lent their paiks to the insurgents was being inquired into.

45. The district of Maunbhoon was perfectly tranquil during the week. In the district of Singbhoon the conduct of Urjoon Sing of Porahat was still unsatisfactory. He had not, as directed, presented himself at Chyebassa, and was reported to be entirely in the hands of his dewan, for whose capture a reward of 50 rupees had been offered on account of previous delinquency, and who was said to be attempting to raise the Coles. The Senior Assistant Commissioner had proceeded on an expedition against the rebels at the head of a party of Sikhs, from the detachment stationed at Chyebassa, and after capturing Juggo Dewan, who was tried under Act XIV of 1857, and capitally punished, he attacked the stronghold of Urjoon Sing himself, and took possession of it, not however till Urjoon Sing had succeeded in effecting his escape into the neighbouring jungles. After these proceedings, the people of the country were reported to have submitted with cheerfulness and alacrity. The services rendered to Lieutenant Birch by the parties named in the margin,\* with the rewards he proposed to be given to them, have been brought to the notice of the Government of India, with the remark that the services of the Rajah of Serai Killah have already been handsomely acknowledged by the Government of India by the grant of khillut, which, hitherto kept back on account of some subsequent representations submitted by Lieutenant Birch, will now be bestowed upon him.

46. The Rajah of Keonjur reported having sent 500 paiks to Chyebassa, in obedience to an order he had received from Lieutenant Birch.

47. The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore submitted a report from Mr. George, Sub-Assistant Commissioner of Hazareebaugh, on the results of an expedition undertaken by him with a detachment of the Bengal police battalion, under Lieutenant Earle, to the scenes of the disturbances following on the mutiny in the vicinity of Goloh, Gomen, &c. Several of the rebels, it appears, were hunted down and killed, and some villages burnt to the ground; but the greater portion of the rebels found refuge in the hills east of Goloh, and on the Soogoo hill.

48. Nineteen persons were tried by the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of October, of whom three were sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment, thirteen to imprisonment for seven years, and three acquitted.

41. A communication was received from the Supreme Government sanctioning the retention of the services of Mr. E. H. Lushington, as Officiating Commissioner of the districts of Maunbhoon and Singbhoon, until the cases pending against the Pachete and Porahat zemindars shall have been brought to a close.

50. *Assam*.—A party of sepoys, numbering, it was erroneously supposed, between 400 and 700, were reported to have arrived at Karaibari thannah, in the Gowalparah district, on the 30th of November, from the direction of Mymensing. It was further stated that beyond plundering the thannah, and capturing the jemadar and a burkundauze, they

\* Rajah of Serai Killah, Koonwar Juggernath Sing, Baboo Bullo Chunder Sing, the Baboo of Keyrah, Baboo Ujoynath Sing, Duhroo Manker, Siboo Manker, and Markundo Duffadar.

committed no other acts of outrage. These were the Dacca mutineers, on their way to Jelpigoree.

51. The Governor-General's Agent, North-East Frontier, submitted the translation of some further letters of Muneram Dutt, intercepted by Captain Holroyd.

52. *Darjeeling*.—All was quiet at Darjeeling, but the Superintendent thought that the news of the Dacca mutineers being *en route* to Jelpigoree, would probably cause some excitement in the Morung.

53. *General subjects*.—A reference having been made to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, regarding the enlistment of hill-men at Darjeeling, and the Foreign Department calling for further explanation as to the nature of the scheme intended to be carried out, it was intimated, in reply, that the scheme of raising station guards for police purposes had already received the sanction of the Government of India in the Home Department, and that the only point upon which orders were requested was whether any political objection existed to the enlistment of hill-men, the subjects of the Nepal Government, for service in the plains.

54. An intimation was received from the Military Department, and communicated to the Commandant of the Bengal Police Battalion, that the Government of India had sanctioned the corresponding pay and allowances of the line to all ranks of the Bengal Police Battalion.

55. The Commissioner of Patna having submitted a report from Lieutenant Brown, Superintendent and Paymaster of Native Pensioners at Benares, Dinapore, and Monghyr, on the steps taken (in furtherance of the orders of the Supreme Government on the subject) to call in the military pensioners in Behar, with the view of striking off the names of those who failed to present themselves, a copy of the same was forwarded to the Government of India in the Military Department.

56. The Inspector of Jails was furnished with a copy of a letter received from the Home Department, directing that no persons convicted of mutiny, desertion, or rebellion, and sentenced to imprisonment or transportation, were to be sent, at present, to any of the convict settlements beyond seas; but that all such should be kept in the Alipore jail until further instructions.

57. A communication was received from the Foreign Department, intimating that the Circular Order issued for preventing the subjects of foreign States from proceeding to the interior of the country had reference to European foreigners coming from beyond the sea, and not to the subjects of Native States in alliance with the Government of India. A copy of these orders was forwarded to the Commissioner of Patna, upon whose requisition the matter had been referred to the Supreme Government.

58. The Commissioner of Patna having requested to be informed how he was to deal with claims to compensation preferred by certain residents of Gya, who had suffered from the late outbreak, was referred to paragraph 4 of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, dated the 13th November, for his guidance.

59. The Commissioner of Patna having intimated that the steamer "Jumna," after landing Lieutenant Batt, Indian Navy, and his men and guns, at Buxar, left for Calcutta on the 22nd instant; a copy of his letter was forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department.

60. The Commissioner of Patna submitted an explanation from Mr. Woodcock, Collector of Patna, in regard to the delay which took place in providing the detachment of the 10th Foot with carriage on the occasion of their march from Dinapore to Benares; and was told, in reply, that the explanation rendered was far from being satisfactory, and that a recurrence of such neglect of duty on Mr. Woodcock's part would lead to his removal from his post. A copy of this correspondence was forwarded to the Government of India.

61. The Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies having been informed by the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army that no regiments were to march by the Grand Trunk Road in the month of December, reported having dismissed 1,500 hired carts, which was approved; it being intimated to him that he need keep only carts enough for two regiments. He reported, also, that he had written to the Commissioner of Patna to collect only 200 carts at Sherghotty, instead of 1,000, as he had previously been requested to do. He has been asked if the Commissioner of Patna might now be directed to make the whole of the resources of Behar available for the troops in the North-West.

62. A copy of a letter received from the Government of India in the Military Department, intimating that the establishment of halting-places between Raneegange and the Kurumnassa, for troops marching up the Grand Trunk Road was no longer required, was forwarded to the Superintendent of Carriage, &c., for his information.



63. Mr. Jackson was also directed to retain, as directed by the Military Department, all the elephants he had collected for purposes connected with the march of troops, and to hold a certain number of them in readiness at Raneegunge for any particular occasion of emergency.

64. A copy of a letter received from the Military Department, with inclosures from the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army, reporting the means taken to furnish Mr. Jackson with information regarding the march of Her Majesty's 2nd Dragoon Guards to the Upper Provinces, was forwarded to Mr. Jackson for his information.

65. An intimation received from the Military Department, authorizing the old rate of 10 maunds per cart, or such load, not exceeding 10 maunds, as the Civil authority may think proper, when the carts are capable of carrying an increased load, was communicated to Mr. Jackson for his guidance.

66. The officers of the detachments which passed Govindpore on the 28th and 29th November, and on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd December, expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with all the arrangements made for them on the line of march; but Major Farrer, of the 38th Regiment, who passed, in command of a detachment of that regiment, on the 24th November, objected to the mode of crossing the troops over the Barrakun, and the chief engineer was thereupon directed to adopt measures for improving the same.

67. The Superintendent of Carriage, &c, having authorized the employment of a writer on 25 rupees, by Captain Grubb, at Sherghotty, and of an establishment at a cost not exceeding 100 rupees, by Captain Ward, at Sasseram, the arrangements were approved, and he was directed to submit the usual tabular statement for the establishment for Captain Ward, that it might be forwarded to the Government of India for sanction.

68. The nomination, by the Medical Board, of Supernumerary Bengalee Class, Native Doctor Bama Churn Bhattachargee, to the Medical charge of the establishment, under the Superintendent of Carriage, &c, at Raneegunge, was approved.

69. A copy of a letter, received from the Medical Board, intimating that the necessary orders had been issued to furnish the Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies with a stock of medicines, was forwarded to Mr. Jackson.

70. A copy of a letter, addressed by the Military Department to the Committee for the formation of a temporary place of amusement on the Maidan, for the European troops, was communicated to this office by that Department.

71. A petition, received from Sheik Noorul Hossein and others, of Shahabad, bearing favorable testimony to the services rendered by Mr. W. Taylor, late Commissioner of Patna, was forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department.

72. A letter was received from the Foreign Department, directing the issue of orders for discontinuing the interception of native correspondence from Chundernagore, which was accordingly done.

A. R. YOUNG,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

#### No. 7.

*The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Fort William, January 20, 1858. (No. 10.)*

IN continuation of our letter No. 2 of 1858, dated the 7th instant, we have the honor to forward, for your information, the narrative of events furnished by the Government of Bengal for the week ending on the 12th December, 1857.

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Inclosure in No. 7.

*Special Narrative of Events, dated January 2, 1858.*

1. *Patna Division.*—ON the 5th December the Central Government telegraphed that they had received intelligence that upwards of 2,000 sepoys were about to cross the Gogra, near Burlea Ghaut, with the intention of passing into the district of Shahabad. About the same time the Magistrate of Ghazee-pore also sent a rubocaree to the Magistrate of Shahabad, communicating intelligence to the same effect, and mentioning further, that the sepoys had two guns with them, and had collected 200 boats for crossing the river. This intelligence getting abroad, gave rise to considerable alarm throughout the district, particularly as it was coupled in the minds of the people with the long-floating rumours of Koer Sing's return. Measures were at once taken by the Commissioner to meet the threatened attack. The steamer "Patna" was ordered up to Buxar with all speed, and Lieutenant Batt was requested to place two guns on board, and a party of seamen, and to cruize off Bhojepore. Captain Ratfray was instructed to call in his detachments at Burhee and Sherghotty, and that at Gya also, if necessary, and to hold himself in readiness to march to Arrah, if called upon to do so by the Commissioner. It eventually turned out, however, that the story about the 2,000 sepoys, and their contemplated invasion of Shahabad, had no foundation.

2. Ummer Sing having heard of the approach of British troops in the direction of Palamow, was reported to have fled from Rhotas, to a village named Rugooburgam. Shah Kubeer-ood-deen reported that he was doing all he could to catch him, and was directed to make it generally known that a reward of 1,000 rupees had been offered for his capture. A reward of 300 rupees was also offered for the capture of Surum Sing, another ringleader of the rebels in those parts, who had recently attacked the Telcup indigo factory, and murdered three of the factory servants, and one police burkundauze.

3. In the district of Behar the warlike preparations of the Rance of Tikaree were said to be progressing steadily, and it was reported that the fort at Tikaree was garrisoned by 1,000 matchlockmen, and about 100 sepoys. The Rance was also stated to have bought up all the sugar-cane crops on her estate, to feed the elephant of the rebels, whom she expected shortly from the north-west, and to have made arrangements for storing grain in large quantities.

4. The Commissioner of Patna reported the results of an expedition undertaken by Lieutenant Burton, in charge of a detachment of Goorkhas doing duty on the Goruckpore frontier, to Bhurrowlee in Goruckpore, for the purpose of recovering some cattle and hackeries which had been left there on the flight of the owners, and seized by the rebels. The object of the expedition was successfully accomplished, 170 very fine bullocks, 6 horses, and 30 carts, being brought away, besides 4 of Mahommed Hoossein's men as prisoners. Unfortunately, while on their return, the party came across the Baboo of Sraik (a faithful subject of Government), who was riding home from a visit to his brother, at the head of a small party of armed followers, who, on being challenged, instead of replying, ran off; and the Baboo himself, being carried by his horse into the midst of the Goorkhas, was taken for an enemy, and shot down, one of his own men being also wounded.

5. The Commissioner of Patna was informed that orders had been issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, for the immediate supply of percussion or flint muskets, and powder and lead sufficient for the preparation of 100 cartridges per man, for the Goorkhas doing duty on the Goruckpore frontier; and that the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army had been requested to direct Colonel Rowcroft to send to Allahabad in future for all arms and ammunition he might stand in need of.

6. An intimation was received from the Home Department, that the Government of India was unable to send any troops from Dinapore for the defence of Tirhoot.

7. Mr. C. P. Waller was appointed a Lieutenant of the Patna Police Battalion; and it was determined, in communication with the Commissioner, that there should be three officers attached to that corps besides the Commandant.

8. Lieutenant Batt, in command of the detachment of the Indian Navy on duty at Buxar, having directed the employment of Dr. Young, in medical charge of the Central Stud, to receive medical charge of the detachment under his command, the Supreme Government in the Home Department were requested to sanction the arrangement.

9. Major Jenkins having been appointed to raise and command a body of Irregular Cavalry for service in the Behar districts, and a reference having been made to the Government of India in the Home Department, in regard to several points noticed by him, respecting the organization of the corps, a copy of the instructions received from that Department in reply was forwarded to him for his information and guidance.

10. A list of officers attached to the Sarun Field Force, with the dates on which they respectively joined their appointments, having been furnished by the Commissioner of Patna, was forwarded to the Military Department.

11. Eighty-two persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857 in the Patna district during the month of November last, of whom 2 were sentenced to transportation for life, 9 to sixteen years' imprisonment, 14 to imprisonment for twelve years, 6 for ten years, 7 for seven years, 1 for five years, 1 for three years, 1 for two years, and 40 acquitted; 1 died while his trial was pending. One person tried under the same Act, and during the same month, in the district of Behar, was acquitted. Six persons were tried in Shahabad, of whom 2 were sentenced to transportation for life, and 4 to ten years' imprisonment. Nine persons were tried in the district of Sarun, of whom 1 was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, 3 to imprisonment for five years, 1 for three years, 3 acquitted, and 1 died under trial. Twenty-six persons were tried in the Champaran district, of whom 2 were sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment, and 24 to imprisonment for ten years. In Tirhoot 3 persons were tried, of whom 2 were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, and 1 to imprisonment for five years.

12. *Bhaugulpore Division*.—In the Bhaugulpore division no disturbance occurred; but considerable alarm was felt throughout the Purneah district in consequence of the mutiny of the sowars of the 11th Irregular Cavalry at Madaragunge and Jelpigoree on the nights of the 4th and 5th December, and for two or three days the bazaar and town of the sudder station were partially abandoned by the natives.

13. Mr. Yule, while waiting for the mutineers, with his small party of Europeans, at Kishengunge, obtained information of their having passed to the southward, and taken to a road leading direct to Purneah. No time was to be lost, and he determined at once to return to the station, which he did on the night of the 9th, accomplishing the distance, forty miles, with the aid of his elephants, between sunset and sunrise. He arrived only just in time, for the next morning the sowars made their appearance, and, being ignorant of Mr. Yule's movements, were entering the town for the purpose of plundering, when they were met by a party of the Europeans going out to intercept them. After exchanging a few shots, the mutineers retired, and could not be brought to engage. It was found that they had retreated only a few miles from the station, and arrangements were made for pursuing and attacking them. With this object a night-march was made, and at daylight, on the 11th, they came up with the mutineers just as they were about to proceed on their march. The latter on observing their pursuers charged boldly, but were beaten back, and eventually fled towards the north, but not until several (afterwards ascertained to be thirteen) were killed, and many more wounded; one man taken prisoner was hanged. On our side no casualties of any kind occurred. A noted buchuash, who had acted as guide and spy to the sowars, was found with them and apprehended.

14. In the Monghyr district much want was reported to prevail among the poorest classes, and the numerous burglaries and robberies which had occurred were attributed to this cause.

15. All was quiet in the Sonthal pergunnahs.

16. *Rajshahye Division*.—The movements of the 11th Irregular Cavalry through the districts of the Rajshahye division had been very rapid. The accounts which were received described them as riding for their lives across the country and through the crops, and committing only such petty depredations as were necessary for providing themselves with food. They had also carried off some ponies and elephants to facilitate their march. The whole body were reported to have crossed the River Nagore on the western boundary of Dinagapore on the 8th December. Their subsequent course through the district of Purneah has been noticed above.

17. All the available European and Goorkha troops at Darjeeling, namely, 100 of the former, and about 300 of the latter, had been sent down to Punkabaree, and thence on to Jelpigoree, where they arrived on the 6th December. No further fears were entertained either at Jelpigoree, or in any of the neighbouring districts. On the 9th December two sowars belonging to the 11th Irregular Cavalry were captured and blown away from guns at Jelpigoree. The 73rd Regiment were silent spectators of the scene, and manifested no sympathy with their late comrades.

18. The detachment of seamen sent up for employment in the districts of Rungpore and Dinagapore arrived at Bugwah, on the 10th December, in the "Koladyne," and in the Dacca elephant-boat, which, with a large native boat, was towed up by the steamer.

19. The Dacca mutineers were reported to have entered Bootan on the morning of the 8th of December, at a place named Choorabander. A party of sepoy's stationed at Choorabander, to whom they made overtures, had refused to join them.

20. *Burdwan Division*.—The districts of the Burdwan division remained undisturbed

during the week; but a letter was received from the Commissioner of the division, dated the 10th December, reporting that rumours had reached him, from several different quarters, of attempts being made to excite the Sonthals in the neighbourhood of Midnapore to rebellion; and as the Shekawattee Battalion, which had hitherto operated as a check on the disaffected of that neighbourhood, were about to be withdrawn, he thought it very advisable that an European force should be sent there to prevent mischief. It was determined, therefore, to locate a body of 100 European sailors in the station of Midnapore, and the Superintendent of Marine was directed to raise such a force, in communication with the Commissioner of Calcutta Police, whose Marine Police have, on previous occasions, furnished valuable recruits for service such as this. An application was, at the same time, made to the Military Department for the supply of arms and ammunition for the use of the party.

21. *Nuddea Division*.—All was perfectly tranquil in the districts of the Nuddea division.

22. With reference to a proposal made by Brigadier Grant, in August, for disarming the inhabitants of the villages in the neighbourhood of Barrackpore, the Supreme Government in the Military Department were asked whether the military authorities now considered it advisable that the registration of arms in those villages, under Act XXVIII of 1857, should now be enforced.

23. The Superintendent of Marine was directed to refund to the Commissioner of Police the sums of 1,436 rupees 10 annas 8 pice, and 1,554 rupees 1 anna, advanced by Mr. Wauchope from the police treasury, on account of pay due to the men of the Marine Brigade, and for sundry articles of clothing supplied to them.

24. *Dacca Division*.—The steamers "Koladyne" and "Koel," with the troop-boat "Dallah," carrying troops and two parties of seamen, arrived at Dacca on the 3rd instant. The detachment of the 54th Regiment immediately proceeded, in the "Koel," towards Sylhet, and were at Lakha on the 5th December. But the movements of the Chittagong mutineers gave no certain clue as to their ultimate intentions, and no decisive measures had, therefore, been taken, up to the end of the week, for intercepting them. On the 6th of December they were reported to be at Beesgong, in the Luskerpore thannah of zillah Sylhet, but it was yet uncertain whether they would go to Sylhet or Muni pore. At Sylhet Mr. Allen had taken every precaution for the protection of the district; he had also written to Captain McCulloch, at Muni pore, to warn the Muni pore Government to be prepared to attack the fugitives, should they find their way into his territories.

25. Detailed instructions had previously been conveyed to the Commissioner of Dacca, in regard to the movements of the detachments of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment after their arrival at Dacca, and these were communicated by that officer, in writing, to the military officer in command of the detachment, in accordance with the directions received from the Military Department.

26. *Chittagong Division*.—The districts of the Chittagong division were perfectly quiet; the latest information received at Tipperah, of the movements of the Chittagong mutineers, was, that they were still shut up in the Tipperah hills.

27. The following property was reported to have been carried off by the mutineers from the Chittagong Treasury, viz:—

Property belonging to Government:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Government cash .. .. .	2,78,267	1	1
Money for which order for payment had been issued, but which had not been paid .. .. .	710	5	6
4 pairs of scales.			

Property not belonging to Government:—

Prize money of the Chittagong School .. .. .	278	0	0
Defaced pice belonging to the Seetacoond shrine .. .. .	25	4	0

Gold and silver ornaments, &c., belonging to Assahfah Khatoon and Soolifah Khatoon, viz:—

	Sa. weight.
Silver bangles, one pair .. .. .	33 0
Golden bangles, one pair .. .. .	11 10
" bangles, one pair .. .. .	6 6
" kunkur, one pair .. .. .	8 8
" jhoomkha, three pair .. .. .	1 8
" bracelet .. .. .	1 10
" nose-ring .. .. .	0 4
" bolac .. .. .	0 1
" ring, with pearl .. .. .	0 1

Golden bejah, one only.  
 Silver bejah, one pair.  
 Four silver pieces used as neck ornament.  
 Twenty-four half-rupees, used as neck ornament.  
 One silver snuff box.  
 One silver phial for keeping soornah.  
 Coral beads.  
 One silver hookah, 40 rupees.

#### CLOTHS.

One shawl roomal.  
 One saloo saree.  
 One net chudder.  
 One kardooj sharee.  
 One blue saree.  
 One net chudder, with embroidery.  
 One choondree saree.  
 One ditto.  
 One silk saree.

Besides the above, a silver chalice, paten, and alms-dish belonging to the Protestant church, were also reported to have been carried away.

28. Of 202 prisoners released from the Chittagong jail, 107 had been recaptured.

29. The approval of the Supreme Government of the measures taken by the Judge of Tipperah for the protection of Comillah was communicated to Mr. Metcalfe.

30. *Cuttack Division*.—The peace of the districts of the Cuttack division remained unbroken during the week; but Mr. Inspector D'Rozare, of the Electric Telegraph Department, employed at Russulpore, telegraphed, on the 10th December, to the Calcutta office, that there were symptoms of disaffection among the people on the Calcutta and Madras line, and requested that arms and ammunition might be sent down to him without delay.

31. *Chota Nagpore Division*.—Affairs in Palamow were reported to have taken a favorable turn. After the attack which was made on the house of Mr. Grundy, the insurgents returned again for a time to their encamping-ground at Chainpore; but the main body moved off on the 29th November, apparently in the direction of their homes. Subsequent to this, however, they were heard of as being in force in the Palamow fort, and as having stopped the ghauts to the eastward to prevent the approach of troops from Dorundah. By the latest accounts the principal Chairo zemindars had withdrawn from the insurrection, and this defection had diminished and disheartened the insurgents, who were reported to be deserting in numbers.

32. Major Cotter's detachment arrived at Shahpore on the 8th, and was joined by Lieutenant Graham on the same date, and it was stated that the zemindar of Luckna, who had been selected by the insurgents as their chief, had been made a prisoner, besides others of less note. On their retreat, the rebels were reported to have burned Moonka, where there is a thannah, and destroyed the house of Bikarie Sing, who had been of great assistance to Lieutenant Graham and his party. The Deo Rajah was, on the 12th of December, expected to be ready to set out with his followers to join Lieutenant Graham.

33. Lieutenant Graham was very anxious to be allowed to detain the troops sent to reinforce him, and was confident that with their assistance he would be able very soon to reduce to order the whole of the disturbed district. The stringent orders of the Military Department precluded the entertainment of this proposal, and the presence of the detachment of Her Majesty's 13th at Sassaram was also at the time very desirable.

34. At Sumbulpore the state of affairs was becoming more and more serious. Large bodies of men were still assembling in different directions, and committing excesses of every kind. The dak between Calcutta and Bombay had also been stopped, and two dak-houses burnt; and all traffic and communication between Cuttack and Sumbulpore was suspended. The rebels had met Captain Leigh's party on their return from Joojoomara, and killed three sepoy, wounding three others and five camp-followers. It was Captain Leigh's firm conviction that the insurrection would not be effectually put down unless more troops were sent to his aid. The Commissioners of Chota Nagpore and Cuttack also urged the necessity of strengthening Captain Leigh, remarking particularly on the paucity of officers at Sumbulpore; and Mr. Cockburn mentioned having already written to the Agent in the hill tracts of Orissa, and the Agent to the Government of Fort St. George at Ganjam, for the transfer of a body of Sebundies for service in that district. He had also taken measures to send up the rest of the 40th Madras Native Infantry, under the personal command of Major Bates, and along with them the artillerymen and guns stationed at Cuttack.

35. Anticipating that the troubles in this quarter were likely to be serious, the Lieutenant-Governor suggested to the Supreme Government, on November 30, the expediency of sending more troops to Sumbulpore, if any were available, and of appointing an officer of experience to undertake the chief direction of affairs in that district, and on the 5th of December, the Home Department, acting in accordance with that suggestion, directed the Government of Fort St. George to adopt immediate measures for strengthening the force at Sumbulpore, if practicable, without weakening the column destined for Nagpore, and to depute such an officer there as the Local Government had recommended. In the meanwhile, however, the services of Colonel Forster being no longer immediately required in the direction of Palamow, became available for employment in Sumbulpore, and, with the sanction of the Military Department, he was accordingly ordered to proceed thither; the permission of the Home Department being at the same time asked for and obtained to his being vested with the chief authority in both civil and military affairs.

36. The further intelligence received regarding the attack on Drs. Moore and Hanson, left the fate of Dr. Moore no longer doubtful. Dr. Hanson was reported to have returned with Captain Leigh to Sumbulpore, and the thanks of the Government were conveyed, through the Commissioner of Cuttack, to the Rajah of Rebracole, for the service rendered by him to that gentleman. The Rajah of Bampurah, regarding whom there is some cause for suspicion, although he professes attachment to Government, has been directed by the Commissioner of Cuttack to take measures for arresting Sorunda Saice, Oodunt Saice, and Sreikissen Bera, one of his own zemindars who has joined the rebels, as the best way of proving the sincerity of his protestations.

37. The district of Maunbloom was quiet. In Singhbloom, Urjoon Sing, of Porahat, was still at large; but there is no reason for supposing that he has with him the sympathy of the Coles; on the contrary, they had all been flocking in to the Assistant Commissioner, and renewing their declarations of allegiance, and affording him every information regarding the rents of their respective villages. Some villages which had been entirely deserted, were being re-occupied rapidly, and several of the illekadats and zemindars had presented themselves to the authorities. The whole country, in fact, seems settling down. A party of armed men had, indeed, been seen proceeding from Mohurbungunge towards Porahat; but these were understood to have been sent by the Rajah of the former place, to escort back his daughter, one of Urjoon Sing's wives, to her father's house.

38. The zemindar of Pachte had been placed in the Burdwan jail, and a report was received from the Commissioner on the steps he was taking for conducting his trial, and stating that he had secured several documents found in the fortres of Cossipore, clearly establishing the zemindar's guilt.

39. Thirteen persons were tried under Act XIV of 1857, in the district of Chota Nagpore, during the month of November last, of whom two were sentenced to transportation for life, one to imprisonment for fourteen years, and ten acquitted. One person tried in the district of Singhbloom, under the same Act, on November 21, was sentenced to capital punishment, and hanged. In the district of Hazareebaugh, 29 persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of November, of whom 3 were sentenced to capital punishment and hanged, 4 to transportation for life, 11 to sixteen years' imprisonment, 3 to imprisonment for ten years, 6 for seven years, and 2 for five years; 144 persons were tried under the same Act, during the same period, in the district of Maunbloom, of whom, 1 was sentenced to transportation for fourteen years, 5 to imprisonment for the same period, 1 for seven years, 1 for five years, 4 for three years, 1 for two years, 2 for six months, and 129 acquitted.

40. A communication from the Home Department, authorizing the levy of the Coles and Sonthals, to the extent of 500 men, was transmitted to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, for his guidance.

41. *Assam, Arracan, Cachar, and Darjeeling.*—The peace of the provinces of Assam and Arracan, and of the districts of Cachar and Darjeeling, remained undisturbed; but the Governor-General's Agent, North-east Frontier, reported that Captain Agnew, the Magistrate of Gawalparah, had tried a burkundauze, of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey, for tampering with the guard attached to the office of the Superintendent of the survey, with a view to induce them to join the mutineers, and that the man had been convicted of the offence and hanged.

42. *Assam Division.*—The party of armed sepoys who had appeared at Karaibari from the direction of Mymensing, as noticed in the last Narrative, were reported to have gone off in the direction of Cooch Behar or Bootau, after having killed a burkundauze of the Gawalparah police, and plundered Bugooah and another neighbouring village.

43. Four recruits of the new Kamroop Regiment were tried for desertion by the

**Deputy Commissioner of Assam under Act XVII of 1857, in consequence of there not being present a sufficient number of officers to form a court-martial. They were sentenced each to imprisonment for six months.**

44. A copy of the orders of the Supreme Government, sanctioning the grant of a command allowance of fifty rupees to Lieutenant Robertson, commanding the detachment of the Bengal police battalion at Arrah, was communicated to Captain Rattray, for his information.

45. A copy of a letter received from the Commissioner of Patna, suggesting the rates at which contingent allowance should be allowed to the officers attached to the Goorkha troops, was forwarded to the Military Department for consideration and orders.

46. A copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, intimating that a range of 200 feet by 20 on the third story of the warehouse was available for the stores of the Royal Artillery expected from England, was also forwarded to that Department for consideration, with reference to a requisition for accommodation for such stores.

47. A copy of a letter addressed by the Military Department to the Accountant-General, directing that the check of the expenditure of the Superintendent of Carriage, &c., should be entrusted to the Auditor of Commissariat accounts, was forwarded to Mr. Jackson, for his information.

48. The Accountant to the Government of Bengal submitted copy of instructions issued by him, in concurrence with the Accountant-General, for the guidance of the Superintendent of Carriage, &c.

49. The Military Department having given notice of the intention to send clothing and military stores to Benares, the Superintendent of Carriage, &c., was directed to keep or recall 1,000 carts out of the number he had previously been directed to dismiss. A wing of the Madras Rifles at Rancegunge was ordered to escort these stores.

50. At the requisition of the Military Department, the Commissioners of Patna, Burdwan, and Chota Nagpore, were directed to issue orders to the officers subordinate to them in the districts bordering on the Grand Trunk Road, prohibiting the seizure, for military purposes, of 200 carts proceeding with Mr. Burrows towards the Soane, to carry on the railway works in that quarter.

51. Lieutenant Murray, who accompanied the force proceeding from Darjeeling to watch the troops at Jelpigorce, was appointed, temporarily, an assistant to the Superintendent of Darjeeling, to enable him to meet any requisitions for supplies and carriage for the detachment.

52. The Government of India have, at the suggestion of the Local Government, sanctioned the payment of a commission to Mr. Macleod, of Chuprah, who had been employed in collecting horses for Government purposes, at the rate of 10 per cent. on the purchases made by him.

53. In reply to a reference made on the subject, the Commissary-General was informed that the duty of supplying rations, &c., to the parties of European seamen sent up to Rungpore and Dinagapore, would be attended to by the Civil authorities and the Superintendent of Marine.

54. Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor having been appointed, by the Supreme Government, to the Political charge of Jung Bahadoor's army, arrangements were made to assist him on his journey to Segowhe, to join the Maharajah's camp.

55. The Supreme Government desiring that Dr. Moore be called upon to furnish an explanation of his conduct in having ordered a dâk, at the public expense, from Calcutta to Sumbulpore, after being informed by the Medical Board that he was not authorized to do so, were informed that Dr. Moore was attacked and murdered by a party of rebels while on his way to Sumbulpore.

56. The Commissioner of Patna was informed that the Government of India had sanctioned the disbursement of 1,519 rupees as rewards to the Nujeeb guard at Mozufferpore for their faithful conduct when the station was abandoned by the European officers of Government.

57. An intimation was received from the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, that no reason existed for the further detention of the eight followers of the late King of Oude, who had been apprehended by the Joint Magistrate of Banquet; and the Joint Magistrate was directed accordingly to release them at once.

58. A suggestion was submitted by the Superintendent of the Alipore jail for the issue of a General Order, enjoining that in all convictions by courts-martial the sentence and warrant should invariably specify whether the imprisonment awarded was to be with or without hard labour, and that, in cases of transportation, the warrants should always direct



that the convicts be imprisoned for life with labour and irons in transportation beyond the seas. A copy of this letter was forwarded to the Government of India in the Military Department for consideration and orders.

59. A petition was received from Mr. G. S. Fagan, of the Calcutta Bar, on behalf of Rajah Kunderpessur Sing, of Assam, praying for the release of the Rajah from the Alipore jail. In reply, Mr. Fagan was informed that the request could not be complied with.

A. R. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 8.

*The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

Fort William, January 23, 1858 (No. 13.)

IN continuation of our letter No. 10 of 1858, dated the 20th instant, we have the honor to forward, for your information, the Narrative of events furnished by the Government of Bengal for the week ending on the 19th December, 1857

Inclosure in No. 8

*Special Narrative of Events, dated January 22, 1858*

1. *Patna Division.*—In the Patna division, the only actual disturbance which occurred during the week ending on the 19th December, was caused by the crossing of the Gogra by a small body of rebels at Goothnee, a post on the Sarnam river, which was held by a detachment of fifty-five Sikhs under a native officer. This party seems to have been surprised and panic-struck, and, under the impression that a large force was upon them, they fled, without offering any resistance to the enemy, who succeeded in burning down their lines, and it was feared would carry off or destroy the ammunition they had abandoned. A portion of the Naval Brigade, with 2 guns and 200 Goorkhas, was immediately sent forward from Myrwa by Colonel Rowcroft to drive back the insurgents. But the latter did not await their arrival, but recrossed the river and fled as soon as the reinforcement made its appearance. The greater part of the ammunition stored at the post was recovered.

2. The Rance of Tikharee had evidently given up the hope, if she ever entertained any, of a rebel army coming down from the North-west, and was reported to have filled up the new embrasures in her fort, hidden many of the guns, and discarded some of her men. Rajah Hetnarain, moreover, had given the strongest assurances that nothing beyond the defence of her own fort was ever intended by the Rance. The Magistrate of Behar, however, still recommended the diversion of some European troops from the Grand Trunk Road for the purpose of taking possession of the fort. He was informed in reply, that the Government would take the earliest opportunity of furnishing him with the means of pacifying his district, and that arrangements were being made for the dispatch of a party of 100 European seamen of the Indian Navy for employment at Gya.

3. In reply to a representation regarding the unprotected state of his district, the Magistrate of Shahabad was informed that orders had been issued to Captain Rattray to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Arrah to render such assistance as might be required, and that arrangements were being made for enabling that officer to call in detachments, and bring together as many as possible of his corps, which would be stationed at Arrah. Mr. Wake was at the same time requested to submit, through the Commissioner, any scheme that appeared to him desirable for strengthening the local police, which, he was informed, would receive the Lieutenant-Governor's favourable consideration.

4. Everything was quiet in the district of Chumparun. Two Goorkha regiments of the additional force coming down under the personal command of Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, arrived at the Sudder station of Chumparun on the 15th December, and a third on the 19th. As it was understood that the Goorkhas would require everything in the shape of carriage and supplies, Mr. Richardson, the Collector of Chuprah, was directed to go over at once to superintend the collection of the same, making over the charge of his office to his assistant or deputy.

5. The Commissioner of Patna was informed that Brigadier Macgregor had been invested by the Supreme Government with power to make requisitions to both civil and



military authorities for anything that might be required for the Goorkha troops, and to draw on his own receipt for advances from the Civil Treasuries to any amount.

6. The Commissioner of Patna proposed that the Sikhs garrisoning the opium godown at Patna, should, after the removal of the opium, be sent to Sewan, but was told that the men should rather be ordered to join Captain Rattray at his head-quarters at Arrah.

7. Drs. H. Wilson and Eteson were appointed to the medical charge of the Goorkha regiment on the Sarun frontier.

8. Maharajah Rajender Kisson Sen, of Bettiah, was informed, in reply to representations made by him regarding the outrages which were being committed on his estates in Goruckpore by Mahomed Hossein and his followers, that measures were already in progress for ensuring the early expulsion of the rebels from Goruckpore.

9. The Magistrate of Behar having brought to notice the services of Mewa Lall, the Fouzdaree Nazir, and Moonshee Jeenut Hossein, the Government Vakeel at Gya, the Lieutenant-Governor authorized the presentation of a sword to the former, and a pair of shawls to the latter.

10. Mr. E. F. Lautour, Additional Judge of Behar, was appointed a Commissioner, under Act XIV of 1857, in that district.

11. From statements received from Lieutenant Stanton, which he had omitted to forward at the time they were due, it appeared that, in the month of August, 28 persons had been tried by him, as Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857, in the district of Behar. Of these, 2 were transported for life, 1 sentenced to imprisonment for ten years, 2 to imprisonment for five years, and 23 acquitted. During October, 18 persons were tried by him under the same Act, of whom 1 was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, 1 to imprisonment for three years, 4 for two years, 3 punished with stripes, and 6 acquitted.

12. The Government of India having forwarded to this office a copy of a letter received from the Resident at Nepal, regarding the resort of pilgrims every year from India to Nepal on the occasion of the Sheoratteer festival, and the probability of the mutineers taking advantage of the opening of the passes on that occasion to seek an asylum in that country, the Commissioner of Patna was requested to devise, in concert with the Magistrates on that frontier, some plan by which the roads leading to Nepal from the districts of his division might be effectually watched.

13. *Bhaugulpore Division*.—Everything remained quiet in the districts of the Bhaugulpore division throughout the week, although alarm to some extent still existed in Purneah, particularly in that part of the country through which the deserters of the 11th Irregular Cavalry had marched after their defeat on the 11th of December. Mr. Yule, with his party, had endeavoured to cut off the sowars by crossing the Koosie before them, which he succeeded in doing; but they evaded him by entering the Nepal Morung, and it was supposed they must have found means of crossing the river somewhere within those territories.

14. The Supreme Government having sanctioned the formation of a corps of Purbutteahs for employment as station guards in Purneah, Captain J. R. Pughe, of the 47th Native Infantry, was appointed to raise and command the corps.

15. *Sonthal Pergunnahs*.—The Sonthal Pergunnahs remained unbroken.

16. *Rajshahye Division*.—The districts of the Rajshahye division also remained perfectly tranquil during the week.

17. The Moulvie of the 73rd Regiment, at Jelpigoree, was reported to have been using mutinous language, and was suspected of having been in correspondence with the Dacca mutineers. The result of the investigation into his conduct was not communicated.

18. Two up-country men were apprehended at Bograh, who, from their own account, had been at Moorshedabad at the time of the expected disturbance and the disarming of the troops at that place, and had proceeded thence, via Dacca, to Chittagong, and then returned again to Dacca, being present at both those places when the troops mutinied; when taken they were proceeding to Jelpigoree. They described themselves to be natives of Tirhoot. Steps were being taken to procure further information regarding them.

19. Two men had also been seized in the Rungpore district, who were supposed to be stragglers from the party of the Dacca mutineers which had entered Bootan.

20. A detailed report was received from the Joint Magistrate in charge of the Jelpigoree sub-division, regarding the events that had occurred at that place, connected with the desertion of the 11th Irregular Cavalry and the behaviour of the 73rd Regiment. In essentials this account does not differ from that contained in the Narrative of the week in which the occurrences took place.

21. The party of seamen sent up for employment at Rungpore arrived at that station on the 15th of December.

22. *Burdwan Division.*—Nothing occurred in the districts of the Burdwan division during the week, in any way connected with disturbances elsewhere.

23. The Lieutenant-Governor approved of the appointment of Mr. Jouran, late a pilot on the Mutlah, to the command of the party of seamen proceeding to Midnapore, and Mr. Morgan as one of the subordinate officers of the same party. The Magistrate of Midnapore was at the same time informed that the party would be at Tumlook on the 21st of December, and that he must have carts ready there for the conveyance of their camp equipage, &c., from that place to Midnapore.

24. In anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India previously applied for, the Lieutenant-Governor authorized the entertainment by the Magistrate of Hooghly of an extra police establishment, from the 26th of June last, at a total cost of 588 rupees per mensem.

25. *Nuddea Division.*—A letter was received from the Commissioner of Nuddea, recommending, as a temporary measure, the dispatch of a small European police force to each of the stations of Kishnaghur and Jessore, to restore confidence to the people, and quiet such alarm as yet existed in those places.

26. *Calcutta.*—The peace of the town of Calcutta remained unbroken during the week. The Commissioner of the Calcutta police reported having directed all punch-houses and liquor-shops to be closed every day at 5 P.M.

27. Two European sailors, tried for stabbing a police chowkedar, and murdering another, were acquitted by the Jury of the Supreme Court, in opposition to the clearest evidence, and the summing up of the presiding Judge in favour of a conviction.

28. For some time past, one of the European serjeants of the Calcutta police had, at the request of the Military Secretary to the Governor-General, been employed every night in patrolling round the Government House, to prevent the sepoy sentries on duty being assaulted by Europeans, which, before this was done, had become a matter of almost nightly occurrence.

29. The Government of India in the Military Department having requested that some inquiries might be instituted into the particulars of a case in which a native was charged with having stolen a medal from a soldier of the 79th Highlanders, and upon being convicted, was sentenced by the Magistrate to six weeks' imprisonment only; a report on that and another similar case was submitted by Mr. Hume, and forwarded to the Military Department.

30. *Dacca Division.*—The districts of the Dacca division remained undisturbed during the week.

31. At the commencement of the week, the mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry were still in the Tipperah Hills. The direction in which they were marching, however, left it no longer doubtful that it was their intention to make their way to Munipore; and this supposition was confirmed by reports brought in by spies who had visited their camp, who stated that all the inquiries of the fugitives related to the roads leading thither. On the 15th of December they descended from the Tipperah Hills, and attacked and plundered the police thannah, at Hingajeh, and the moonsiffs' and putwarries' cutcherries at that place.

32. The detachment of Her Majesty's 54th Foot, being much encumbered with tents and baggage, was advancing very slowly, and was not expected to reach Sylhet till the 19th. Under these circumstances, it being evident that this force would be unable to overtake the mutineers, if the conjecture as to the route they would follow was correct, Mr. Allen determined at once to send out the head-quarters of the Sylhet Light Infantry battalion to Perbatghur, a place sixty or seventy miles from the station, near which the mutineers could not avoid passing, if they continued their march towards Cachar and Munipore. The battalion started accordingly on the 15th, and expected to reach Perbatghur in three marches.

33. Two of the mutineers were captured by the police of Noakhally and the villagers, and on being interrogated, stated, that on leaving Chittagong, the detachment had intended to proceed to Delhi; but hearing that the road to the north-west had been closed by Europeans, they were then marching eastward, in the hope of reaching Munipore, and obtaining the protection of the Rajah of that country.

34. Mr. Allen having strongly represented the inexpediency of attempting to disarm the Sylhet Light Infantry battalion, the Lieutenant-Governor recommended to the Government of India that the matter should be left entirely to the discretion of that officer, and this was approved of by the Supreme Government.

35. A copy of a letter received from the Home Department conveying the approval of the Governor-General in Council of the measures adopted by the authorities at Dacca

for disarming the native troops at that station, was forwarded to the Commissioner of Dacca for his information.

36. The Commissioner of Dacca was also informed that instructions had been issued by the Supreme Government to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, for the supply of arms and ammunition to the extent indented for, for the use of the detachment of seamen doing duty at Dacca.

37. The Supreme Government having transferred for disposal an abstract translation of a letter which appeared in the "Bhaskar" newspaper of the 5th December, relative to the disturbances at Dacca, and the conduct of the chuckladar of Mymensing on the occasion, a copy of the same was forwarded to the Commissioner of Dacca for inquiry and report.

38. *Chittagong Division.*—The districts of the Chittagong division were perfectly tranquil.

39. Up to the 19th December, 14,163 rupees 4 annas 10 pice had been recovered of the sum plundered from the Treasury, and 146 of the prisoners released from the jail had been recaptured.

40. The party of seamen sent to Chittagong arrived at that station on the evening of the 6th of December. The arrangements reported to have been made for their accommodation were approved. The Commissioner was directed to take measures for victualling them, in communication with the Superintendent of Marine, as had been done in the case of all the other Marine brigades, and not through the Commissariat Department; it being desirable that all the expenses on account of these brigades should be shown in the accounts of one Department.

41. *Cuttack Division.*—The public peace remained unbroken in the districts of the Cuttack division and in the Tributary Mehals; but the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals reported that endeavours were being made to incite the Santhals of Mohurbhung to rebellion, by a person described as having come from the west, who was said to be assembling the people at feasts, and endeavouring by such means to ingratiate himself and get them to listen to his proposals. The Magistrate of Balasore had deputed the most intelligent of his darogahs and the mooktear of the Rajah of Mohurbhung to investigate the matter on the spot, and was vested with the powers of a Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857, to enable him to deal promptly and decisively with any cases that might arise.

42. *Chota Nagpore Division.*—The latest accounts from Palamow stated that the insurgents had fallen back, the seizure of Dabee Bux Roy, by Lieutenant Graham, having resulted in the breaking up of the rebellion. Captain Dalton, however, thought that the insurgents had not dispersed, but had only retreated after doing all the mischief they could with impunity, and that they were ready for another outbreak whenever an opportunity might occur. He also mentioned that two proclaimed rebels, Gunput Roy and Bissenath Thakoor, were still lurking in the hills and jungles bordering on Palamow, and intriguing with the retreating insurgents for the purpose of exciting them to make forays into the district of Chota Nagpore. The Surburakur of Sirgoojah had come forward with 800 fighting men to uphold the authority of Government in Palamow. The Deo Rajah had also started in that direction; and Lieutenant Graham, under the altered circumstances of his position, was authorized, at the suggestion of Captain Dalton, to hold on, with the assistance of the friendly Chiefs, till the arrival of the Madras Rifles in that direction enabled him to resume the offensive.

43. The sanction of the Supreme Government to the retention of the services of Lieutenant Graham, as an extra Junior Assistant in the Chota Nagpore Division, for a period not exceeding three months, was communicated to the Commissioner.

44. An account of the march of the European force under Major Cotter, on the road to Chynepore, in Palamow, was submitted by the Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram, who accompanied the force. A copy of the report was forwarded to the Government of India, with a request that orders might be issued to Major Cotter, directing him to return to Sasseram, either by the road he advanced by, or by Sherghottv, which would clear the ghauts leading to that place and Rancee.

45. At Sumbulpore, the rebels continued their depredations, and there was an almost total cessation of business in the Junior Assistant Commissioner's office, owing to the absence of suitors and other parties. On the 16th December, Colonel Forster was directed to proceed to that district, with as little delay as possible, taking the road viâ Ranceegunge, Hazareebaugh, and Chota Nagpore.

46. The Rajah of Bamrah was reported to be endeavouring to capture some of the ringleaders of the insurrection, and the Commissioner of Cuttack had deputed his Assistant,

Baboo Burmanund Doss, and Lieutenant Blunt with 63 paiks and 100 matchlockmen, to assist him.

47. The Madras troops at Sumbulpore being still very sickly, and unfit for much active service, Captain Leigh applied for 200 Sebundies, and the Commissioner of Cuttack reported having authorised the enlistment of two Companies of Sebundies for special service at Sumbulpore, and made arrangements for Captain Bird to take charge of them. This was approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and reported to the Government of India.

48. In reply to a letter received from him, reporting particulars connected with the disposal of the elephants procured by him for the public service, and requesting orders for the retention of two of them at Sumbulpore, and the despatch of three others to that place, Mr. Cockburn was informed, that for the present he must consider the requirements of Sumbulpore to be paramount to all other demands, and make the affairs of that district his chief care.

49. The districts of Maunbhoom and Singbhoom remained undisturbed during the week.

50. Baboo Juggodanund Mookerjee, Pleader of the Sudder Court, having applied for permission to visit the zemindar of Pachete, at Burdwan, and correspond with him through the public authorities, was informed that the Lieutenant-Governor was unable to accede to his request.

51. *Assam.*—The transient excitement which the news of the disturbances at Dacca and Chittagong had caused in Assam had passed off, and confidence was restored in that province.

52. A representation by the Chairman of the Assam Company, of the necessity of dispatching a military force for the protection of Assam, having been transferred from the Home Department to this office for disposal, Mr. Mackey was informed that it was not possible at present to allot any European troops to Assam, and that no apprehensions were entertained either by the Governor-General's Agent on the North-East Frontier, or by Government, of the mutiny of the sepoys at Chittagong being followed by the march of the mutineers to that province.

53. The Governor-General's Agent, North-East Frontier, forwarded copies of some depositions taken by Captain Holroyd, having reference to a supposed plot between the sepoys of the Assam Battalion and the Sarung Rajah, for taking possession of the country for the latter.

54. *Cachar.*—Everything was quiet at Cachar, and the measures taken by the Superintendent for preventing the Chittagong mutineers from marching through the hills, or debouching into the plains of that district, being reported to Government, were approved. The Superintendent was at the same time informed, with reference to his application for more troops, that there were none at present available which could be sent to his assistance; but that the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to consider any plan he might propose for strengthening his frontier.

55. *Darjeeling.*—At Darjeeling everything was as quiet as usual.

56. A letter was received from the Foreign Department, forwarding copy of a communication received from Dr. Campbell, reporting the movement of the available troops at Darjeeling to Punkabarree, for the protection of Jelpigoree, in case the 73rd Regiment, stationed at the latter place, should break into mutiny.

57. *Arracan.*—Everything continued quiet in Arracan; but much uneasiness having been felt by the merchants and residents of Akyab, lest there should be an outbreak in that quarter, measures were taken for dispatching an European force to that station, consisting of 100 European seamen, with three officers, and two small field-pieces. This party left Calcutta on December 12.

58. *General Subjects.*—A complaint having been made by Messrs. Larpent, Saunders, and Co., through the Chamber of Commerce, relative to the seizure of some carts in their employ by the Calcutta police, on the occasion of the march of Her Majesty's 29th Regiment to Barrackpore, on the evening of the 18th November, it was ascertained, after inquiry, that the instance in question was the first in which the police had been called upon to assist in the procuring of carts for troops passing through Calcutta; and that the requisition was complied with on that occasion because it was a peculiarly emergent one. The Chamber of Commerce were informed accordingly, and it was at the same time suggested to the Government of India that all inconveniences arising from this source would be avoided if the Commissariat Department were authorized to keep up a sufficient number of carts to meet extraordinary contingencies, and that some of the 2,000 carts then at Raneeungee, and unemployed, could be placed at the disposal of the Commissariat, if required.

59. A copy of a report received from the Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies, of the measures taken for carrying out the suggestions offered by Colonel Hope for improving the existing bullock-train arrangements on the Grand Trunk Road, was forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department.

60. The Joint Magistrate of Govindpore reported that three officers in command of detachments of Her Majesty's 79th Regiment, and two officers in command of detachments of Her Majesty's 97th Regiment, had expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the arrangements made for their march along the Grand Trunk Road.

61. The Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies having reported that he had 100 elephants with him, and requesting to be informed if he should still continue to purchase more, was authorized to do so, and the Government of India informed of it.

62. Mr. Jackson requested permission to make over 50 elephants, out of the 150 he had with him, to the Commissariat officer at Raneeungee; and was informed that no objection existed to his doing so, if he could, at the same time, meet the other calls upon him, and that Colonel Forster would require a large number of elephants on his march to Sumbulpore.

63. The Commissioner of Patna was asked if it was true, as reported by Mr. Raikes, that the Rajah of Durbhungah had refused to supply carriage.

64. An intimation received from the Military Department, that the necessary instructions had been issued for the employment of a Commissariat officer with the detachment of the Madras Rifles ordered to Palamow, was communicated to the Superintendent of Supplies.

65. The uncourteous and overbearing conduct of Major Butler, of Her Majesty's 20th Regiment, towards Captain Ward, Station Officer at Sasseram, having been brought, by the Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies, to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor, a copy of Mr. Jackson's letter was forwarded to the Government of India in the Military Department, for consideration and orders.

66. An intimation was received from the Government of India, approving of the instructions issued for the erection of a new barrack at Cherra Poonjee, for the accommodation of the Munipooree recruits.

67. An intimation received from the Government of India, that the Collector of Hooghly had been instructed to receive from Lieutenant Corfield, of the 8th Detachment, Chinsurah, in exchange for Company's rupees at par (that is, at the rate of 10 rupees per L.) the sum of 98L., being the balance of the pay of his men received by him from England, was communicated to the Accountant to the Government of Bengal.

68. The Sub-Treasurer was authorized to comply with applications from the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police, for advances to the extent of 23,000 rupees, instead of 18,000 rupees per month, as heretofore, the latter amount being no longer sufficient to meet his requirements, on account of the pay of the Marine Police Brigades.

69. The Commissioner of Patna reported that, on learning from the Magistrate that the wife of Mr. Deputy Collector Knott had returned to that station, he had called upon the latter for any explanation he may have to offer for disobeying the orders of Government.

70. A person of the name of Shah Alum Sultan Tirmoor Mirza was reported to be residing at Hadipore, in Tirhoot, with an European female, whom he called his wife. The Sultan having described himself as well known to the Governor-General, the Commissioner of Patna requesting to be informed if any particulars relating to him were known to Government, Mr. Samuells was told in reply that the individual in question was unknown to Government, and that all that could be learnt of him was that while living in Calcutta he had solicited on several occasions the honor of an interview with the Governor-General, which was never conceded to him.

71. Petition from the State prisoner Syed Hossein Shubbur, *alias* the Bishop of Bagdad, praying either for his release from jail, or that Government would take charge of his family, and bring them down from Cawnpore, and allow him to return with them to his own country, retaining his Government promissory notes as security, and remitting to him the interest thereupon as it fell due, was forwarded to the Government of India with an intimation to the effect that the Lieutenant-Governor was not aware what promissory notes were alluded to therein.

72. The Supreme Government having requested to be informed how many mutineers, rebels, and deserters, had been transported beyond seas since May last, the information noted in the margin\* was obtained from the Superintendent of the Alipore jail, and communicated to the Home Department.

73. In reply to a similar requisition regarding the number of military offenders in the

\* Deserters, 8; mutineers, 1. Total, 9.

Alipore jail, and what number of convicted deserters and mutineers were expected to arrive there shortly, the information noted in the margin,\* received from the Superintendent of the Alipore jail, was forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department.

A. R. YOUNG,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 9.

*The President in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Fort William, February 6, 1858. (No. 16.)*

IN continuation of our letter No. 13 dated the 23rd ultimo, we have the honor to forward, for your information, the Narratives of events furnished by the Government of Bengal for the weeks ending on the 26th of December, 1857, and the 2nd of January, 1858.

Inclosure 1 in No. 9.

*Special Narrative of Events, dated January 23, 1858.*

*Patna Division.*—The districts of the Patna division remained undisturbed during the week ending on the 26th December, 1857.

2. The head-quarters of the Bengal Police Battalion arrived at Arrah on the morning of the 23rd December. The state of Shahabad, as reported by the Magistrate, was not altogether satisfactory. The portion under the immediate control of the Magistrate was quiet, but the ryots were withholding their rents, anticipating, perhaps, that the standard of rebellion might yet be raised again; while in the sub-division of Sasseram, disaffection was more openly prevalent, and outrages on life and property were being perpetrated with impunity.

3. The rebel sowars of the 11th Irregular Cavalry having crossed over into the Nepal Terai, and afterwards moved off in a westerly direction, it was proposed by Mr. Dampier that Major Richardson should move to Bela Moch Puckownee, on the Nepal frontier, with the view of intercepting them. But Major Richardson anticipating that the rebels were more likely to attempt to cross the Ganges at Barh, than to make for Chumparun, took up a position with the main body of his corps at Simree, on the road between Mozufferpore and Durbungah, leaving one troop with fifty Sikhs at Poosah, for the protection of the stud.

4. Accounts received from Goruckpore mentioned that Mushruff Khan had attacked and plundered Gopalpore, the Rajah of which place had fled across the river; and that there were 1,000 insurgents at Gopalpore and Burhee, about an equal number at Bansee, nearly 1,500 at Tunikoot Pudrownee, 1,000 at Myrwa, and 500 or 600, with ten guns, at Goruckpore. Five hundred sepoy were also stated to have arrived at Goruckpore recently, some of whom were with arms, and others without them. The rebels, moreover, were reported to be pressing carts for immediate service.

5. An intimation was received from the Supreme Government in the Home Department, sanctioning the entertainment of the extra police force noted in the margin,† from the date of the entertainment of the men till they are no longer required.

6. Mr. T. Campbell, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nowada, was appointed a Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857.

7. Lieutenant Stanton reported that he had tried nine persons under Act XVII of 1857, in the Behar district, during the months of October and November last, of whom eight were sentenced to capital punishment, and one to transportation for life. Twenty-one persons were tried by him under Act XIV of 1857, in the same district, during the

\* Military offenders in confinement, 120; offenders under sentence of rebellion, 112. Total, 232. Number of convicted deserters and mutineers shortly expected, 19.

† For the Nowada Sub-Division:—1 jemadar, at 10 rupees; 2 duffadars, at 8 rupees, 16 rupees; 50 men, at 5 rupees each, 250 rupees—Total, 276 rupees. For the Sub-Division of Jelpigorry:—3 extra burkundazas, at 4 rupees 8 annas, 13 rupees 8 annas; 3 extra burkundazas, at 3 rupees 8 annas, 10 rupees 8 annas—Total, 24 rupees.

month of November, of whom six were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, two punished with fifty stripes each, eight punished with twenty-five stripes each, and five acquitted. In the district of Shahabad, one person was tried by the same officer under Act XVII of 1857, during the month of November, and sentenced to suffer death; and three persons were tried by him under Act XIV of 1857, of whom two were sentenced to imprisonment for seven years and one acquitted.

8. *Bhaugulpore Division*.—The districts of the Bhaugulpore division remained undisturbed during the week. The alarm lately caused in the district of Purneah by the deserters of the 11th Irregular Cavalry, was decreasing. All was quiet also in the Sonthal pergunnahs.

9. *Rajshahye Division*.—The tranquillity of the districts of the Rajshahye division remained unbroken. On the 19th December, Mr. Gordon, reporting from Jelpigoree, stated that the Dacca mutineers were still in Bootan, but that he expected shortly to be able, with the assistance of the Sooleah, to drive them out of that country.

10. The Naval Brigade sent up to Dinagepore, arrived at that station on the 20th December.

11. A copy of a letter from the Joint Magistrate of Pubna, suggesting a scheme for reorganizing the police of his district, was forwarded to the Commissioner of Rajshahye, to be considered in connection with the general question regarding the formation of local police corps.

12. Mr. G. M. McLeod was appointed an honorary Assistant Magistrate in the district of Rajshahye, in the room of Mr. S. T. Auld, who had left for England.

13. *Burdwan Division*.—There was no appearance of popular movement or excitement in any of the districts of the Burdwan division during the week.

14. A party of 100 seamen left Calcutta on the 23rd December for Midnapore.

15. *The Town of Calcutta*.—The town of Calcutta was perfectly quiet.

16. Mr. Hume, Magistrate of the Southern division of Calcutta, submitted a report on two cases decided by him, in which his proceedings had been very much misrepresented by the press: the first case being one in which a sepoy of the 43rd Native Infantry charged one Mr. Watson with having assaulted him; and the second one in which a Mrs. Bridget Roseman charged a boy named Shaik Chadee, with having assaulted her.

17. A copy of a letter from the Government of India in the Military Department, stating that the Inspector-General of Ordnance had been directed to make available for the drill of the recruits at Dum Dum, the guns and carriages now with the Calcutta Police, and to transfer to the police those at Dum Dum, was forwarded to Mr. Wauchope for his information and guidance.

18. *Dacca Division*.—The districts of the Dacca division were perfectly quiet during the week.

19. The Supreme Government in the Military Department having sanctioned the supply of 100 Enfield Rifles, with 240 rounds per man, for the sailors on duty at Dacca, a copy of the orders issued by that Department to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, was forwarded to the Commissioner of Dacca for his information.

20. An anonymous petition, purporting to be from the Christian inhabitants of Moloykonda, and other places in Dacca, and advancing the charge of disaffection towards the State against one Gurreeb Hossein Chowdry, a zemindar in that district, having been submitted to Government, was forwarded to the Magistrate of Dacca for disposal.

21. *Chittagong Division*.—The districts of the Chittagong division remained undisturbed during the week. Up to the 26th December, the money recovered at Chittagong amounted to 14,696 rupees; and the number of prisoners recaptured was 150.

22. The Commissioner of Chittagong submitted copy of a correspondence with Mr. Sandys, the Collector of Tipperah, on the subject of the latter's having left his district at the time of the outbreak at Chittagong. The letter written by Mr. Chapman to Mr. Sandys was approved, with the intimation that it was not necessary to take any further notice of the matter.

23. *Cuttack Division*.—The peace of the three districts of the Cuttack division, and of the Tributary Mehals, remained unbroken, but considerable excitement existed in the tracts adjoining the Sumbulpore jurisdiction.

24. In the town of Cuttack, two men, apparently from the North-west, but who stated that they had come from Purnea, were taken up on suspicion, in consequence of their having been reported to have been making inquiries in regard to the number of troops and guns at that place, and charged with having used threatening language. They were said to be dressed in disguise, and as having plenty of clothes, and 42 rupees in cash with them. They were called upon to give security for their good conduct.

25. The Pans, a low class of jungle men, all thieves and bad characters, had been



enticed away from the Atmullick Tributary Mehals, and had gone to Sumbulpore, it was supposed, for the purposes of plunder.

26. *Chota Nagpore Division.*—The arrangements, previously authorized for the disposal of troops in the Chota Nagpore Division, provided for the despatch of a portion of the Madras Rifles from Raneegunge to Palamow, and of the Shekawattee Battalion to Sumbulpore. The Sikhs of Captain Rattray's corps at Hazareebaugh, however, being subsequently urgently required for service in the Shahabad district, the two companies of the Madras Rifles, which were to have gone up to Palamow, were ordered by the Government of India to proceed to Hazareebaugh to relieve the Sikh detachment, the pacification of the Palamow district being deferred for the time. These arrangements were again afterwards modified by the Local Government, the detachment of the Madras Rifles going up to Hazareebaugh being, at the recommendation of Captain Dalton, placed at his disposal for general service in both the Hazareebaugh and Chota Nagpore districts; it being expected by Captain Dalton that this would enable him to provide a sufficient column to operate against the insurgents at Palamow in conjunction with the Deo Rajah and other friendly zemindars. The sanction of the Supreme Government to this modification was applied for on the 24th December.

27. The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore was further informed that the Lieutenant-Governor would be prepared to sanction any expense which might be incurred in the entertainment of extra guards for the discharge of the duties hitherto performed by the Sikhs at Hazareebaugh; and he was requested to instruct Major Simpson to relieve the Sikhs at once, and allow them to proceed to the head-quarters of their regiment without delay.

28. No intelligence had been received from Sumbulpore during the week. The Shekawattee Battalion left Midnapore for that district on the 22nd December, and arrived at Raneegunge on the 31st.

29. The measures taken by the Commissioner of Cuttack for the levy of a company of Sebundies from among the acclimated tribes of the hill tracts of Orissa, for service in Sumbulpore, were approved, and the scheme, submitted for the sanction of the Government of India, who were at the same time applied to for the services of an officer to command the corps, and one or two subalterns to assist him in drilling the men.

30. Captain Leigh, having expressed a wish to be relieved of his appointment in Sumbulpore, was informed that his services had been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief.

31. The district of Maunbhoom was perfectly tranquil; but the disturbances in Singbhoom had assumed the shape of open insurrection. On the 25th, a large force composed of Coles, Bhocyas, and Dhoras, who had assembled at a place called Ajoodheas, under the Borokower, a brother of the Rajah of Porahat, were attacked by Captain Hale with his party of Sikhs, supported by the followers of the Jereikhala Rajah, and dispersed. But it was evident that, without reinforcements, it would be impossible to quell the insurrection promptly and effectually, and the longer vigorous measures were deferred, the more formidable it would become. Under these circumstances, application was made to the Supreme Government for a wing of the Shekawattee Battalion to be detached on this service. Orders were accordingly issued for a wing of this regiment to proceed immediately from Raneegunge to Chyebassa. The Commissioner reported having offered a reward of 500 rupees for the capture of the Borokower, and 10 rupees for every armed rebel.

32. With the sanction of the Supreme Government, the title of Rai Bahadoor, a khillut of a double-barrelled rifle, and a pension of 313 rupees per annum, were conferred on Pergumate Juggat Pal, of Peturea; and to each of the individuals named in the margin,\* a double-barrelled gun was presented. The thanks of Government were also conveyed to Maharajah Juggunath Sahie Deo of Chota Nagpore; his three nephews, Lall Opendarnauth Sahie, Lall Mohendermath Sahie, and Lall Mookoondnath Sahie, and his cousin Thakoor Judoonath Sahie.

33. *Assam.*—In the Province of Assam no disturbances occurred.

34. Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay brought to the notice of Government the existence of a spirit of disaffection amongst the men of the Golaghaut detachment, and recommended the posting of a detachment of European troops in Assam. As no troops of that description were available for the purpose, the permission of the Supreme Government was obtained to raise and equip another party of seamen for service in that province; and the Governor-General's Agent, North-east Frontier, was informed on the 24th of December, that the detachment would leave Calcutta in the steamer "Koladyne" in a few days, and

\* Buraik Hurry Sing, Emanabux Khan, Buraik Jhubboo Sing, Thakoor Bheem Sing, Chammur Sing, Bichun Misser.



would carry with them the prisoner Muniram Dutt, to be tried by the local authorities, on charge of instigating rebellion, of which evidence had been obtained.

35. The Principal Assistant at Sibsagar submitted depositions taken by him, tending to implicate certain individuals of that district in treasonable plots against the State; and the Governor-General's Agent, North-east Frontier, reported that he had directed him to take immediate measures for bringing the parties to trial, which was approved.

36. The Government of India in the Military Department having requested to be informed if any Military Commission had been assembled in Assam for the trial of parties concerned in plots against the State, were informed that the trial of several parties charged with this offence was about to be conducted before the local civil authorities, vested with the requisite powers under Act XIV of 1857, and that Muniram Dutt, one of the principal persons implicated, was being sent up in the steamer "Koladyne," for the purpose of being thus tried.

37. *Cachar*.—Two persons were tried by the Superintendent of Cachar, under Act XVII of 1857, during the week, and sentenced to be shot.

38. *Darjeeling*.—There was no sign of disaffection at Darjeeling.

39. The Government of India, in the Foreign Department, forwarded copy of a report from Lieutenant Murray, commanding the Sebundie Sappers at Jelpigoree, relating to an expedition undertaken by Captain Curzon against the Dacca mutineers, who had taken up their position at a distance of about twenty-five miles from Jelpigoree. The expedition was unsuccessful: the mutineers left their position to avoid another attack.

40. *Arracan*.—Everything was quiet in Arracan.

41. A communication received from the Military Department, intimating that the experiment of raising a Mug corps for service in the north-west had not succeeded, and that the Commander-in-chief had recommended that the project should be dropped, was forwarded to the Commissioner of Arracan for his information and guidance.

42. *General Subjects*.—The Magistrate of Howrah having reported that discharged sepoy were travelling in considerable numbers, southwards through his district, by the Midnapore road, and the Commissioner of Cuttack writing to the same effect, and suggesting that the roads to Juggernath should be closed to all up-country sepoy, not in the service of Government, a reference was made on the subject to the Government of India in the Military Department.

43. A letter was received from the Government of India in the Military Department, stating that instructions had been issued to the Governments of Madras and Bombay prohibiting the further enlistment of natives, of any description, as artillerymen, and that these instructions would be applicable to all the three Presidencies.

44. The Commissioner of Patna was informed that the Lieutenant-Governor approved his intention of proceeding to Segowhee, with a view to superintend the arrangements for facilitating the march of the Nepalese corps under Jung Bahadur.

45. An intimation, received from the Government of India in the Military Department, of the Foreign Department having approved of the orders issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces for the formation of bazars in the camps of the Gooorkha troops, and of the supply of provisions at a fixed rate, instead of making them a money compensation, to which it was anticipated objections might be raised by the Nepal Durbar, was communicated to the Commissioner of Patna for his information and guidance.

46. The Supreme Government having sanctioned the promotion of Hazaroo, a havildar of the police battalion, to the rank of a jemadar, to be borne on the roll as a supernumerary until the occurrence of a vacancy, a copy of the order in question was forwarded to Captain Rattray, commandant of the corps.

47. The Commissioner of Patna having represented that 250 cart, which were made over to Colonel Barker's column at Sherghetty on the 10th inst., that they were not to be carried beyond the Kurumna-sa river, had been taken away and sold of since, an extract from his letter was forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department, for consideration and orders.

48. An intimation was received from the Military Department of instructions having been issued to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army directing that the horse dak might be used for the free conveyance of officers, field and company, and for those on duty when necessary.

49. The Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies was informed that the Government of India in the Military Department had sanctioned the grant of a monthly allowance of 150 rupees to each of the officers placed under him on the Grand Trunk Road.

50. Mr. Jackson was also informed that the Government of India had issued instructions, explaining that the rule directing the interpreter attached to each detachment to see

to the payment of the hire of carts proceeding with such detachment, was not to be considered applicable when a Commissariat officer was present with the detachment.

51. From a statement received from the Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies, it appeared that, of the elephants purchased on account of Government, some had been valued, by a Committee of Survey, below the prices paid for them by the local authorities. The Commissioners of Nuddea and Rajshahye were requested to report whether the elephants therein mentioned had been purchased unconditionally, and, if not, to explain to the owners the terms offered by the Committee of Survey assembled at Raneegunge, and ascertain whether they would accept the same, or prefer to have their animals returned to them.

52. An extract from the proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, prescribing the course which should be followed in the audit and adjustment of charges incurred on account of the conveyance of European troops from Calcutta to the North-West, having been furnished to this office, a copy of the same was forwarded to the Accountant to the Government of Bengal, for his information, and the issue of the necessary orders to the officers concerned.

53. The Commissioner of the Calcutta Police was authorized to charge, in the contingent bill of his office, 140 rupees 8 annas, on account of ammunition purchased by him in September last for practising the men drilled, in the police compound, in the field-gun exercise.

54. An intimation was received from the Government of India in the Home Department, approving of the Lieutenant-Governor having suspended Mr. Richardson from his appointment of Magistrate of Patna, for having contravened the orders of Government prohibiting ladies proceeding to stations above Rajmehal, by allowing his wife to join him at Patna.

55. The Lieutenant-Governor authorized the dismissal of Bengali Class Native Doctor Obhoy Churn Chuckerbutty, from the service of Government, for having refused to proceed to Dinagore in medical charge of the seamen sent up to that district.

A. R. YOUNG,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

#### Inclosure 2 in No. 9.

#### *Special Narrative of Events, dated January 30, 1858.*

1. *Patna Division.*—The Goorkha force, under the personal command of Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, arrived at Bettiah on the 23rd December, and Brigadier-General Macgregor reached that station on the same day. The arrangements for supplies and carriage for the troops had all been satisfactorily completed, and it was expected that the whole force would have moved out of the Patna division by the 28th December. A copy of Mr. Samuels' detailed report on the subject was forwarded to the Government of India on the 30th December.

2. On the 26th of December, Colonel Roweroff attacked a large party of rebels at Sohunpore, and completely routed them, following them up to Mughowlic, and driving them across the River Gumbak. The force under Colonel Roweroff consisted of the Naval Brigade, commanded by Captain Sotheby, and two Goorkha regiments, with a few of Rattray's Sikhs, while that of the enemy consisted of about 1,200 sepoy, 100 sowars, and some 4,000 or 5,000 other rebels. The loss on our side was only one doolie-bearer killed, and one man, a Goorkha subadar, wounded. The enemy, on the other hand, left thirty or forty men killed on the field, and a large number wounded. One large iron gun and two tumbrils, besides some carts, were captured. Mr. Lynch reported that the success had cleared that part of the country of rebels altogether.

3. A fight also took place on the 26th of December, at Sahibgunge, five miles from Peprah, between two regiments of Goorkhas sent out by Jung Bahadoor, and a party of rebels, of whom four were killed and several wounded; the loss on the side of the Goorkhas consisting of one man killed and three wounded.

4. An intimation received from the Supreme Government that Colonel Christie's command was not limited to the station of Dinapore, but extended to the whole of the Dinapore division, was communicated to the Commissioner of Patna, for his information and guidance.

5. A copy of a letter addressed by the Supreme Government to the Adjutant-General of the Army, communicating to him the decision of that Government respecting the position of Colonel Roweroff, commanding the Sarun field force, in regard to the Civil

Department and the Goorkha force co-operating with him, having been forwarded to this office, was also communicated to the Commissioner of Patna for his information. The decision in question placed Colonel Rowcroft under the orders of Brigadier Christie, commanding the Dinapore division, but empowered the Commissioner of Patna to call upon Colonel Rowcroft for assistance, and to suggest movements when troops were required in the districts subordinate to his control. The Goorkhas, it was remarked, were liable to be withdrawn to the Nepulose head-quarters, or elsewhere, upon a requisition from Brigadier-General Macgregor.

6. A copy of orders from the Foreign Department of the Government of India, directing that the Resident at Nepal and Brigadier-General Macgregor, the Military Commissioner in the camp of Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, should be kept informed of all matters concerning the Goorkha Regiments, was forwarded to the Commissioner of Patna for communication to the officers attached to those regiments for their guidance.

7. Maharajah Rajender Sing of Bettiah having reported the measures adopted by him to prevent the rebels from crossing the Gunduck, the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor were communicated to him for the services he had rendered to the State.

8. Eleven persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Shahabad, during the month of December, of whom one was sentenced to capital punishment, one to imprisonment for ten years, one to imprisonment for five years, and eight acquitted.

9. *Bhaugulpore Division.*—The districts of the Bhaugulpore division remained undisturbed during the week, but the entrance of the Dacca mutineers into the Nepal Terai, bordering on the north of Purneah, and a report of their having effected, or being about to effect, a junction with the deserters of the 11th Irregular Cavalry, had increased the alarm that existed in that part of the country. At Monghyr the destitution prevailing on account of the famine price of grain was so great that numbers of deaths were reported to have occurred from starvation.

10. An account was received from the Commissioner of his proceedings subsequent to the encounter with the 11th Irregulars on the 11th December. Having ascertained, beyond doubt, that the sowars were making for Nathpore, Mr. Yule determined to try and outstrip them, and thus to intercept them and prevent their crossing the Koosce. With this object he started on the morning of the 12th, and notwithstanding that the Koosce, with its numerous and extensive quicksands, had to be crossed, reached Nathpore, a distance of fifty miles, in forty-three hours. He then learnt that the sowars had entered the Nepal Morung, and were at a place thirty-six miles within the boundary where they were detained by the Nepal authorities, pending instructions from Jung Bahadoor, to whom their arrival had been reported. This being the case, there did not appear to Mr. Yule to be much use in his keeping his party where they were, and at the same time, an express was received from the Joint Magistrate urging him to come to Jelpigoree to assist against the Dacca mutineers, no detour could at once be pressed thither, via Kishengunge. The latter station, distant sixty-four miles, they reached in thirty-six hours, and proceeded on to Tindya on the 22nd. There a dispatch was received from Jelpigoree, recommending them to station themselves at some place between Siligoree and Punkabaree, which they accordingly did, and remained in expectation of further intelligence till the 26th; but, hearing nothing further from the Darjeeling party, they determined, on the 27th, to go on to Chowa Ghaut on the Terai, where it was conjectured the mutineers must cross. On approaching the ghaut through the jungle they suddenly, and by mere accident, came in sight of the encampment of the rebels, the position of which, however, was so unfavorable for an attack that it was decided to retire, and to watch what was believed to be the only path by which the mutineers could emerge into the open country. This was accordingly done, but during the night the mutineers managed to pass them by an unfrequented bye-path, and on the morning of the 28th, Mr. Yule learnt that they had crossed the Mahanuddia and were making for the Darjeeling road. On this road Mr. Yule took up his position, and remained there the whole of the day. Nothing being seen or heard of the enemy, it was supposed that they were still concealed in the jungles, and would endeavour to escape during the night. It was resolved, therefore, to take the men back to the camp, and to return after they had some refreshment. Scarcely, however, had they turned their back, when the rebels were seen coming out by a path, some little distance off, and so rapidly did they rush across the road and the open country between them and the next thick jungle, that Mr. Yule's advanced party, sent in pursuit, were only in time to fire one volley, by which a straggler was killed. The pursuit through the jungle was hopeless, but was, nevertheless, continued for two or three miles by Captain Burbank and his sailors, without, however, their being able to come up with the fugitives.

11. On the 29th, Mr. Yule moved to the westward, with the intention of marching

along the skirt of the forest, parallel with the rebels, in order to prevent any inroad into Purneah, and with the hope of finding some opportunity of making an attack. With this object he opened a communication with the Nepal authorities; but complained that the latter gave him no information or assistance. This complaint was brought to the notice of the Foreign Department.

12. The efforts of the detachment of Europeans and Goorkhas, under Captain Curzon, with which Mr. Gordon was endeavouring to intercept these mutineers, had been equally unsuccessful. It is evident that this party was misled by the information furnished them. The whole of the night of the 26th this party spent in the jungle, at a place they were told the rebels would pass, but in the mean while the latter crossed the Teesta some miles higher up the river. The Booten Soobah had acted with great treachery, and while pretending to negotiate with Mr. Gordon with a view to co-operate with him against the rebels, had done all in his power to facilitate their escape. A report which had reached the Superintendent of Darjeeling that the mutineers had been relieved of their arms and all their property by the Bootances was unfounded.

13. One person was tried under Act XVI of 1857 in the district of Bhaugulpore during the month of December, and sentenced to imprisonment for fourteen years, with hard labour; and two persons were tried, under the same Act, during the same month, in the district of Tihoot, of whom one was sentenced to transportation for life, and the other to fourteen years' imprisonment.

14. *Sonthal Pergunnahs.*—Everything was quiet in the Sonthal pergunnahs, and likewise in the districts of the Rajshahye division.

15. The Commissioner of Rajshahye having brought to the notice of Government that Baboo Bijoygovind Chowdry, zemindar of Tanteeparrab, had offered to place guards, at his own expense, between Dacca and Pubna, to oppose the Dacca and Chittagong mutineers, was requested, in reply, to convey to the zemindar the Lieutenant-Governor's thanks for his readiness to assist the State.

16. Mr. J. F. Hodger was appointed an Honorary Assistant Magistrate in the district of Muldah.

17. *Burdwan Division.*—The districts of the Burdwan division were free from all disturbance during the week.

18. *Nudda Division.*—The Superintendent of Marine submitted a letter from Mr. Smart, commanding the Marine detachment at Berhampore, reporting his arrival at that station.

19. *Town of Calcutta.*—The town of Calcutta remained perfectly quiet during the week.

20. A copy of a presentment, made by the Grand Jury of the Supreme Court, relative to the disturbances in the streets of Calcutta, caused by European soldiers and sailors, and the causes to which they were considered to be mainly attributable, having been furnished to this Government by the Government of India, the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police was called upon to report on the subject, and a copy of his report was forwarded to the Government of India.

21. *Dacca Division.* The districts of the Dacca division remained undisturbed and tranquil throughout the week.

22. The head-quarters of the Sylhet Light Infantry, as reported in paragraph 36 of the Narrative for the week ending the 19th December, left Sylhet on the 15th of that month in pursuit of the Chittagong mutineers, and reached Purtabghur, a distance of eighty miles, by forced marches, in thirty-six hours. Mr. Dodd, who accompanied the force here, ascertained that the rebels had taken another route, and expected to reach Latoo on the night of that day (the 17th), or on the following morning. On this intelligence it was decided to make a night-march, of twenty-eight miles, back to Latoo, which, notwithstanding the harassing march they had just come off, and the difficult country, hilly jungle, and swamps, they had to pass through, was cheerfully undertaken and accomplished by the men of the battalion. Mr. Dodd, who had ridden on in advance, met the column as it was entering the village of Latoo at dawn on the 18th, with the information that the enemy were close at hand, and severely had they formed line when the latter were seen advancing in good order. A smart encounter ensued, in which the mutineers were entirely discomfited and driven back into the jungles, with the loss of twenty-six killed and many wounded. On our side the casualties were only five killed and one severely wounded; but unfortunately among the former was the Honorable Major Byng, who commanded the Sylhet battalion, and was killed by a gun-shot wound early in the action.

23. The behaviour of the men of the battalion on this occasion is represented to have been highly creditable alike to their gallantry and loyalty. Throughout the action, efforts were made by the mutineers to induce the men to swerve from their allegiance, by

reminding the Hindoostanes among them (comprising about one-half of the detachment) of the ties between them of caste and religion, and invoking them to fight against their mutual enemies, the Feringhees, but all such solicitations were replied to by a steady fire.

24. A havildar who was taken prisoner after the engagement was tried by a drum-head court-martial, and shot.

25. The thanks of Government were communicated to Lieutenant Sherer, on whom the command devolved after the death of Major Byng, and also to Mr. Dodd for his useful services in procuring correct information regarding the movements of the mutineers; and a copy of Mr. Allen's report was forwarded to the Government of India with the remark that the success of the operation was mainly owing to Mr. Allen's judgment in having foreseen that the force sent from Calcutta would not be up in time to succeed in its object, and to his promptitude in having ordered out the Sylhet battalion to take up the pursuit.

26. The detachment of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment, which had marched from Sylhet towards Latou on the 19th of December, on being informed of the engagement above noticed, and of the dispersion of the mutineers, returned on the 20th of December, and were followed by the Sylhet battalion on the 22nd; it being impossible for regular troops to follow up the fugitives into the dense jungles where they had retreated for shelter. The police, however, were set on the alert, and detachments of the Sylhet battalion were posted in such places as would admit of their acting against the mutineers, and intercepting their march towards Manipore.

27. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the payment of a reward of 100 rupees to each of the two Manipore scouts employed by Mr. Dodd in procuring intelligence of the movements of the mutineers, for the good service they had rendered.

28. Mr. Allen having reported an attempt made by one Soorka Cossyah, a prisoner in the Cherra Poonjee Jail, to tamper with one of the sepoy of the jail-guard, the Lieutenant-Governor approved of his having instructed the Principal Assistant in charge of the Cosseah and Jynteah Hills to detain the prisoner in custody after the expiration of his present sentence, and until further orders.

29. *Chittagong Division.*—The districts of the Chittagong division were perfectly tranquil during the week. The amount of money recovered up to the 4th of January was 15,711 rupees 4 annas 2 pies, and the number of prisoners recaptured 151.

30. The men of the Naval Brigade, doing duty at Chittagong, were reported to be behaving very steadily, and gave every promise of becoming soon efficient.

31. A sepoy of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry was tried under Act XVII of 1857, at Tipperah, during the week, and sentenced to be hanged.

32. *Cuttack Division.*—The public peace remained unbroken in the districts of the Cuttack division and in the Tributary Mehals; but the Commissioner reported having heard from Russchondah that an unquiet disposition had been evinced in the districts bordering on Goomsur. He trusted, however, that it would be found to be only a little excitement consequent on the insurrection at Sumbulpore.

33. Mr. Schalch, recently appointed a Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857 in the Balasore district, was vested with the same powers in the Tributary Mehals.

34. *Chota Nagpore Division.*—In Palamow the insurrection appeared to be dying out, and the Bogtaks who had been most forward in it were kept in check. After falling back with the detachment of Her Majesty's 13th Regiment, Lieutenant Graham was joined by the Deo Rajah with a force consisting of 600 matchlockmen and 100 sowars. Thus reinforced, he advanced again in the direction of his former position, and arrived at Kishenpore on the 22nd of December. The Putum Ghaut, which, on his withdrawal, had been occupied by the insurgents, was abandoned on his approach; the Bogtaks retired from Champore without attacking it, and an attempt made by them on Rucka was repulsed by Kissendial Sing's men with success. The Subbunder of Singsojah also came forward with about 600 matchlockmen to Lieutenant Graham's assistance, and that officer was, by the latest accounts, not only strong enough to maintain his position, but to assume the offensive. A telegram received from the Deputy Magistrate of Bargarhatty, dated the 23rd of December, mentioned that at Kishenpore revenue was being collected to some extent, and that there existed little or no likelihood of a fresh insurrection breaking out at that place.

35. The Supreme Government, in reply to a reference made in connection with a plan of operations suggested by Captain Dalton against the insurgents in Palamow, intimated that no portion of the Madras Rifles could be spared for service in that direction. A copy of this letter was forwarded to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore for his information.

36. Captain Leigh, Senior Assistant at Sumbulpore, having expressed a desire to be relieved of the Civil charge of that district, Major Bates, of the 40th Regiment Madras

Native Infantry, was appointed to succeed him, and to conduct both the civil and military duties of that district till the arrival of Colonel Forster. The district was at the same time transferred temporarily from the Chota Nagpore to the Cuttack Division, to enable Mr. Cockburn to superintend Major Bates' proceedings. Mr. Cockburn reported having assumed the direction of affairs in it on the 19th December, and that he was preparing to proceed in person into the disturbed localities with a wing of the 5th Madras Native Infantry and a detachment of Artillery. He had also called upon the Rajahs of the Tributary Mehals for auxiliary contingents to the extent noted in the margin.\* Subsequent to this a demi-official letter was received from Mr. Cockburn, who had made one march towards Sumbulpore, reporting that the men of the 5th Madras Native Infantry and the Artillery had, to a partial extent, shown a spirit of discontent, by claiming extra allowances for going to Sumbulpore,† and requesting to be informed if those allowances could be granted to them. On this subject a reference was made to the Military Department on the 31st of December.

37. The Commissioner of Cuttack having requested to be informed, with reference to the orders issued to Colonel Forster to proceed to Sumbulpore, whether his scheme for raising a levy of Sebundies at Russelcondah had been approved or rejected, was informed that, notwithstanding the dispatch of the Shekawattees, Sebundies would still be required for service in the Sumbulpore district, and that the levy should be proceeded with.

38. Mr. Cockburn was appointed a Commissioner under Acts XIV and XVII of 1857 in the district of Sumbulpore.

39. On a report from the Commissioner of Cuttack on the absolute want of medical stores in Sumbulpore, and that the troops were suffering much in consequence, the Government of India had directed that the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Sumbulpore should, for having neglected to be provided with a supply of the proper medicines, be removed at once, and replaced by a competent officer, leaving the measure of his offence and its punishment to be decided hereafter. A copy of these orders was forwarded to the Medical Board for their information and guidance.

40. In Maunbhoon everything was quiet.

41. Colonel Forster, of the Shekawatee Battalion, having reported that it would be inexpedient to divide his corps for the purpose of sending one wing of it to Chyebassa, was directed in that case to proceed there with the whole regiment without further delay, and the approval of the Supreme Government was applied for to the instructions conveyed to him.

42. In anticipation of the sanction of the Supreme Government, the Lieutenant-Governor authorized the entertainment, for six months, of the police establishment noted in the margin,‡ for the Porahat estate in Singbhoon.

43. The Deputy Commissioner of Chota Nagpore having expressed an opinion that the first eleven sections of Act XXVIII of 1857, having reference to the disarming of villagers, should not be introduced in that division, a reference was made to the Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs for information regarding the practice obtaining in those pergunnahs for the disarming of villagers, and the means by which it is enforced.

44. *Assam.*—The peace of the province of Assam remained undisturbed during the week.

45. The Agent to the Governor-General, North-east Frontier, had brought to the notice of the Supreme Government the want of accommodation for the Kamroop Regiment at Gowhatty, and suggested the expediency of its being removed elsewhere; and the Supreme Government having thereupon referred the matter to this Government, with an intimation that, if it should be necessary to remove the regiment at all, Jamulpore was, probably, the best station for it to be sent to, Colonel Jenkins was informed that the Lieutenant-Governor was of opinion that the regiment should continue for the present where it was, and that arrangements should be immediately made for hutting the men and housing the officers at Gowhatty.

46. The Lieutenant-Governor approved of the nomination, by the Superintendent of Marine, of Messrs. Brown and Smith for appointment to the situations of Commander and First Officer respectively of the Naval Brigade proceeding to Assam; and Native Doctor Jowahir Hossein Khan, an Assamese, was ordered by the Medical Board to proceed in medical charge of the detachment.

47. In reply to a reference made on the subject, the Government of India in the

\* From Rajah of Kerugur, 500 men; from Rajah of Attghur, 100 men; from Rajah of Dhenkanul, 200 men; from Rajah of Hindole, 50 men; from Rajah of Talchere, 100 men; from Ungool, 100 men. Total, 1,050 men.

† For Chuckerdarpore:—1 darogah, at 25 rupees; 1 mohurer, at 10 rupees; 16 burkundazs, at 4 rupees each, 64 rupees. For Porahat:—1 jemadar, at 8 rupees; 4 burkundazs, at 4 rupees each, 16 rupees. Total, 128 rupees.

Home Department were informed that the above party would be rationed by the local authorities in Assam, in the same manner as the detachment previously sent up, but that instructions should be issued that, in the event of difficulties being experienced in providing articles which can be supplied from the local Commissariat stores, the same may be supplied at once on the understanding of being subsequently replaced by the local authorities.

48. The Superintendent of the Alipore jail reported that the State prisoner Muniram Dutt was put on board the "Koladyne" on the 31st of December, to be conveyed to Gowhaty.

49. One person was tried under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Gawalparah, during the month of December, and sentenced to suffer death.

50. *Darjeeling*.—There was no sign of disaffection at Darjeeling, and the Superintendent reported that the efficiency of the Civil Administration was complete.

51. *Arracan*.—Everything was quiet and orderly in the province of Arracan.

52. *General subjects*.—A copy of the communications received from the Commissioners of Patna, Bhagulpoore, and Rajshahye, reporting on the localities best suited for the establishment of cattle farms for the supply of troops in their respective divisions, was forwarded to the Supreme Government in the Military Department, with the remark that the localities best suited for the object in question would, probably, be found somewhere in the north of Purneah, in the Chumparun district, and in the neighbourhood of Dehree, on the Grand Trunk Road.

53. A copy of a report received from the Commissioner of Burdwan, on the complaint preferred by one Gangadhar Kuri, of the scarcity of carts at Paneechhur, owing to alleged oppression on the part of the local police, was forwarded to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, through which the complaint had been made. From this report, it was evident that no oppression whatever had been resorted to in collecting carts for the public service, no recourse to such measures having been found necessary.

54. A copy of the orders of the Government of India in the Home Department, refusing to sanction any change in the orders regarding the payment of coolies and owners of bullocks employed by the Post Office in the transport of bullock-train parties by the officers employed under the Superintendent, was forwarded to Mr. Jackson for his information.

55. The Government of India in the Military Department approved of the orders issued from this office to the Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies, to retain all elephants collected by him for purposes connected with the march of troops, and to give none to any other Department, nor send any to the Upper Provinces.

56. The Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies was directed to comply with Colonel Foster's requisition for seventy elephants, for facilitating his progress to Chyebassa.

57. The Government of India in the Financial Department having forwarded copy of a correspondence communicating the sanction accorded by that Government to expenses amounting to 1,09,352 rupees 7 annas 11 pice, incurred by the Nepal durbar in equipping its troops for service in the British provinces, a copy of the same was forwarded to the Accountant to the Government of Bengal for his guidance.

58. The Commissioner of Patna was directed to submit, for adjustment, to the Government of the Central Provinces, a bill amounting to 20,576 rupees 12 annas 8 pice for expenses incurred by the Magistrate of Patna in purchasing carts and bullocks on account of that Government.

59. A copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Burdwan, soliciting sanction to the disbursement of 91 rupees 10 annas 6 pice, on account of the rent of a bungalow at Raneegeunge, hired for the use of a hospital for Her Majesty's 15th Regiment, from 7th of August to 2nd of October last, was forwarded, with its inclosures, to the Military Department, for consideration and orders.

60. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the disbursement of 1,851 rupees 8 annas on account of temporary sheds erected by the Magistrate of Patna in July and August last, for the accommodation of the Bengal police battalion.

61. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the contingent bill of the office of the Principal Assistant Commissioner of Maunbhook for the month of September last, amounting to 4,222 rupees 5 annas 9 pice.

62. Mr. Pigeon having brought to the notice of Government the good conduct of a detachment of the Nawab Nazim's troops while escorting Government horses to Raneegeunge, the Lieutenant-Governor authorized the payment of a reward of 150 rupees to the entire officers and men of the detachment, and requested that his thanks might be conveyed to the Nawab Nazim.



63. Mr. Worsley, Deputy Magistrate of Nowada, having requested that his appointment as a Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857 be cancelled, as he did not feel himself competent to undertake the trial of crimes and offences under that Act, Mr. T. Campbell was appointed to the charge of the Nowada Sub-Division, and Mr. Worsley removed to the Sudder station, on a reduced salary of 400 rupees.

64. Mr. Heywood, Magistrate of Sylhet was transferred to Beerbhoom, and Mr. Nelson was ordered to proceed to Sylhet to officiate as Magistrate and Collector.

65. A copy of a letter from the Joint Magistrate of Raneegunge, reporting that five ladies and six children had passed Raneegunge en route to Benares, was forwarded to the Government of the Central Provinces.

A. R. YOUNG,  
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

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No. 10.

*The President in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

Fort William, February 9, 1858. (No. 21.)

IN continuation of our letter No. 16 of 1858, dated the 6th instant, we have the honor to forward, for your information, the Narratives of events furnished by the Government of Bengal for the weeks ending on the 9th and 16th January, 1858

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Inclosure 1 in No. 10.

*Special Narrative of Events, dated February 6, 1858.*

WITH the exception of some of the districts of the Chota Nagpore division, the whole of the territory subject to the Government of Bengal remained undisturbed during the week ending on the 9th of January, 1858.

2. *Patna Division.*—The entertainment of a marching establishment for the Sarun Field Force, as per margin,\* was sanctioned by the Government of India.

3. The Lieutenant Governor sanctioned also charges to the extent of 610 rupees 4 annas 6 pice, incurred by the Magistrate of Behar, on account of the European mounted police organized for employment in the Behar district.

4. Two letters received from Maharajah Rajender Kissen Sing of Bettiah, one communicating information regarding the movements of the Gorkha troops, and the other stating that Maharajah Jung Bahadoor had expressed his entire approval of the arrangements made by the Rajah of Bettiah for supplying those troops with provisions, were suitably acknowledged.

5. Eleven persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Sarun, during the month of December, of whom one was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment, one for seven years, one for five years, seven for four years, and one for three years.

6. *Bhargulpore Division.*—The districts of the Bhargulpore division and the Sonthal Pergunnahs remained undisturbed during the week, but some alarm still existed in the district of Purneah. In the Monghyr district great scarcity continued to be felt, and many deaths were reported to be occurring from actual starvation.

7. *Rajshahye Division.*—All was quiet in the districts of the Rajshahye division.

8. One havildar and five sepoy of the detachment of the 73rd Native Infantry which garrisoned at Dacca, had been arrested by the police in Rungpore, and were about to be committed for trial.

9. The Magistrate of Rungpore, in reply to a reference regarding the extent of the authority of the officer commanding the Marine Brigade there, to punish the seamen under his command, was informed that, as that officer was responsible for the discipline and good behaviour of his men, as well as for the manner in which he exercised his authority over them, it was not desirable that he (the Magistrate) should interfere in the matter.

\* 1 subadar, at 10 rupees per month; 1 mohutdar, at 25 rupees per month; 12 khalsias, pay at regimental rates; 12 coolies, ditto; 1 chuprassid, ditto; 10 bhories, ditto; 8 mehtars, ditto; 2 dalkias, at 7 and 6 rupees per month; 3 bakers, at 7 rupees 4 annas, and 4 rupees per month; 82 cartmen, at 10 annas per diem halting, and 10 annas travelling; 16 elephants, with a mahout and coolie to each; 12 ponies.



10. *Burdwan Division.*—Nothing occurred in the districts of the Burdwan Division of a political or general nature, in any way connected with disturbances elsewhere.

11. The detachment of the Naval Brigade which proceeded on service to Midnapore, arrived at that station on the 26th December; and, in reply to a reference made by him on the subject, the Judge of the district was informed that it was to be considered to be immediately under the orders of the Magistrate, through whom all instructions would be communicated to the officer commanding the party.

12. *Nuddca Division.*—All was quiet in the districts of Nuddca division, and in the town of Calcutta.

13. *Dacca Division.*—The districts of the Dacca division also were perfectly tranquil during the week.

14. The services of the detachment of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment being considered by Mr. Allen to be no longer required in the Sylhet district, the detachment was reported to be on its way back to Dacca, where it would await the further orders of the military authorities.

15. Ten persons were tried under Act XIV of 1857, in the district of Sylhet, during the month of December last, and sentenced to be hanged.

16. *Chittagong Division.*—The peace of the districts of the Chittagong division continued unbroken: 18,231 Company's rupees 1 anna 3 pice had been recovered at Chittagong, of the treasure plundered by the mutinous sepoys; and of the 202 prisoners set loose by them, 151 had been recaptured up to the 9th instant.

17. One person was tried under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Tipperah, during the month of December last, and sentenced to be hanged; and two persons were tried under Act XVII of 1857, in the district of Chittagong, during the same period, of whom one was sentenced to death, and another to transportation for life.

18. *Cuttack Division.*—Nothing occurred in the districts of the Cuttack Division, or in the Tributary Mehals, to disturb the quietness which prevailed in them.

19. The tehseldar of Khujjoreparah reported that he was apprehensive that evil-disposed persons might endeavour to lead astray, and asked for a reinforcement of Subudies. He was then out on an expedition against some rebel dacoits. Mr. Cockburn, being unable to afford any assistance himself, had referred the application to the Agent in the hill tracts of Orissa, who was likely to be best acquainted with the state of feeling among the Khoonds, and best informed as to the extent of assistance which it would be necessary to afford to the tehseldar.

20. *Chota Nagpore Division.*—In Palamow, a body of men, said to be the followers of the Singrowlee Rajah, had invaded Sirgoojah. The Rajah, it was stated, was about to follow in person, with 2,000 men and 2 guns, and it was given out that he was in communication with, and acting under instructions from, the Rewah Rajah. The Lall of Sirgoojah had joined Lieutenant Graham's party.

21. Lieutenant Graham, having received information of a party of rebels, under Permanund Illaquadar, of Koudah, being in a village in his neighbourhood, sent out a force against them, consisting of 25 men of the Ramghur Battalion, 300 of the Deo Rajah's men, and the Thakoorie Kishendigal Sing of Palamow. The result was very satisfactory; the Illaquadar, who is the most influential leader of the Khyrwar tribe, with four of his principal men, and 75 followers, having been captured. Lieutenant Graham was appointed a Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857, to try these prisoners.

22. Sumbulpore was reported to have been relieved, and the road between that place and Raepore to have been opened. The arrival of Captain Wood, with a squadron of the Nagpore Irregular Cavalry from Nagpore, on the 29th December, had contributed greatly to this result. On the following morning, at 3 A.M., a force, consisting of 73 of the Nagpore Irregular Cavalry, 150 of the 40th Madras Native Infantry, and 50 of the Ramghur Infantry, and accompanied by the Senior Assistant Commissioner, marched out against a party of rebels from 500 to 600 strong, encamped in a tope, which they approached by a long détour. The rebels were taken completely by surprise. A charge of the Cavalry, gallantly headed by Captain Wood, who killed three men with his own hand, had already thrown them into confusion, when the Infantry came up, and put them to flight. Fifty-three of the enemy were killed in this engagement, and many of those who escaped into the jungles were wounded. On our side, only one person was hurt; this was Captain Wood himself, who was slightly wounded in the shoulder with an arrow. Nine horses, including Dr. Windowe's, were also wounded by arrows. Soorunder Sahie, who was said to be in the encampment, escaped; but three Chiefs of importance, including a brother of Soorunder Sahie, were killed. Some few prisoners also were taken, and a number of matchlocks and other weapons fell into our hands.

23. Major Bates, acting on the advice given by the Rajah of Rehracole and Captain

Leigh, was proceeding to Sumbulpore, via Sonapore, having deviated from the direct route with a view of avoiding a large party of rebels, said to be 2,000 in number, who were represented to be lying in wait to intercept him in his march. As Major Bates had only 140 fighting men with him, and was escorting a large quantity of baggage, stores, and ammunition, he, no doubt, acted wisely in changing his course on receiving the above information, though the delay his having done so would cause was to be regretted. He complained greatly of want of provisions, and the absence of assistance, for which he blamed the Rajah of Rehracole.

24. The Chainrapoosa Chowkee, on the road from Sumbulpore to Midnapore, was reported, by the Deputy Postmaster of Midnapore, to have been attacked by the insurgents, the Overseer of the place severely beaten and carried off, and a sum of 200 rupees, the pay of the dāk runners, plundered by the insurgents.

25. One Mudoo Ghuroteah, who was stated to have organized the attack on Doctors Moore and Hansom, and three of his paiks, were reported to have been captured by the Rajah of Rehracole. Mr. Cockburn had sent a party of 40 of his own paiks, and 100 others belonging to the Telcheri Rajah, to receive charge of the prisoners.

26. Anticipating that inconvenience would arise from the difficulty of getting in the revenue at Sumbulpore, and the presence there of an unusually large number of troops, whose regular pay would have to be provided for, the Commissioner suggested that the Accountant should be consulted as to the best means of replenishing the Treasury. The Accountant's reply, in which he suggested that the salt-merchants passing through Sumbulpore should be encouraged to deposit money there, in exchange for drafts on Cuttack, was forwarded to the Commissioner for his opinion.

27. Uninterrupted tranquillity prevailed in the district of Maunbhoom; but in Singbhoom the spirit of disaffection had been roused generally throughout the Colehan, though the Commissioner believed that it was not shared in by all, several influential mankees having accompanied him in his tour through that part of the country, and further proved their loyalty by apprehending insurgents.

28. Mr. Lushington had returned to Chyebassa on receiving information to the effect that the Coles were assembling at Serungsera, near Jyngghur thannah, with the avowed object of attacking that station. The Rajah of Seraikillah had been left at Chuckerdpore, with 200 matchlockmen of his own, to protect that place.

29. The Lieutenant-Governor approved of Mr. Lushington's having addressed a complimentary perwannah to each of the landholders and other persons in Maunbhoom, who had rendered good service to the State by assisting Captain Oakes in restoring order in that district.

30. One hundred and twenty-three persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Matunbhoom, during the month of December, of whom two were sentenced to capital punishment, four to transportation for life, eighteen to imprisonment for fourteen years, thirty-six to imprisonment for seven years, three for five years, three for three years, nine released on security, and forty-eight others acquitted. Twelve persons were also tried under Act XIV of 1857, in the district of Singbhoom, between the 29th of December and the 4th of January, and sentenced to be hung.

31. *Assam Division.*—Uninterrupted peace prevailed throughout the province of Assam during the week.

32. Four persons were tried by the Deputy Commissioner of Assam, under Act XVII of 1857, during the week ending on the 31st December, 1857, and sentenced each to imprisonment for six months.

33. *Darjeeling.*—At Darjeeling everything was quiet and orderly during the week. The Dacca mutineers were reported to have passed out of the Darjeeling Morung into the Nepal Terai on the 30th ultimo, and the Superintendent reported having written to the Chowdry of Doagiri, and the Soobah of Rungali, in the Nepal Morung adjoining Darjeeling, requesting them to make over to him any prisoners they might be able to capture, and informing them that a reward of 50 rupees would be paid for the capture of every mutineer taken with arms in his hands, and 30 rupees for each taken without arms.

34. Inconvenience having been experienced from a practice followed by the Superintendent of Darjeeling sometimes addressing the Foreign Department of the Government of India and sometimes this Government, Dr. Campbell was desired by the Governor-General in Council to address this Government only, and on all occasions.

35. *Arracan Division.*—Everything was orderly and quiet in the Province of Arracan.

36. *General Subjects.*—A copy of a letter from the Government of India, Military Department, sanctioning the pay of the Ramghur Irregular Cavalry being raised to the same scale as that allowed to the sowars of Captain Rattray's corps, during such time as

they may be actively employed, was forwarded to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur for his information.

37. Particulars were asked for and furnished to the Foreign Department of the Government of India, relative to the importation of a large number of Colt's revolvers, which were offered for sale to Government by Messrs. Charles, Nephew and Co., of Calcutta, and of which a portion were purchased by the Military Department.

38. A considerable quantity of saltpetre, which had been collected at Allahabad and Futtahpore, was ordered by the Supreme Government to be sent to Calcutta, under proper precautions against its being landed anywhere on its way to this city, and orders issued by this Government accordingly to the Commissioners of Patna, Bhaugulpore, and Rajshahy, for their information and guidance, to take measures to prevent its being surreptitiously landed.

39. A bill with certificates for compensation claimed by the officers of the Behar Irrigation Establishment, for losses sustained in consequence of the mutinies, was returned to Captain Dickens, Superintendent of the Behar Irrigation Establishment, for submission to the Commissioner of the division through the Magistrate of Shahabad, as prescribed in the Resolution of the Supreme Government in the Financial Department, dated 13th of November last.

40. The Lieutenant-Governor authorized the dismissal of the Bengalee Class Native Doctor Heera Lall Dutt from the service of Government, for having refused to accompany the party of scamen who proceeded to Chittagong on board the steamer "Dalhousie."

41. In reply to a reference made on the subject, the Government of India in the Military Department were informed that the Lieutenant-Governor saw no objection to a compliance with Lieutenant Robertson's application to be permitted to resign his present situation in the Bengal Police Battalion, in order to proceed to join the army in the north-west.

42. The Lieutenant-Governor authorized the Deputy Magistrate of Khoolna to lay in stores of fresh provisions at that station for the use of such European troops as might be proceeding by that route in the river steamers; and the Medical Board were desired to forward an extra supply of medicine to the jail hospital of that station, to be in readiness to meet any emergent demand made by the commanders or medical officers on board such steamers.

43. The Government of the Central Provinces having brought to the notice of this Government, that thirty-two draught bullocks had been carried off from the Grand Trunk Road by some villagers in the neighbourhood of Ainabad, a report of the proceedings taken in the matter was called for from the local officers. The Deputy Magistrate of Sassaram, in his reply, stated that twenty-six of the cattle had been recovered in the Ghazoopore district, and the Magistrate of Shahabad, that an individual believed to be implicated, or at all events cognizant of the particulars of the theft, had been apprehended, and that there was every hope, by means of the information afforded by him, that the robbers would be traced out.

44. The Government of India having requested to be informed as to what had been done in these provinces in the way of collecting elephants for the carriage of troops to the North-Western Provinces, tabular statements were forwarded to that Government, showing separately the number borrowed, hired, and purchased, in the several districts of the Lower Provinces, the total results being as shown per margin.\*

45. Of twenty-six elephants which the Magistrate of Behar subsequently reported he had collected, the Commissioner directed fourteen to be forwarded to Benares; and, in regard to the other twelve which Mr. Money wished to make over to his assistants, he was told that if the assistants used them, they must pay for their keep and hire.

46. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned a bill submitted by the Joint Magistrate of Govindpore, amounting to 29 rupees 12 annas, on account of expenses incurred by him in providing carriage and supplies for troops marching up the Grand Trunk Road.

47. The Lieutenant-Governor authorized the payment of the charges incurred by Lieutenant Stanton on account of dāk-runners placed between Sherghotty and Chuttra, to bring intelligence regarding the Ramghur mutineers, and on account of the rewards given to different parties for procuring information from Ummer Sing's camp, and for taking letters to and from Benares.

48. A petition was received from Doodoo Meah, a state prisoner in the Alipore jail, praying for release. The petitioner was informed that the Lieutenant-Governor was unable to accede to his request.

A. R. YOUNG,  
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 10.

*Special Narrative of Events, dated February 8, 1858.*

**Patna Division.**—The field force hitherto employed in guarding the Sarun frontier, has now moved into Goruckpore. Colonel Rowcroft continued to report his proceedings to the Commissioner of Patna, but it is unnecessary to notice them here, as the operations in that district will of course be described in the Narratives of the Government of the Central Provinces.

2. Mr. Lynch, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Allypore, in the Chuprah district, accompanied Colonel Rowcroft's column into Goruckpore, and had been authorized by the Governor of the Central Provinces to exercise his Magisterial and Revenue powers in those Provinces while attached to that force.

3. Mr. Nicholson, the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent at Chuprah, was also ordered to join the camp of Brigadier-General Macgregor, Military Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, with Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, as that officer wished to have with him some person well acquainted with the district of Goruckpore.

4. On the 13th of January the Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram reported that Rhotas had been occupied by a party of rebels who were flying from a force advancing from Mirzapore under Mr. Tucker, and that no troops, European or Native, were available at Sasseram to co-operate with Mr. Tucker.

5. Eleven persons were tried by Lieutenant Stanton under Act XIV of 1857, in the district of Behar, during the month of December. Of these, one was sentenced to transportation for life, and the rest acquitted. Twenty-eight persons were tried under the same Act, by the same officer, and during the same month, in the district of Shahabad, of whom three were sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment, three to imprisonment for ten years, twelve for seven years, one for five years, four for three years, four flogged, and one acquitted.

6. **Bhaugulpore Division.**—All remained quiet in the districts of the Bhaugulpore division, and in the Sonthal Pergumnahs, during the week.

7. An attempt was made to raise the Monghyr jail by two convicts, servants of Koer Sing, who had been sent down from Arrah, but it did not succeed. The presence of these men, and of other convicts from Arrah and elsewhere, had, however, the Magistrate stated, created an uneasy and insubordinate spirit in the jail, which he was endeavouring to put down, by separating the convicts into detached parties till arrangements could be made for forwarding the Arrah men to the Alipore jail.

8. Mr. Yule's party, marching westward, as they had intended, parallel with the movements of the Dacca mutineers, reached the eastern bank of the Koosie, opposite to Nuthpore, on the 3d January, on which day also, as they subsequently learnt, the Dacca mutineers joined the sowars at Chuttra, a place situated at the foot of the hills where the Koosie issues from them, and about thirty-six miles within the Nepal frontier, the whole of the intervening country being forest, with open spaces cut here and there in the forest. On the 11th, Major Richardson, with the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, joined the party, but after an interview with their Soobah, Ruttun Maun Sing, who had been sent by Jung Bahadoor to act against the mutineers, he returned to the western side of the river. At this interview a plan was proposed of attacking the mutineers. It was suggested that the Nepal troops should be divided into two parties, and so stationed to the east and west that escape in either direction would be impossible, while the detachments with Mr. Yule advanced from the south and dislodged the enemy from the stronghold they occupied, the Yeomanry Cavalry being stationed in the open plains, on the west of the Koosie, to be ready to cut off the enemy should they by any means get across the river into Tirhoot, or to come across and pursue them should they descend into the plains of Purneah. This plan the Soobah demurred to adopt, his objection to it arising from his unwillingness to divide his force, which consisted entirely of untrained local militia, whom he was desirous to keep together under his own eye and with his guns, to which trained artillerymen were attached. It was determined, therefore, to leave to the Soobah's force the guarding of the roads leading eastward, and to the Yeomanry Cavalry the watching of the west bank of the Koosie, while Mr. Yule's detachments advanced to the attack of Chuttra. It was felt by Mr. Yule and Major Richardson that this was not a very good plan, as the nature of the country prevented the upper part of the river being effectually guarded by Cavalry, but there was no option in the matter; and, moreover, it was quite believed that the mutineers were prepared to fight, and that their crossing the Koosie was an impossibility. To give the Soobah time to make his arrangements, the 21st was fixed as the day on which the attack should be made.

In pursuance of this plan, Mr. Yule advanced, on the 14th, to Buhya, twelve miles within the frontier, and Major Richardson to Bela, the extreme point of our territories on the west bank of the Koonie.

9. *Rajshahye Division*.—The districts of the Rajshahye division were perfectly quiet during the week.

10. The Commissioner of Rajshahye, reporting on the arrangements made for the accommodation of the officers and men of the Naval Brigades stationed at Dinagapore and Rungpore, requested the issue of definite instructions as to the manner in which supplies were to be provided for the men, and was informed, in reply, that the Lieutenant-Governor approved of the steps taken for accommodating them, and that the duty of providing supplies must be attended to by the Collector.

11. *Burdwan Division*.—The districts of the Burdwan division remained undisturbed, as usual, during the week.

12. *Nuddea Division*.—A letter was received from the Superintendent of Marine, intimating that the sailors located at Berhampore were making speedy progress at the gun drill, to the satisfaction of the military authorities of that station, and that the men were well-behaved, sober, and orderly.

13. *Dacca Division*.—There was no popular movement or excitement, of any kind whatever, in any of the districts of the Dacca division during the week.

14. *Chittagong Division*.—The districts of the Chittagong division were also peaceful.

15. One person was tried at Tipperah, under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of December last, and another under Act XVII of 1857, during the week. They were both sentenced to be hanged.

16. *Cuttack Division*.—In the districts of the Cuttack division and the Tributary Mehals everything was quiet and tranquil, and no further intelligence having been received regarding the Sonthals about Balasore and Mohurbhunj, nor about the Khoonds under the jurisdiction of the tehseldar of Khujoreparah, the Commissioner concluded that the feeling of dissatisfaction which had been evinced in those quarters had subsided. The Keonghur Rajah reported a rise among the Coles of Porahat, and that he was trying to prevent those of his territory from joining the rebels. Mr. Cockburn had directed the Rajah of Mohurbhunj to act in the same manner, and advised both to arrest any persons found tampering with their people, and send them to Balasore to be tried.

17. Four persons were tried, under Act XVI of 1857, by Mr. Cockburn during the week, and sentenced to capital punishment.

18. *Chota Nagpore Division*.—In Palamow, parties of Bogtals were reported to be again collecting under Lelamber Salu, and to have burned and plundered two villages. Lieutenant Graham hoped to have an opportunity of attacking them, but they carefully kept to the jungles. The Commissioner of the Division started for Palamow on the 16th January, accompanied by Major Mac Donell and 140 men of the Madras Native Infantry, besides a small party of Ramghur Irregular Cavalry and a number of matchlockmen under Pergunite Juggut Pal Sing, of Pethoria. Captain Dalton expressed himself confident of being able to complete, speedily, the work, so far advanced by Lieutenant Graham, of restoring order throughout the district.

19. An attempt was made from Loharduggah to surprise and seize Gunput Rae, and other rebels, who were known to be lurking, and endeavouring to collect budmashes, in the hills, at a place called Kaswar, but Gunput Rae escaped in the direction of Palamow, where Lieutenant Graham was on the look-out to intercept him. Where the other rebels escaped to, has not been ascertained, but Loharduggah was no longer threatened, the party of rebels having broken up and dispersed.

20. Tikait Omrao Sing, a zemindar, and his dewan, Shaik Bheekarce, who had taken an active part in closing the Chotoo Paloo and Charoo Ghauts, with a view of preventing the return of the officers of Government with troops to Chota Nagpore, were captured, convicted of rebellion, and hanged. Another petty landholder, named Tikait Sam Soonder Sahie, had also been apprehended, and was under trial on a similar charge.

21. On the 17th January Captain Leigh reported the result of an engagement which took place at Sumbulpore between some of the rebels and a party of 100 men of the Madras Native Infantry and 30 men of the Ramghur battalion. The rebels were posted on a hill covered with jungle, where they had erected barricades of stone. Some shells were thrown into them, after which, deeming it inadvisable to penetrate into the jungle, Captain Leigh and his party prepared to return. This emboldened the enemy to descend from the hill, when some skirmishing took place, and they returned again into the jungle, leaving four of their number killed. Only one man, on our side, was slightly wounded. The enemy was supposed to be about 1,500 strong.

22. One person was tried, under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Sumbulpore, and sentenced to be hanged.

23. The district of Maumbhoom was quiet and tranquil throughout the week.

24. In the district of Singbhoom attempts were still being made by the ex-Rajah of Porahat and his brother to excite a general revolt in the Colehan. A jemadar and two burkundauzes, belonging to the Jyuthgar thannah, had been murdered by the rebels, and the Sherung Sherrah ghaut was, for a time, occupied by them. The general feeling in that portion of the Colehan, however, which had hitherto remained well-affected towards the Government, was still believed to be satisfactory, notwithstanding two events which occurred during the week, and which cannot but be regarded as unfortunate in their results. These events were, a severe and unsuccessful engagement with the rebels, which took place on the 14th of January at a place called Mograh, and an attack made by the latter on Chuckerdhurpore, which resulted in the retreat of the friendly Rajah of Soral-killah from that position.

25. The Commissioner of the division, accompanied by the Senior Assistant, and a party of Sikhs fifty or sixty strong, under Captain Hale, had been out on an expedition to the Bur Peer where the jemadar and the burkundauzes had been murdered, for the purpose of punishing the perpetrators of that outrage, and, having succeeded in securing the persons of two of the principal mankees who had been concerned in it, were preparing to return to the station, when they were informed that a body of hostile Coles was in their immediate neighbourhood, and it was determined to proceed and attack these insurgents. At first only a small number were discovered, who were immediately dispersed, but, as the party were returning, after burning a village which they had come across, they found themselves surrounded by not less than 3,000 or 4,000 men, who had stolen up unperceived, and opposed them, at every step, with showers of arrows. Nothing but the steady gallantry of the Sikhs extricated the party from the perilous position in which they were placed. They had to fight their way through this mass of opponents, and it is only wonderful that they succeeded in doing so without still more severe loss than that they sustained. As it was, their Commander, Captain Hale, was wounded in four places; Lieutenant Birch had his arm pinned to his side by an arrow; and Mr. Lushington and Dr. Hayes, the only other two Europeans of the party, were also wounded. Of the fifty Sikhs, twenty-five were more or less severely wounded, one mortally; and one was killed. Of the enemy, 150 are said to have been left dead on the field.

26. It was at first intended to remain in their camp, to which the party had retired after this engagement, but having with them only a small supply of provisions, and perceiving that it was the intention of the insurgents to cut off their retreat to the station, and taking into consideration, also, the comparatively large number of wounded, and the absence of means for treating them, it was considered prudent to retire to Chyebassa while the road was still open. The only possible way of carrying the wounded being on the elephants, it was found necessary to abandon the greater part of the camp equipage, which fell into the hands of the enemy. The latter pursued the retiring party a distance of seven miles, but, being kept in check by the steady conduct of the rear-guard, did not succeed in doing any more mischief.

27. The attack upon Chuckerdhurpore was a comparatively petty affair; but the Rajah of Seraikillah, though he had 2 guns and some 300 matchlocks with him, whilst the enemy had not 30 matchlocks on their side, pusillanimously deserted the place, and fell back on Washtie, where Mr. Lushington stated he was likely to remain until he was again threatened, when he would probably take refuge in his own villages.

28. Twenty-one persons were tried, under Act XIV of 1857, in the district of Chota Nagpore, during the month of December last, of whom one was sentenced to nine years' imprisonment, three to imprisonment for seven years, ten for five years, and seven acquitted.

29. *Assam and Cachar.*—The peace of the province of Assam remained undisturbed during the week.

30. Three persons were tried at Cachar, under Act XVII of 1857, during the week, and sentenced to be shot to death by a file of musketry.

31. *Darjeeling.*—At Darjeeling everything was quiet, and the efficiency of the civil administration complete.

32. The local corps of Sappers, with the recruits under the command of Captain Murray, were reported to have returned from Jelpigoree, but the three mountain-train guns attached to the corps, and the European soldiers under Captain Carzon, were still remaining at that station, under the orders of Colonel Sherer.

33. *General Subjects.*—A copy of a Report addressed by him to the Government of India in the Home Department, on the passage of troops through the 2nd division of



the Grand Trunk Road, was forwarded to this office by Lieutenant Stanton, executive Engineer, 2nd division of the Grand Trunk Road.

34. A copy was forwarded to the Government of India, of some tabular statements prepared by the Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies, showing that the arrangements made for the accommodation of the troops marching along the Grand Trunk Road, during the month of November, had afforded entire satisfaction to almost all the officers in command of detachments.

35. The Government of India in the Military Department having directed the release of the carts collected at Raneegunge, which were no longer required for the march of troops, and intimated, at the same time, that it was presumed that carriage would be procurable on short notice, hereafter, when required, were informed that hired carriage would not be procurable on so short notice as was probably contemplated, but that by adding to a small extent to the number of carts and bullocks which had been purchased for Government, a sufficient supply might be kept up to meet emergent demands.

36. The Superintendent of Carriage, &c., reported having supplied to Colonel Forster, commanding the Shekawattie Battalion, forty days' supply of attah, dall, ghee, and other provisions, in addition to the month's supply with which that officer was previously provided on leaving Raneegunge, and arrangements were made for furnishing provisions to the Sikh Detachment under Captain Hale, through the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore. The entire absence, in the district of Singhbhum, of the usual articles used as food by sepoys, is one of the most serious of the difficulties to be encountered in the operations in that district.

37. The acknowledgments of the Supreme Government were communicated to the Commissioner of Patna, and through him to his subordinates, Messrs. Richardson, Raikes, and O'Reilly, for their exertions in making arrangements for facilitating the march of the Nepalese troops, under Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, towards Goruckpore. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor were also conveyed, through the Commissioner, to Mr. Dampier, of Tirhoot, for his exertions on the occasion; and the services rendered by the Road Superintendent, Bahoo Bishnath Pare, were suitably acknowledged. A reward of 100 rupees was further authorized to be paid to the Darogah of thannah Bungarrea, whose services had been prominently noticed by Mr. Richardson, and the Commissioner of Patna was directed to issue instructions to stop the proceedings against Ramceswar Misser, the Bettiah Rajah's Mooktear, a requisition to that effect having been made to the Government of India by Maharajah Jung Bahadoor.

38. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the grant of an extra allowance, at the rate of 100 rupees per month, to Dr. Young, in medical charge of the Central Stud, for having afforded medical aid to the civil establishment of Shahabad, in addition to his other duties, since their location at Buxar.

39. The circumstances stated by Mr. Knott, a Deputy Collector at Patna, in explanation of his having disregarded the orders of Government, in taking his wife to that district, were not deemed sufficient to justify his conduct; and, to mark the displeasure of the Lieutenant-Governor, he was reduced to the grade in the subordinate Executive Department immediately below that in which he previously ranked.

40. The Government of India in the Military Department having intimated, with reference to certain cases tried by the Judge at Dacca, in which sepoys convicted of mutiny were sentenced to less than capital punishment, that it would be more satisfactory if the grounds, in detail, for the sentence were given in every such case, a circular was addressed to all the Commissioners appointed under Act XIV of 1857, requesting them to submit a special report on every case in which they saw reason to sentence a mutineer to any other than capital punishment.

A. R. YOUNG,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

No. 11.

*The President in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Fort William, February 19, 1858. (No. 26.)*

IN continuation of our letter No. 21 of 1858, dated the 9th instant, we have the honor to forward for your information the Narrative of events furnished by the Government of Bengal for the week ending the 23rd January, 1858.

## Inclosure in No. 11.

*Special Narrative of Events, dated February 13, 1858.*

1. *Patna Division.*—Colonel Rowcroft reported the capture of treasure, amounting in value to 27,119 rupees, in a village near Roodurpore, which was brought into camp on the evening of the 13th January. Of this amount 24,000 rupees were found buried in a shed in the house of a Gwallah in a village two miles distant from the camp. A few arms and fourteen locked petarabs, reported to be the property of the Rajah of Sutassee, were also brought in from another village; the petarabs containing chiefly cloths, ornaments, and vessels, a few shawls, kincobs, &c. A house containing grain—some 2,000 maunds of wheat, dhau, dall, gram, &c., belonging to the Rajah, was also pointed out by a bunneah of Burhaj, and a guard placed over it by Colonel Rowcroft; and the fortified palace of the Rajah was taken possession of by our troops.

2. A petition was forwarded to the Commissioner for inquiry into certain charges preferred against one Mullick Euayet Ali, an illakadar of mouzah Bhoyrah, in Behar, to the effect that he had collected 1,600 men with the view of creating a disturbance, and that he was in league with a mutinous subadar, and with Ali Kureem. Mr. Samuells submitted in reply a letter from the Deputy Magistrate of Barh, in which that officer stated that the petition evidently originated in private malice, and that Euayet Ali had behaved well throughout the late disturbances; the only charge against him which was at all well founded being that he had, at the same time, improved the occasion to his own benefit, by taking possession of some herds of cattle belonging to rebels, whose villages were burned, and whose persons were outlawed.

3. In reply to a reference made by him on the subject, the Commissioner of Patna was informed that it was intended that the sailors sent up to Gya should take up their quarters at that station, and be sent out into the interior only on special occasions of great necessity; and that they should be furnished with all requisites, and were to have suitable barracks provided for their accommodation, and tents also, when proceeding to the interior on the special occasions referred to.

4. A petition from one Mahomed Baker Khan, complaining of a decision of Mr. Tayler, late Commissioner of Patna, by which he was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, as he alleged, on mere suspicion of being engaged in the late disturbances at Patna, was forwarded to Mr. Samuells for report.

5. *Bhaugulpore Division*—The districts of the Bhaugulpore division remained undisturbed during the week; but the Magistrate of Bhaugulpore reported that there was a marked increase in the crime of dacoity towards the south of that district, apparently arising from want.

6. *Sonthal Pergunnahs*—Everything was quiet in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

7. *Rajshahye Division*—The districts of the Rajshahye division were also quiet and tranquil.

8. The European seamen at Dinagepore had been located in the school-house at that station, and there being no house available for the officers, the Commissioner reported having authorized the Magistrate to erect a mat bungalow for their accommodation, close to the quarters of the men. The detachment was in a healthy and efficient condition.

9. At Jelpigoree the small-pox was reported to have broken out, and one Mr. Wadschow, the surberakar of Pergunnah Bykuntapore, had fallen a victim to it, but it does not appear that any other European had been attacked by it.

10. Two reports were received from the Joint Magistrate at Jelpigoree, regarding the movements of the Dacca mutineers. These have been noticed in a previous Narrative; and Mr. Gordon's reports do not furnish any additional particulars of importance. His statements distinctly prove that the mutineers were in every way protected and assisted by the Bootan Scobahs. One man in particular, named Hurruck Sing, commonly called the Hattee Rajah, was known to have openly received and entertained them, and to have furnished them with guides to conduct them on their journey. Intimation of this appears to have reached Colonel Sherer, commanding the 73rd Native Infantry, during the absence of Mr. Gordon from Jelpigoree, and under his orders a party of fifty sepoy, under an European officer, was dispatched to arrest Hurruck Sing, whose residence, although only a short distance from the British territory, is within the jurisdiction of the Bootan authorities. Hurruck Sing escaped, but his house was burnt down,



as well as some godowns stored with paddy. The matter was brought to the notice of the Foreign Department, but the Bootanese have not as yet shown any disposition to notice this attack on property within their territories.

11. The treachery and insolence of the Soobah of Mynagoree were also brought to the notice of Government by the Joint Magistrate of Jelpigoree, who urged the propriety of calling the Soobah to account for his conduct. He was informed in reply, that the Government was not just now in a position to undertake an expedition into that country, and that he should be careful not to give the Bootan authorities occasion to be insolent, and refrain as much as possible from communicating with them at all at present.

12. *Burdwan Division.*—The districts of the Burdwan division remained tranquil during the week, and there was no cause to apprehend that the peace prevailing in them would be disturbed, although, among the jungle tribes to the west of the Midnapore district, the spirit of disaffection was reported to be on the increase, owing to the state of affairs in Singbhoom.

13. *The Town of Calcutta.*—The town of Calcutta was perfectly tranquil, though nearly one hundred of the native police were absent on duty elsewhere, in guarding Commissariat stores.

14. *Dacca Division.*—The districts of the Dacca division were perfectly quiet.

15. *Chittagong Division.*—The districts of the Chittagong Division were quiet during the week.

16. *Cuttack Division.*—The Rajah of Rumpore, subject to the jurisdiction of the Tributary Mehals, was reported to be furbishing old arms, and supplying himself with new ones. He was said to be also constructing a "gurh," or stockaded fort, in the midst of a thick jungle; and a man was seized laden with arrow-shafts, which he stated he had been commissioned by the Rajah to procure for him. Mr. Cockburn being absent in the Sumbulpore district, the Magistrate of Pooree and his Assistant were both appointed *ex officio* Assistants to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, to enable them to act with promptness in any cases which might arise.

17. The Pans, a low jungle caste, who were believed to have been enticed away from the Antmallick estate to join the insurgents in Sumbulpore, had, it was ascertained, quietly settled down in Rehracole, together with some others of the Ghassea or Mehter caste, who, in common with them, had left the Antmallick estate, on account of a theft with which they were charged.

18. *Chota Nagpore Division.*—Major Bates and his party had arrived at Sumbulpore, and a detachment was out in the district. The insurgents were reported to be greatly disheartened on account of their recent discomfiture at Kodapally, as reported in the Narrative for the week ending the 9th of January, in which many of their number were slain, including Chyle Sahie, a brother of Soorunder Sahie, and Sreekissen Baharah, another ringleader, and head of the Bamrah Khoonds.

19. The Rajah of Rehracole was threatened by the insurgents with fire and sword, for having seized Mudoo Ghoroteah and his adherents, and had urgently applied for assistance, which the Commissioner of Cuttack reported having directed Lieutenant Turnbull, Commander of the Orissa Paik Corps, to render to him. The four prisoners who had been captured and sent in by the Rajah were tried, convicted, and sentenced to death. They all denied having been engaged in the attack on Drs. Moore and Hansom, or in the subsequent one on Captain Leigh and his party; but they admitted having joined the insurgents collected at Kodapally, with the intention of attacking Sumbulpore. A fifth prisoner was also forwarded by the Rajah of Rehracole, but died of cholera before trial.

20. An intimation was received from the Supreme Government that the arms and ammunition applied for by the Commissioner of Cuttack for the use of the Sebundies newly levied at Russelcondah, had, as requested by that officer, been ordered to be divided, and one portion sent to the care of the agent at Ganjam, and the other to that of the Magistrate at Pooree. The Commissioner had also applied for the services of an European serjeant as drill instructor for the new levy, but the Government of India stated that none was available for the duty.

21. Everything was quiet in the district of Maunbhoom.

22. In Singbhoom disaffection continued, but it had not spread among other Coles than those inhabiting certain portions in the west and south of the district which either lately, or in former times, belonged to the Rajah of Porahat. The

insurgents in the south had lost heart in consequence of the number of men killed at the engagement on the banks of the Mograh, noticed in the Narrative for the week ending the 16th January, and did not attempt to commit any further outrages; but those in the west, taking courage at the sudden retreat of the Rajah of Seraikillah from Chuckerdhurpore, advanced in two bodies to two villages, whence, however, they retired again on hearing of the arrival of the Shekawatee Battalion.

23. The Shekawatee Battalion reached Chyebassa by rapid marches on the 17th January, and Colonel Forster, in consultation with the Commissioner, determined at once on marching first to Porahat via Chuckerdhurpore, at both of which places the rebels were said to be in force; and after returning from thence to the station, to make another march to Jyatghur. They accordingly left Chyebassa with a party of 600 sepoys on the 23rd January.

24. The Commissioner submitted a report on the case of Urjoon Sing, ex-Rajah of Porahat, recapitulating the several treasonable acts of the Rajah against the State, which had, up to that date, been discovered. The principal may be briefly stated as follows:—On the 5th of August last, on the abrupt departure of Major Sissmore, perwannahs were issued by that officer through the Rajah of Seraikillah, calling upon all the principal Chiefs in the districts to send men for the protection of the Sudder station; and on the copy addressed to the Rajah of Porahat being carried to him, he affected to regard it as a forgery, and kept the messenger in durance. After this, at Chyebassa, one Nakfouri Mooktear was actively engaged in summoning the Coles, and explaining to them that the English had abandoned the country, and that it had become the property of the Rajah. At Chuckerdhurpore, the residence of the Rajah, and at Ajoodiah, one of his villages, several Mankees and Moondahs were called in, and solemnly sworn to be faithful to the Rajah, and not to side either with the Government or the Rajah of Seraikillah. At the same time sepoys went to and from Porahat to Dorundah and to Chyebassa, and one Mokoond Roy was sent by the Rajah with a letter to Vishanath Sahie, a proclaimed rebel in Chota Nagpore. When the mutineers left Chyebassa after plundering the treasury, he helped them to cross the river, and took them over to Chuckerdhurpore, where they were fed and allowed to keep guard over their arms. He also directed a proclamation being made through the Chyebassa bazar, "that everything belonged to God, that the country belonged to the king, and that the ruler thereof was Urjoon Sing." After this, he treated with contempt Lieutenant Birch's perwannah, inviting his co-operation and assistance in resettling the country, affecting to treat the order as a forgery. A second perwannah calling upon him to give up the mutineers, was similarly dealt with. Even while professing unshaken loyalty to Government, he circulated the arrow, the emblem of war, through the Colehan. An armed outpost was established at Ajoodiah by one Jugoo Dewan, a well-known bad character, whom he had taken into employ. And lastly, he committed an overt act of rebellion, in assembling a number of armed men on the 17th of November last, and formally driving out the Government police stationed at Chuckerdhurpore. All these offences, it appeared from the Commissioner's report, were as fully established against him as they could be on *ex parte* investigation; and the Rajah having failed to appear to answer for himself, though repeatedly called upon to do so, the Lieutenant-Governor confirmed Lieutenant Birch's previous order declaring him a rebel, and directed that his estates should be attached and held for the benefit of Government, with a view to their ultimate confiscation, if, after a term of one month, the ex-Rajah should still fail to deliver himself up.

25. *Assam, Arracan, and Darjeeling.*—Everything was quiet in the provinces of Assam and Arracan, and in the district of Darjeeling.

26. Munbooth Sing, a sepoy of the 2nd Company, 9th Battalion Artillery, stationed at Dacca, was tried at Darjeeling on the charge of desertion, convicted on his own confession, and sentenced to death, and the sentence carried out. This deserter was arrested without arms in his hands at Kursiong, by one Bhikum, of the Darjeeling police, to whom a reward of 30 rupees was authorized to be paid.

27. *Cachar.*—By the latest accounts from Cachar the few remaining mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry were still hiding in the dense jungles in the south-eastern part of that district. They were represented to be in a state of great exhaustion and complete disorganization, and literally perishing from want; for the jungle being closely watched on all sides, their foraging parties were attacked whenever they attempted to approach the villages in the outskirts of the forest. Utter destruction was the inevitable fate awaiting them.

28. The detachment of Her Majesty's 54th Foot being no longer required on

the eastern frontier, was ordered by the Supreme Government to return to Calcutta.

29. The thanks of the Supreme Government were communicated to Mr. Allox for his judgment and foresight in calling out the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion against the mutineers of the 34th Regiment, and to Mr. Dodd, the Civil Engineer, for his useful exertions while accompanying the battalion on their expedition.

30. *General subjects.*—The Commissioner of the Calcutta Police was informed that the Supreme Government had authorized the location of the remount depôt on the ground in the centre of the race-course, and that the necessary quantity of ground was to be made over to the Superintendent of the depôt.

31. The services of the native gentlemen named in the margin,\* who were reported by the Commissioner of Patna and Bhaugulpore to have rendered valuable assistance to the authorities during the recent disturbances in that part of the country, were acknowledged by presents of more or less value, or by letters conveying the thanks of Government.

A. R. YOUNG,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

## No. 12.

*The President in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Fort William, February 22, 1858. (No. 29.)*

IN continuation of our letter No. 26 of 1858, dated the 19th instant, we have the honor to forward, for your information, the Narrative of events furnished by the Government of Bengal for the week ending on the 30th January, 1858.

## Inclosure in No. 12.

*Special Narrative of Events, dated February 15, 1858.*

1. *Patna Division.*—The mutineers of the 73rd Regiment Native Infantry and of the 11th Irregular Cavalry had crossed the Koosie river about two miles below Chittra, and were making off along the Tirhoot frontier through the Terai. On the 14th of January Mr. Yule had advanced, as stated in the Narrative for the week ending on the 16th of January, to Bubbyâ, twelve miles within the frontier, and Major Richardson to Bela, the extreme point of our territories on the west. On the following day they had an interview with their Sooba, Ruttun Narain Sing, who had been sent by Jung Bahadoor to act against the mutineers. The Soobah, however, was unwilling to agree to the plan of operations which was proposed by them, as his men, not being Regulars, but merely a local militia, employed in guarding cutcherries and other civil duties, were quite untrained and very badly armed, and the Soobah was naturally anxious to keep them together. There was no alternative, therefore, but to leave the Goorkhas together to take the western side of the river and advance on Chittra, while Mr. Yule's party attacked it from the south, and the Cavalry guarded the west bank. Acting up to this plan Major Richardson proceeded to Chowreea, a spot selected by him for its many advantages, particularly that of its commanding the only path by which the mutineers could possibly proceed westward if they succeeded in crossing anywhere above Chowreea. On the 19th Mr. Yule and his party advanced to Peerara, ten miles further north, and here a messenger from the Soobah's camp informed them that the mutineers had commenced crossing at noon. They started thence soon after midnight, reached Chittra early on the following morning, but too late to intercept the mutineers, the whole of them having got across the preceding afternoon. The line of country taken by the rebels after this was utterly unfit for Cavalry, and they

\* Shah Kubeeroodeen Ahmed, Cazeo Ramzan Ali, Moulavi Mahomed Wajid, Baboo Nundiput Walte, Hyder Bux Nazir, Mohes Loll Darogah, Mahomed Takee Khan, Lochman Sahay Darogah, Enayut Hossein Darogah, Shah Khyrat Hossein, Shah Ahmud Hossein, Mahomed Fursedoodeen, Jyemungul Sing, Mohendro-narsin Sing, Feda Ali Khan, Mahomed Katak.

evinced no disposition to descend into the plains, for fear of an encounter, which they were doing their best to avoid. It was supposed that they intended to proceed to Goruckpore. They were reported to have harmed no one on the way, and to be very hard pressed for food, living principally on cakes of beaten rice. Major Richardson had proceeded by rapid marches towards Durbungah, with a view of protecting Tirhoot, but the mutineers, by the latest accounts, had passed on skirting the jungle, several miles north of the Nepal cutcherry Perghee, about twenty-five miles north-west of Soorsan. All anxiety on account of the Tirhoot district was at an end.

2. A despatch from Colonel Rowercroft reported the result of an engagement at Sohunpore, on the Goruckpore frontier, between the field force under his command and the rebels. The action was fought on the 26th of December, and the force under Colonel Rowercroft consisted of a detachment of the Naval Brigade, 130 strong, 30 of the Royal Marines, 4 guns, and detachments of the Ramdull and Gorucknath regiments, 850 strong, and 50 men of the Bengal Police Battalion. The rebels, by all report, were about 1,100 or 1,200 sepoys, and 4,000 or 5,000 other armed men, and the Naib Nazim Mushruff Khan was said to be present with them, and also Ali Kureem, Moulavie of Patna. Their aim, apparently, was to surround Colonel Rowercroft's party, but the latter opened fire on them, and a few shells, well thrown, checked the rebels at once, scattering them in all directions. One hundred and twenty of the rebels were killed.

3. A small party of the Naval Brigade and a company of the Goorkhas from Roodurpore were reported to have proceeded on the 20th of January to the village of Belwah, and to have attacked and blown up the house of Mushruff Khan.

4. A detachment of the Naval Brigade and four companies of the Goorkhas, under the command of Captain Macgregor, also proceeded from Burhay to Painah on the 23rd of January, and burnt and destroyed the houses of several rebels living in that village; the same course was pursued in another neighbouring village named Gomah.

5. The Supreme Government approved of the arrangement, authorized by Maharajah Jung Bahadoor and Brigadier-General Macgregor, of leaving two Goorkha regiments under the command of Colonel Rowercroft at Goruckpore, and of sending the Naval Brigade along with the Ramdull regiment to Oude.

6. The Supreme Government placed Colonel Rowercroft and the Sarun field force under the orders of Brigadier-General Macgregor; and the Assistant to the Commissioner of Patna reported that Colonel Rowercroft had proceeded to and arrived at Burhat Ghaut, on the River Gogra, having been directed by Brigadier-General Macgregor to hold the ghaut, and there await further instructions. Colonel Rowercroft had also received instructions from General Franks to cross the Gogra at Burhat Ghaut, and take up a position halfway between the Goomtee and Azimghur; but these orders had evidently been issued in ignorance of the orders of the Supreme Government placing the Sarun field force under the orders of General Macgregor, and had not been acted upon.

7. Colonel Mitchell being unable to move against the rebels at Rhotas, the Commissioner reported having ordered Captain Rattray to proceed there and take effectual measures for clearing the country, which was being plundered by Ummer Sing and his party, whose number it was apprehended might be further augmented by the insurgents who were being driven out of Bundelcund. Captain Rattray represented the difficulties and inconveniences in respect to pay and other matters with which his corps had to contend for upwards of six months, and the inexpediency of sending them now against the enemy in that quarter; and it was intimated to Mr. Samuells from this office that though the Lieutenant-Governor would not interfere with the orders he had issued, his Honor attached much weight to the observations made by Captain Rattray, and would be glad to find that the move was unnecessary, and could be countermanded.

8. Mr. Money reported that two brothers, Rajpoot zemindars, near Nubheengugger, had offered to bring 500 men to act against Rhotas. He was authorized, in reply, to accept the offer, and to direct the zemindars to join Captain Rattray's force.

9. The Supreme Government sanctioned the removal of the sudder station of the Shahabad district from Arrah to Buxar; the public and private buildings at the former place having been, to a great extent, destroyed, and the measure being on other grounds desirable.

10. The Supreme Government sanctioned the entertainment of the Quarter-

master's establishment as per margin\* by Lieutenant Batt, commanding a detachment of the Indian Navy at Buxar.

11. *Bhaugulpore Division, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs*.—Everything was quiet in the districts of the Bhaugulpore division, and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

12. *Rajshahye and Burdwan Divisions*.—The districts of the Rajshahye and Burdwan divisions were also tranquil. Reports had been made to the Magistrate of Howrah that an impression existed in some parts of his district that the Government intended to seize upon a portion of the crops, leaving the cultivators so much only as would be wanted for their own use; but the inquiries instituted by the Magistrate proved that the story was not generally believed in.

13. The Judge of Beerbhoom forwarded an address, in English and Bengalee, from the principal inhabitants of Ockhra and the adjacent country, expressive of their loyalty and attachment to Government, and was requested, in reply, to convey to the gentlemen the acknowledgments of Government for the good feeling manifested by them.

14. *Nuddea Division*.—The Commissioner of Nuddea was furnished with a copy of a correspondence with the Adjutant-General of the army regarding the measures taken by General Hearsey to prevent excesses and outrages being committed by the recruits and European soldiers in the villages around Barrackpore, and the instructions issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, directing that the greatest vigilance should be used, and a severe example made of any European soldier detected in such breach of order and discipline.

15. *Dacca Division*.—The districts of the Dacca division were quite quiet during the week.

16. The Superintendent of Cachar reported an encounter on the 12th, in the vicinity of Birmacandy, between the detachments of troops under Captain Stevens and Lieutenants Ross and Buist, and the mutineers of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, who had been joined by one of the Manipore Princes, with his followers. Lieutenant Ross was at the time stationed in Birmacandy with 100 men, and Captain Stevens at Luckipore with the remainder of the force, amounting to 150 men. Of the latter he had just dispatched 50, under Lieutenant Buist, to strengthen the sudder station. This party, while proceeding along the northern bank of the river, a short distance from Luckipore, was fired upon by the mutineers from the opposite bank. The fire was returned by Lieutenant Buist, and the enemy thus engaged in front. Lieutenant Ross then advanced from Birmacandy, along the southern bank of the river, and attacked their right flank; Captain Stevens and Lieutenant Buist crossing the river on rafts, under cover of this attack, and an action took place which lasted for two hours. The mutineers were beaten from house to house in the village they occupied, and at last dispersed and fled back into the jungle to the south, leaving seventeen dead on the field. Two other sepoys taken prisoners were also shot, and one straggler was killed by the scouts. On our side two men were killed, and two wounded.

17. The Superintendent of Cachar likewise reported the particulars of another successful attack on the mutineers which took place on the 22nd of January. Authentic information having been received that the mutineers had divided into two parties proceeding south and south-east from Birmacandy, and numbering some 40 men each, and hearing of the exact position of the party proceeding in the latter direction, Lieutenant Stevens moved out at noon of the 22nd of January, and after two hours' march found them located on a steep hill covered with wood jungle. There was a nullah at the foot of the hill, and this was surrounded with jungle. Lieutenant Stevens crept up cautiously to the banks of the nullah, and giving them a volley charged up the hill. The surprise was complete, and the mutineers fled leaving all their arms and accoutrements behind. Ten of their number were killed, and two, of whom one was a native officer, wounded. Some women and children were also reported to have been taken prisoners, and the Superintendent requesting orders regarding their disposal, was asked, in reply, to ascertain and report to what country the women belong.

18. On the 26th there was another encounter with the rebels, and a party of 30 men of the Sylhet Light Infantry battalion, led on by Juggatheer, jemadar of that corps. A scout having reported to Captain Stevens that he had discovered the position of a small body of mutineers in the jungles, and Captain Stevens thinking it only one of the fragments of the body scattered on the 22nd, a party under the

jemadar aforesaid was sent out against them to cut them up. It turned out that the small party seen by the scout had been joined by the remaining one of the two large bodies into which the mutineers had formed themselves after the action at Birmacandy; and when the detachment fell in with them, the mutineers mustered in all some 40 or 50 strong. These superior numbers, occupying a strong position on a hillock, covered with thick bamboo-jungle, were attacked by the jemadar and his party and completely routed, leaving 13 of their number dead on the field. Altogether 206 of these mutineers have been killed in the several engagements which had taken place with them in Sylhet and Cachar. The rest were fairly caught in a trap out of which it was impossible for them to escape. Under these circumstances the Superintendent had directed the Munipooree force that was sent by the Rajah, to fall back, leaving only a few men to guard the passes.

19. The mutineers having been completely broken up and dispersed, and as perfect tranquillity was now prevailing in that part of the country, Mr. Allen reported that it was his intention to return to Cherra Poonjee. The detachment of Her Majesty's 54th had left Dacca on the 22nd of January in the "Dalla" troop-boat in tow of the steamer "Coel."

20. On the 26th of January, Lieutenant Stewart, Superintendent of Cachar, was appointed a Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857.

21. Nine persons were tried by the Superintendent under Act XVII of 1857, during the week ending on the 9th of January, of whom eight were sentenced to be shot, and one to fourteen years' transportation with hard labour in irons. Lieutenant Stewart has been asked to report the grounds on which the last prisoner was considered by him not to be deserving of capital punishment. One person was tried by him under the same Act during the week ending on the 30th of January, and sentenced to be imprisoned for life in transportation, with hard labour in irons.

22. A statement furnished by the Judge of Dacca of the trials held by him under Act XVII of 1857, showing specifically the nature of the charge against each of the individuals tried, and the grounds of the sentences passed by him, was forwarded to the Government of India in the Military Department. No sepoy convicted of mutiny, he stated, had been sentenced by him to less than capital punishment.

23. A person of the name of Gunes Tewaree, formerly a sepoy of the 38th Regiment Native Infantry, and afterwards a police burkundauze in Sylhet, having been found to have been in the habit of coming clandestinely into the lines of the Sylhet Light Infantry battalion, was ordered by Mr. Allen to be removed from that station, and sent to his country (Lucknow). After, however, the unmistakeably good spirit evinced by the regiment, and the thorough defeat and dispersion of the mutineers, it was considered that no further danger remained of the former being tampered with, and Mr. Allen authorised the Joint Magistrate of Furreedpore, whose district he had reached on his way homeward, to release the man.

24. *Chittagong Division.*—The districts of the Chittagong division were quiet and tranquil, and the men of the Naval Brigade very orderly. The amount of money recovered up to January 30, was 19,256 rupees 13 annas 3 pice; and 154 prisoners had been re-captured out of the 202 who escaped from the jail.

25. The Commissioner of Chittagong was informed that the Supreme Government had sanctioned the retention of Lieutenant Thomson, of the 34th Native Infantry, at Chittagong, for the purpose of drilling the Naval Detachment, and of assisting in the instruction of the new Police Corps.

26. All remained quiet in the district of the Cuttack division, and the peace of the Tributary Mehals in general was unbroken. The tchseeldars of the Khoond Mehals reported having arrested twenty-two Burgars, including women and children, who had been forwarded for trial to Lieutenant McNeill, the officiating Agent in the hill tracts of Orissa.

27. *Cuttack Division.*—One person was tried under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Balasore, during the month of December last, and sentenced to transportation for life.

28. *Chota Nagpore Division.*—Everything continued tranquil in the Hazareebaugh district and in Chota Nagpore; and there was apparently a prospect of the disturbances in Palamow being soon suppressed.

29. The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore reached Manikah on January 21, and hearing that the insurgents had taken up a position in the vicinity of Palamow Fort, and being joined by Lieutenant Graham in the night, they went out next morning, as a reconnoitring party, and saw the enemy in a ravine, debouching on

the left bank of the river above the fort. On being observed themselves, they fell back as if retreating to a position behind some hills about a mile distant, from which they advanced in three columns to attack the fort. From this the enemy, though they kept up for a time a brisk but wild fire, were soon driven with loss, leaving their guns, and a large quantity of ammunition, supplies, cattle, and baggage behind them. The bodies of ten of the rebels were found on the ground and left behind their position. On our side one man was killed and two wounded.

30. Amongst the property captured, were several letters addressed to Petumber, Lelumber, and Nuekut Manjee, the three most influential of the insurgent leaders, from which it may be inferred that these were present, and that the party defeated was the main body of the insurgents. These letters prove also, that the leaders had been recently in communication with Ummer Sing, and had been led to believe that Koer Sing, with a large force, was about to come to their help. It was ascertained too, to have been their intention to blockade the ghaat between Manickah and Sutburwah; but the rapid advance of the force had prevented this. On the whole, the Commissioner considered the result of this affair to have been very important, and to be likely greatly to facilitate the settlement of affairs in Palamow.

31. Lieutenant Graham had succeeded in capturing two of the insurgent leaders, and reported that a quarrel had broken out between the two chiefs Petumber and Lelumber, the former throwing all the blame on the latter, and asking to be allowed to come in.

32. Mr. Cockburn reached Sumbulpore on January 20. An attack was anticipated by him on the march to Megpal, the first village in the Sumbulpore district; but on approaching it, it was found to be deserted, and was burnt down. At the next stage of Ghenapully, some Koords were reported to have carried off the provisions collected under the orders of the Senior Assistant Commissioner; and a detachment of police, stationed there, had been obliged to leave the place for fear of an attack, and had been fired upon on their way to Sumbulpore.

33. Major Bates submitted an account of the forcing of the Sherghotty Pass, by a force under his command, on the 7th of January. The operations were attended with complete success, four of the enemy being killed, and their breast-work and barricade destroyed. A considerable quantity of arms and provision was captured, but Oodunt Sahie, and a brother of the Ghoroteah of Kolaberah, who were present during the engagement, succeeded in effecting their escape. Small parties were sent out by Major Bates, in different directions, to try and catch any rebel of consequence whose place of concealment could be traced. The village of Kolaberah, which, from the commencement of the disturbances in Sumbulpore, had been a nest of rebels, was burnt down, and the estate of the zemindar of that place confiscated. In a subsequent letter, the Commissioner of Cuttack stated that the Ghoroteah of Kolaberah, and thirteen other men of local importance in the place, had given themselves up to Major Bates, and that the rebels were being everywhere hunted down with great vigour.

34. A report was submitted by Captain Shakspear, of his having forced the Singhora Pass, with a detachment of Cavalry, killing eleven of the enemy, and wounding fifteen, besides taking three others prisoners. After this, the country all round was scoured by the Cavalry; but Captain Shakspear's orders being to make his head-quarters on the western side of the Joke river, he recommended other arrangements being made at once to keep the Pass clear, which could be done, he said, by stationing there a force of about 100 bayonets.

35. A police burkundauze, and three other individuals, captured in arms against the State after the engagement at Kodapally, were tried and executed, and two others sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

36. The district of Maunbhoom was quiet.

37. In Singbhoom the arrival of Colonel Forster's Shekawattee Battalion had removed all alarm for the safety of the station, and completely reassured the people; and the battalion was actively engaged in the work of retribution. From Chyebassa, Colonel Forster moved on to Chuekurdurpore, where 1,000 rebels were said to have collected together; these fled the moment they heard of the proximity of our troops. The village was then burnt down and destroyed, and a large quantity of dhau and number of cattle taken possession of. Colonel Forster then moved on to Porahat. Upwards of seventy villages had been destroyed already, and a great quantity of grain and about 1,200 head of cattle were captured.

38. The Supreme Government sanctioned the grant of rewards and honors to



the parties named in the margin,\* their services having been favorably noticed by Lieutenant Birch; and a khellut was forwarded which had been conferred on Chuckerdher Sing, Rajah of Seraikillah.

39 Lieutenant Birch reporting that some private and confidential letters had been found in the residence of the Rajah of Porahat, written to him by his father-in-law, the Rajah of Moharbhunj, in which the latter not only refused to join his son-in-law in his plans of treason and rebellion, but endeavoured to dissuade him from a line of conduct so rash and impolitic; and further stating that he had addressed a purwannah to the Rajah of Moharbhunj, ordering him to deliver up the letters received by him from his son-in-law, a letter was addressed to the Rajah direct from this office, suitably noticing his loyalty and attachment to the State, and expressing a hope that he will have willingly complied with Lieutenant Birch's requisition.

40. *Darjeeling and Arracan.*—Everything continued quiet and orderly in the province of Arracan, and in the district of Darjeeling.

41. *General Subjects*—A statement, prepared from Returns furnished by the local authorities, of Europeans killed or wounded by the rebels in the Lower Provinces during the present disturbances, was forwarded to the Foreign Department.

42. The Commissioner of Cuttack having demi-officially reported that question had been raised among the men of the 5th Madras Native Infantry, regarding their title to foreign-service allowances, and a reference having been made to the Government of India on the subject, that Government directed that no steps be taken in the matter by Mr. Cockburn, unless it should be revived by the men, when he is simply to report the circumstance to Government.

43 As a special case the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the retention of the services of some disbanded sepoy of the 19th Native Infantry, employed by the Joint Magistrate of Baraset in the police corps of that district, who had been very strongly recommended to the Joint Magistrate by Colonel Mitchell, of their corps.

44 With reference to a suggestion of Mr. Grote, proposing means for instructing in their drill-exercise the men of the new local police corps being raised in the several districts of the Lower Provinces, and a report as to the number of drill-instructors wanted in the division, a letter was received from the Adjutant-General of the Army, forwarding a Presidency Division Order directing the officers commanding at Barrackpore and Berhampore respectively to meet the requirements of Mr. Grote.

45 The Commissioner of Patna was informed that the Supreme Government had authorized the present salary of Brigadier-General Macgregor as Governor-General's Agent at Moorshedabad to be continued to him while on duty with the Goorkha troops, besides all extra expenses for camp-equipage, carriage, &c., to be drawn in a contingent bill, and that the other military officers appointed to do duty with the force were to be allowed Staff salary, at the rate of 300 rupees each, in addition to their military pay; the medical officers drawing the usual allowances they would be entitled to if in charge of a regiment of Native Infantry, besides head-money for any number of men above 1,000 placed under their charge.

46. The Supreme Government sanctioned the grant to Dr Skipton of a salary of 250 rupees per month for professional attendance on the Naval Brigade at Sibsaigore.

47 In reply to a reference made by him on the subject, the Commissioner of Burdwan was informed that the officer in command of the detachment of the Naval Brigade at Midnapore was to draw on the Collector, through the marine authorities, for all sums of money he might require, rendering an account of his disbursements to the Superintendent of Marine.

48 The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the grant of a compensation of 2,000 rupees to Mr. G. Drummond, indigo planter, and manager of the Nowlagar factory, in the district of Shahabad, for the loss of his property, destroyed by the rebels during the late disturbances.

49. In reply to a reference made by the Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies as to whether it was intended that his office should continue to supply troops marching up the Grand Trunk Road during the months of February and March,

\* The title of Konwar was conferred on Juggernath Sing; a life-pension of 300 rupees per annum granted to Bullobhadar Sing, the title of Thakoor conferred on the Baboo of Keyrah; and a small lakraj grant to be conveyed to Baboo Uzaynath Sing, to be held for two lives.



the Supreme Government in the Military Department stated that the existing arrangements should continue, and Mr. Jackson was accordingly informed.

50. The Assistant Superintendent of Supplies at Nourangabad soliciting to be informed if he would be required to remain at his post during the next hot season, a general reference was made to the Government of India in regard to all the officers in charge of depôts, that they might have timely information given to them to prepare some shelter against the hot winds.

51. With reference to a passage in the "Friend of India" of the 21st January, stating that, during the months of September and October, carriage for troops, though urgently wanted, was scarcely to be procured. Mr. Jackson was requested to prepare and submit a Memorandum showing what number of carts, &c., was indented for by the military authorities during that period, and from what districts, and by what means they were obtained, that the facts refuting the statements made in the "Friend of India" might be placed on record.

52. Colonel Rowcroft reported the capture of eleven elephants by parties sent out for that purpose by Mr. Lynch, the Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate accompanying the Sarun field force.

53. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the payment by the Magistrate of Behar to Buldeo Dhayree Gywal of the sum of 250 rupees, as compensation for the loss of the elephant lent by him to Government, which died of wounds received in an encounter with the mutineers.

54. Messrs. Mac Nicol and Browne having intimated that they were dispatching their ship, the "Day-Dream," to the Persian Gulf and Bussorah, which could bring horses from thence on her return, were told, after reference made to the Military Department, that the Political Agent in Turkish Arabia was making arrangements for purchasing horses, and that they might arrange with him for bringing away as many as were ready, and land them at Bombay.

55. The Commissioners of Patna, Bhaugulpore, Rajshahye, and Burdwan divisions, reported that no trace of Rajah Eusuf Ali Khan (inquiries regarding whom had been instituted at the request of Major Herbert) could be obtained in the districts of their Divisions. The Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs had previously informed Major Herbert that the individual in question was living at Kolingah, in Calcutta, south of the Madrissa.

A. R. YOUNG,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

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No. 13.

*The President in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Fort William, March 6, 1858. (No. 33.)*

IN continuation of our letter No. 29 of 1858, dated the 22nd of February, we have the honour to forward, for your information, the Narratives of events furnished by the Government of Bengal for the weeks ending on the 6th and 13th of February, 1858.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 13.

*Special Narrative of Events, dated February 20, 1858.*

NO disturbances or event of any importance connected with the mutinies occurred in the Lower Provinces during the week ending on the 6th of February.

**Patna Division.**—In the Patna division Captain Rattray was reported, on the 4th of February, to have reached Sasseram, and was marching with a large detachment of his corps to assist in clearing the country around Rhotas.

Lieutenant-Colonel Michell, commanding at Sasseram, was appointed a Commissioner under Act XVII of 1857.

A copy of a letter from Major Richardson, commanding the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, bringing to the notice of Government the valuable services rendered to him, in his operations against the rebels on the Nepal frontier, by Colonel Handul Sing Thappa, an officer of the Nepal Government, was forwarded to the Govern-

ment of India in the Foreign Department, for the information of the Governor-General in Council.

Mr. Trotter, Commissioner, under Act XIV of 1857, in the Behar district, reported that twenty-one persons were tried by him, under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of January last, of whom one was sentenced to transportation for fourteen years, one to imprisonment for ten years, and nineteen were acquitted. Three other persons were tried, in the same district, under Act XIV of 1857, by Lieutenant Stanton, during the same month, of whom one was sentenced to transportation for life, one to seven years' imprisonment, and one acquitted. Another prisoner, tried by Lieutenant Stanton, under Act XVII of 1857, was sentenced to suffer death.

In the district of Shahabad, twenty-four persons were tried, under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of January, of whom four were sentenced to capital punishment, two to transportation for life, three to imprisonment for fourteen years, two for ten years, one for seven years, one for five years, and eleven acquitted.

Eleven persons were tried under the same Act, during the same month, in the district of Sarun, of whom four were sentenced to imprisonment for ten years, three for seven years, one for five years, and three for four years.

Ten persons were likewise tried, under the same Act, in the district of Tirhoot, and one in the district of Chumparun, during the month of January, of whom one was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, one to imprisonment for seven years, six for four years, one for one year, and two acquitted.

Mr. Worsley, Deputy Magistrate of Nowada, reported having also tried twenty-two persons, under Act XIV of 1857, during the month of December last, of whom two were sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment, two to imprisonment for seven years, and eighteen acquitted.

11. *Bhaugulpore Division*.—In the district of Bhaugulpore 21 persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857 during the month of January, of whom 7 were sentenced to transportation for life, 10 to imprisonment for fourteen years, 3 for nine years, and 1 for one year.

12. *Burdwan Division*.—The Superintendent of Marine was directed to take measures for raising and equipping a force of 100 European seamen, and dispatching them to Midnapore without delay, to supply the place of the party ordered on from that station to Singbhoom on active service. An application was at the same time made to the Government of India in the Military Department, for the supply of such arms and ammunition, including two field guns, as the Superintendent might indent for.

13. *Nuddea Division*.—All the districts in this division continued, as usual, profoundly quiet, and the suggestion of the Commissioner that the Magistrates should discontinue sending merely formal reports, announcing that all was quiet, was adopted.

14. *Town of Calcutta*.—On the 3rd of February, the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police reported that there had been an intense panic among native artizans of every description in Calcutta, and also among domestic servants, from an idea which had got abroad (possibly owing to the passing of the Impressment Act) that they were about to be impressed by Government, and forcibly carried off to the Upper Provinces.

15. *Dacca Division*.—Hajee Syed Bukt Mozumdar, of Sylhet, having been said to have collected arms and ammunition, Mr. Allen was desired to inquire into the matter, and reported that all that could be ascertained was that the zemindar had in his possession six small brass cannons, two double-barrelled and two single-barrelled guns, and a few spears and swords, and that he was willing to give up the guns, which had been hitherto retained by him only for firing salutes during the Mohurram. Mr. Allen was desired to take over the cannons at once.

16. *Chittagong Division*.—The amount of money recovered at Chittagong, up to the 5th of February, was 21,098 rupees 11 annas 3 pice, and the number of prisoners re-captured 154.

17. *Chota Nagpore Division*.—In the Sumbulpore district the insurgents do not appear to have been anywhere in force, but were fleeing from place to place, followed up whenever traces of their concealment could be obtained. There were five different detachments out in pursuit of them, but the hilly and jungly nature of the country was felt to be greatly adverse to the operations of regular troops, while it helped the rebels very much in effecting their flight. The district was reported

to be in a completely disorganised state, and the police establishment as quite inadequate for the purpose of restoring order and security in it.

18. The Commissioner of Cuttack having represented that great inconvenience was being experienced by the officers out on detached duty in Sumbulpore, for want of a map of the district, and further stating that the district and the tracts around it having been already surveyed, a map of the place might be prepared from the survey materials, as far as they went, and from other old maps which may be in existence, the Deputy Surveyor-General was requested to get such a map prepared without delay.

19. The Supreme Government in the Military Department having sanctioned the appointment of Captain Bird, of the 40th Madras Native Infantry, to the command of the new levy which he is raising for service in Sumbulpore, a further reference was made to that Department regarding the pay and allowances to be assigned to Captain Bird.

20. The Commissioner of Cuttack reported that there were only 18,000 rupees in the Sumbulpore Treasury; that revenue was not being paid in, and as the salt trade had almost ceased since the breaking out of the disturbances, no funds could be made available by means of bills on Cuttack, as had been anticipated. At the same time, Mr. Cockburn earnestly advised that no treasure might be sent under escort from Cuttack without previous reference to him, and promised to find some means of obviating the difficulty likely to arise from the deficiency of treasure.

21. The Lieutenant-Governor authorized the sum of 17,227 rupees 1 anna 11 pice, being the irrecoverable balance of the amount plundered by the Ramghur mutineers from the Chyebassa treasury, to be written off the accounts.

22. The Rajah of Jheeldah, who was under sentence of banishment for ten years, and a prisoner in the Hazareebaugh jail when the disturbances broke out at that place, and who, after being released by the mutineers, had done good service to the State by closing the passes between Purulea and Ranchee, and between Purulea and Hazareebaugh, and who also prevented the occurrence of any disturbances in his part of the country, and aided the zemindar of Jypore to do the same in that estate, was, at the recommendation of Mr. Lushington, pardoned, and the unexpired portion of his sentence was remitted, it being at the same time explained to him that he would not be permitted to exercise the police powers with which he was vested before his conviction, and for the misuse of which he had been sentenced by the Sudder Court to the punishment he was undergoing at the Hazareebaugh jail when he was released by the mutineers.

23. Thirty-three persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Hazareebaugh, during the month of January, of whom two were sentenced to capital punishment, three to transportation for life, two to imprisonment for sixteen years, nine to imprisonment for fourteen years, four for ten years, four for seven years, three for five years, two for four years, one for three years, one for two years, and two acquitted, but being known to be dangerous characters, released on security.

24. *Cachar*.—The Superintendent of Cachar reported that Norindroject Sing, the chief of the rebel Manipore Princes, who joined the mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry, before the action of Binnacandy, had been apprehended, and was kept in confinement by the Rajah of Manipore. He was stated to be suffering from a severe wound in the foot, supposed to have been received at Binnacandy, and was not yet in a fit condition to be removed. Lieutenant Stewart was authorized to bring him to trial as soon as practicable, and to report the proceedings of the case in due course, for the information of Government.

25. *General Subjects*.—The Commissioner of Nagpore having offered to supply grain to those districts in the Lower Provinces in which scarcity was apprehended in consequence of the recent disturbances, the Commissioners of the districts bordering on the Province of Nagpore were consulted as to the expediency of availing themselves of the offer made by Mr. Plowden. On its being ascertained from the reports they had submitted that though in some districts the prices of grain had risen considerably, there was not such scarcity anywhere as to render it desirable for Government to interfere in the matter, Mr. Plowden's offer was declined with thanks.

26. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the payment of 600 rupees to Miss Susan Harper, as compensation for the loss of her property plundered and destroyed by the insurgents at Gya.

27. Mr. Latour, Additional Judge at Behar, having appealed against the decision of the Commissioner of Patna, who had declined to pass his application for compensation for loss sustained by him in consequence of the mutiny, and it appearing that Mr. Latour's loss consisted only of two horses, some horse gear, pistols, and trifling articles of wearing apparel, it was intimated to him in reply, that the rules laid down for the grant of compensation, limited such grants to those "who have lost their whole, or a large portion of their property," and did not seem to contemplate the entertainment of such applications as his.

28. A reference having been made by the Accountant to the Government of Bengal, in regard to an application submitted by Captain Dewaal, lately commanding the detachment of the 34th Native Infantry at Chittagong, for a refund of advances, amounting to 900 rupees, made by him to the men of that detachment, in payment of unacknowledged remittance drafts, the question was submitted to the Government of India in the Military Department, as to whether—first, the claim preferred by Captain Dewaal should be admitted in full and without question, he having made the advance in good faith, to allay a feeling of discontent observed among the sepoys; or, secondly, whether it was to be conditionally admitted, and disposed of in accordance with the rules laid down in the Financial Resolution of the 2nd October, Captain Dewaal being held to have succeeded to the rights of the sepoys to whom he had made the advance; or, thirdly, whether, the sepoys having subsequently mutinied, and thereby forfeited all claims on Government, that of Captain Dewaal, who represented them, was to be altogether rejected.

29. The Supreme Government intimated having directed the Accountant-General in the Military Department to take steps for the recovery of a sum of 100 rupees not accounted for by Lieutenant Trenchard, late Assistant Superintendent of Supplies at Sherghotty, and now an inmate of the Calcutta Lunatic Asylum, when he made over charge of his office to Captain Lucas.

30. A letter was received from the Home Department, conveying the decision of the Government of India, on the appeal submitted by Mr. W. Tayler, of the Civil Service, against the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, removing him from the Commissionership of the Patna Division, and a copy of it was forwarded to Mr. Tayler for his information. Mr. Tayler was also called upon to furnish, for the Lieutenant-Governor's information, a copy of his printed narrative of events connected with his removal, which was characterized and censured by the Government of India as an elaborate attack on the official conduct of the Lieutenant-Governor.

31. The Joint Magistrate of Raneegunge reported that Mrs. Calder, Miss Landaman, and four children, Mrs. Perry and three children, and Mrs. Morton and child, passed Raneegunge during the week under report, *en route* for Allahabad.

32. In reply to an inquiry from the Government of India, relative to a person named E. H. Elliott, detained as a State prisoner in the thannah jail at Bombay, who had been in the employment of the ex-Peishwa of Bithoor as a military officer, and regarding whose proceedings some suspicion was entertained, the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police reported that nothing could be ascertained either about him or his brother, stated to be a resident of Calcutta, but that an elderly person of the name, and answering to the occupation said to have been followed by the prisoner's father, viz., that of a bandmaster, lived in this city some seven or eight years ago, since which nothing had been heard of him.

A. R. YOUNG,  
*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

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Inclosure 2 in No. 13.

*Special Narrative of Events, dated February 27, 1858.*

1. *Patna Division.*—It being considered desirable to clear the neighbourhood of the Grand Trunk Road, near Sasseram, and the country about Rhotas, of the mutineers and rebels who still hovered in that vicinity and render the escort of European troops necessary for every party conveying stores, the Governor-General directed Lieutenant-Colonel Michell, commanding at Sasseram, to undertake the work with the force noted in the margin;\* and he was specially requested

\* The detachment of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment at Sasseram, and 2 guns, with 18 men of the Royal Artillery; all the native troops in the southern portion of the Shahabad district: and all the levies which may be contributed by the zemindars.

to endeavour to capture Ummer Sing, or, at all events, to drive him away from a district where his presence was an encouragement to marauders and rebels.

2. The plan of operations which was determined upon by Colonel Michell, in furtherance of the above orders, consisted of the formation of three detachments to proceed, one to Rhotas under his own personal command, another to Sudoka under the command of Major Jones of the 54th Foot, and the third towards Khusowa, and thence on to Adharra, under the command of Lieutenant Campbell of the Sikh battalion; the first two columns afterwards effecting a junction, and operating together against the rebels, and the last column so located as to prevent any stragglers escaping towards the west.

3. On the 5th of February, Mr. Wake, Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram, reported to Mr. Samuells the repulse of a body of 200 mutineers, and the re-occupation of Akberpore by the zemindars of Chunderghur. Two men, nephews of the rebels Dilawur Khan and Surnam Khan, were killed on the occasion. The zemindars had only 30 men armed with firelocks with them.

4. The Commissioner of Patna submitted a letter from Colonel Rowcroft, describing his operations in taking possession of the Sutassee Rajah's palace. The Rajah had fortified his palace to a considerable extent, the walls within and without being loopholed for musketry, and the buildings connected by galleries and passages, also loopholed, and on one face covered with a very thick thorny-bamboo jungle. But the fugitives from the battle of Sobunpore having probably given rise to a panic, the Rajah unexpectedly abandoned the place without offering any resistance. The articles found in the place consisted of 10 or 12 cwt. of powder, five large bags of musket-balls, five valuable double-barrelled guns, of which one was a rifle, large stores of grain, chiefly rice, a large quantity of brass and iron vessels, a valuable chest of ivory and elephants' tusks, and a quantity of miscellaneous furniture. Two or three elephants, and some 300 head of cattle, were also said to be hidden in some neighbouring jungle, for which search was being made.

5. Information regarding the movements of the mutineers of the 11th Irregular Cavalry and 73rd Native Infantry, was communicated to Mr. Samuells by the Darogah of Bettiah. The mutineers were moving in three columns, the first of which was last seen at mouzah Ullora on the Terrai, near a cutcherry of the Nepal Government, where they were allowed to halt and refresh themselves unmolested. They then passed on towards Thossee, evidently with the view of crossing the Gunduck at Tribanee, eight miles below which two of their number were reported, by Mr. Davies on the 9th of February, to have ridden down to survey the river at Putranee Ghaut. On the 11th of February, 100 sepoys of the 73rd Native Infantry and 25 sowars of the 11th Irregulars were reported by the Commissioner of Goruckpore to be within four miles of the house of Mr. Pepper, at Birapore. The Yeomanry Cavalry were expected at Goruckpore by the 18th.

6. The Commissioner of Patna reported that Brigadier Christie had been desirous to remove the detachment of Her Majesty's 82nd Foot at Bankipore, and found it difficult to send in their place any other European force, although eventually one officer and twenty-three men of the 37th Foot had been detached to that station. He was informed, in reply, that if any further difficulty was likely to arise from the paucity of European troops in the neighbourhood, a body of 100 sailors, with officers, could be sent up for the protection of the station, which would at once obviate the necessity of committing its defence of the entrenched position to native troops.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor authorized the transfer of one ressalidar, two duffadars, two naib duffadars, and ten sowars, from the Bengal Police battalion to the Behar Irregular Cavalry, for the purpose of assisting in the organization and instruction of the recruits.

8. In anticipation of the sanction of the Supreme Government the Lieutenant-Governor authorized the Magistrate of Tirhoot, and the Joint Magistrate of Chumparun, to entertain, temporarily, an extra police as per margin,\* for the purpose of

				Rs.	Rs.
* Tirhoot.—	5 jemadars, at 7 rupees each	..	..	35	
	10 burkundauzes, at 5 rupees each	..	..	50	
				—	85
Chumparun.—	6 jemadars, at 8 rupees each	..	..	48	
	40 burkundauzes, at 4 rupees each	..	..	160	
				—	208
					—

preventing, as far as possible, the escape of mutineers and other 'disaffected' characters disguised as pilgrims into the Nepal valley, on the occasion of the Sheorattree festival, which took place on the 12th of February.

9. A reference having been made to the Commissioners of Patna and Bhaugulpore as to the expediency of removing the districts of those divisions from the operation of martial law, Messrs. Yule and Samuells reported, in reply, that in their opinion the law in question ought to continue in force for some time longer in the districts to which it had been extended.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the payment of 200 rupees to Peer Beg, sowar, as a reward for conspicuous bravery displayed by him during the disturbance at Patna on the night of the 3rd of July last, on which occasion he was reported to have made a resolute stand against the rebels, and to have cut down one of them, named Imamooddeen, with his own hand.

11. Messrs. W. Butler and C. Bayley, assistants to the Magistrate and Collector of Behar, were, as a special case, vested with the powers of a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to enable them to commit for trial under Acts XI and XIV of 1857.

12. Thirty-eight persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857 by the Sessions Judge of the district of Patna during the month of December last, of whom one was sentenced to transportation for life, six to ten years' imprisonment, two to imprisonment for seven years, two to imprisonment for five years, one to imprisonment for two years, and a fine of 500 rupees in lieu of labour, and twenty-six acquitted. The sentences in the case of the prisoners sentenced to transportation, and in that of the prisoner sentenced to two years' imprisonment, the first of whom was charged with being concerned in an attempt to seduce soldiers from their allegiance, and the second with using seditious language, being in possession of arms, and offering to purchase others, and aiding and abetting a deserter in escaping from justice, appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor to be inadequate, and his opinion to that effect was communicated to the Judge of Patna.

13. *Bhaugulpore Division.*—Captain Burbank reported that the force under his command had returned to Purwah from the pursuit of the Dacca mutineers. A report was also received from Mr. Yule, stating that he had authorized Captain Burbank to proceed to Calcutta, and to take with him such of the men under his command as he could not depend upon for general good conduct.

14. Four persons were tried, under Act XVII of 1857, by Mr. Yule, during the week ending on the 6th of February, two of whom were sentenced to suffer death, and the other two to two years' imprisonment with hard labour in irons, and thirty stripes.

15. *Sonthal Pergunnahs.*—On the 6th of February the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs reported that Mr. Cheek, the Assistant Commissioner at Heerunpore, had committed for trial two persons, a Sonthal and his wife, who had been making poojahs, and predicting that there would be a loot and murdering on the 5th of Falgun; on a particular date, a general plundering and massacre was to commence. They had not succeeded in creating much sensation, nor was there any local cause for dissatisfaction beyond the failure of crops, and the offence appeared to have been committed by the accused simply with a view of obtaining notoriety for themselves among their tribe. The Deputy Commissioner was requested specially to communicate the result of the trial of this case.

16. *Rajshahye Division.*—At the request of the Government of India the detachment of seamen located at Rungpore were directed to proceed at once to Jelpigoree, on the withdrawal of the European convalescents from the latter station.

17. The Magistrate at Rungpore was directed to convey to Rance Surnomoye, zemindar of Babarbund, the acknowledgments of Government for the assistance rendered by her to the Naval Brigade at Rungpore, in procuring carriage and supplies for them on their arrival at Bhugwah ghaut, and in providing transport for crossing the Berhampooter.

18. On the report of the Magistrate of Rungpore that two of the Dacca mutineers committed by him had been sentenced to death and hanged, and four others sentenced to transportation, the Judge of Rungpore was requested to submit a special report showing the grounds on which other than capital punishment was passed in the last-mentioned cases.

19. Messrs. Cockburn and Wemyss having been elected by the Rajshahye Volunteer Cavalry, commandant, and second in command of that corps, the Government of India were requested to confirm the appointments on the same footing as

those of the officers of the Calcutta Volunteer Cavalry. The Government of India were, at the same time, applied to for the services of a drill serjeant to instruct the corps.

20. *Nuddea Division*.—The camp-followers named in the margin,\* lately attached to the 11th Irregular Cavalry, charged with having deserted with the third and fourth troops of the regiment when they mutinied at Jelpigoree and Madareegunge, had, when apprehended by the police, been made over to the military authorities at Berhampore, but were, subsequently, retransferred to the civil authorities for trial, under orders from the general officer commanding the Presidency. A reference has been made to the Military Department as to whether, in such cases, the prisoners should not rather be tried by court-martial.

21. *Dacca Division*.—On the night of the 7th of February, or early on the morning of the 8th, a large party of the Khochuck Kookies attacked Khilbourg Poonjee and three other of our border villages in the jurisdiction of the thannah Latoo, in the Sylhet district. This tribe of Kookies was, some years ago, very troublesome, and was chastised by Colonel Lister, for making forays in our territory. Their present temerity seems to have been owing to the temporary absence of the guards at Lungaie and Churgolah, which were withdrawn because the men were required for the operations which were being carried on in the Sylhet and Cachar districts. Mr. Allen reported that the usual guard have since been sent out to both those outposts, and fifty men ordered from Cachar to strengthen the detachment at Sylhet.

22. The mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry having been now almost annihilated, Captain Stevens was directed by Mr. Allen to return with the headquarters of the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion to Cherra Poonjee, Lieutenant Buist, with an extra detachment of rather more than 100 men remaining at Silechar, till the detachment under Lieutenant Ross, then still on duty in the neighbourhood of Binnacandy, could return to the Sudder station.

23. On the 8th of February, Mr. Allen reported the particulars of an engagement which took place on the 28th of December last, between a party of the mutineers of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry and a small detachment of our troops, commanded by a Goorkha jemadar named Ram Bist, in which five of the mutineers were killed, and three taken prisoners, and afterwards shot by the jemadar, on their attempting to escape from the guard. Lieutenant Sherer being of opinion that the party was entitled to receive a reward of 50 rupees for each armed mutineer killed, Mr. Allen referred the matter for the orders of Government, and the reward claimed was allowed by the Lieutenant-Governor, in the case of the three men who had been taken prisoners.

24. The Superintendent of Cachar having reported that six Maniporee Princes, whom he had placed under arrest at Cachar, to keep them out of mischief, had managed to make their escape, the Government of India directed that, when re-captured, unless guilty of some offence for which they could be tried and punished by the local authorities, they should be sent down at once as State prisoners to the Presidency. A report of the circumstances connected with their escape was, at the same time, called for by the Government of India, and the Superintendent was, accordingly, requested to furnish the same.

25. *Cuttack Division*.—Mr. Cockburn reported that he had declined to comply with the first request of the Rajah of Keonghur to be supplied with 1,500 muskets, but had furnished him with the materials for making gunpowder, which he had also asked for. This Rajah has shown himself very faithful to Government throughout the recent disturbances.

26. The acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor were communicated to the Rajahs of Sohumpore, Ruttanah, and Kanreal, who were reported by Mr. Cockburn to have rendered much timely service and valuable assistance to Lieutenant Swiney, of the 32nd Madras Native Infantry, on his way to Kamptee to join his regiment.

27. *Chota Nagpore Division*.—The news from Palamow received during the week was of a very favourable character. The Commissioner had remained at Lesliegunge till the 8th of February, collecting supplies, and awaiting the result of his perwannahs for the attendance of those jageerdars and heads of villages who had not previously made their appearance. Most of these had readily responded to the call, but the most influential of all, Baboo Bhowanny Bux, Rae

\* Bholabongeah; Sachnree, syce; Bulla, dhobie; Matheroree, syce; Khodabux, bhectie; Rohumbux, ditto; Secodeen, ditto; Elahibux, ditto; Sadi, syce; Nundoo, ditto.



of Bistrampore, for some time paid no attention to the summons. As this man is the head of the Cherra family, who were formerly zemindars of Palamow, and was believed to have collected a large force, including some of the mutinied 'sepoya' of the Ramghur Light Infantry Battalion, it was not deemed prudent to advance into the Bhoglat country, the head-quarters now of the insurgents, until the real designs of this powerful chief could be ascertained. On the 3rd these doubts were satisfactorily terminated, by Baboo Bhowanny Bux Rae coming into the camp. He denies having taken any part in the disturbances, but this will, of course, form a subject of future inquiry.

28. With the different contingents by which he had been joined, the force at the disposal of the Commissioner was now nearly 2,000 men, while the followers of Neelamber and Pittamber were stated to have dwindled down, since the defeat at Palamow, to about 1,000; but the principal ghauts into the Bhoglat country had been stopped.

29. It was determined now to advance at once, and accordingly, on the 6th of February, Captain Dalton, detached from Lesliedunge, under the command of a subadar of the Ramghur Local Force, and with Thakooree Kissen Dial Sing, and other zemindars, between 500 and 600 matchlockmen out of those furnished by the Deo Rajah and other zemindars, with orders to proceed to Shahpore. He himself, with the whole of the disciplined troops with him, besides 64 of the Deo Rajah's sowars, and about 650 matchlockmen, marched on the 9th towards the Toongaree Pass, directing at the same time the party at Shahpore to advance against the Bogloomara ghaut. On nearing the village of Kurnanand, on the 10th, Captain Dalton was informed that a party of insurgents, who had recently occupied the Toongaree Pass, were then plundering that village. Lieutenant Graham thereupon, with the Commissioner's escort of the Ramghur Irregular Cavalry, some sowars of the Deo Rajah, dashed forward and came on a party of the insurgents, as they were driving off a large herd of cattle and some villagers as captives. These they succeeded in rescuing, and also in taking three prisoners; one, a leading character among the rebels. Two of the three prisoners were hanged; the other has been kept for the present, as he has it in his power, and seems disposed, to give important information. Our troops subsequently entered the Bhoglat country unopposed.

30. Captain Shakspear, commanding the Nagpore Irregular Force, having been obliged to return to Raepore, the operations against the rebels in Sumbulpore, were being carried on with much activity generally; but a reverse had been met with, which it is necessary to record. Mr. Cockburn reported having dispatched another detachment of Horse, under Captain Wood, and a detachment of Infantry, under Captain Woodbridge, to take his place in the direction of Singbora, which is about sixty miles to the west of Sumbulpore. On the 20th, a telegram was received from the Magistrate of Cuttack, reporting that Captain Woodbridge had attacked the rebels on the 12th of February, in one of their strongholds, behind Pahar Sinirgurrah, and been repulsed; Captain Woodbridge himself, and two sepoya, being killed, besides five sepoya wounded. Assistance was promptly sent out, and Mr. Cockburn had requested Captain Leigh to proceed at once to the spot to take charge of the detachment.

31. A very successful advance had been made by Major Bates, on Robinda, a place within the territories of the Rajah of Bamrah, commonly considered inaccessible to regular troops, and where, on that account, a number of rebels had taken refuge. Our troops succeeded in reaching the spot, but the rebels managed to escape without loss; but two villages, and a large quantity of provisions found stored in the jungle, were destroyed, and the stone breastworks which had been erected were thrown down.

At the same time, Major Wyndham, who had moved into another portion of the Bamrah Rajah's territory, for the purpose of capturing the rebel leader, Sree Kissen Baharah,\* and taking possession of his zemindaree of Goorpally, succeeded in destroying the village of Huldeebahun, Sree Kishen Bahara's head-quarters, and in clearing the Batrama Ghaut, at which the Calcutta dak has been closed for a long time past. The dak route is now re-opened.

While the larger detachment of troops were engaged, as stated above, five smaller parties of the Ramghur Light Infantry Battalion, the Orissa Paik Companies, and the Gurjat Paiks, were employed in other parts of the district. Of these a

\* It has since been ascertained that this individual died soon after the engagement at Koodapally, on the 30th December, of wounds received in that fight.



detachment of thirty men of the Orissa Paik Companies, and sixty Gurjat Paiks, under Mr. Dyer, had, in particular, rendered important service, by destroying rebel villages and stores, and especially at a place called Dheoghur, where a number of armed rebels have been captured.

33. By means of another of these small parties the river-route has been re-opened, and many boats have proceeded on their way which had been for months detained at Sumbulpore. For the protection of this traffic, a police station has been established, and a guard of the Orissa Paik companies stationed in the neighbourhood of the most dangerous part of the river.

34. In reply to a reference made by him on the subject of the trial of the insurgents captured by our troops in the Sumbulpore district, Mr. Cockburn was informed that the Lieutenant-Governor agreed in opinion with him regarding the expediency of trying such cases promptly by court-martial, instead of sending them in to be tried before Commissioners appointed under Act XIV of 1857; and that the instructions issued by him to Major Bates to dispose of such cases summarily, were approved.

35. A recommendation by Mr. Cockburn, that the third class Order of Merit be awarded to Jemadar Hurnath Sing, of the 8th Company Ramghur Light Infantry Battalion, as a suitable acknowledgment of his conspicuous loyalty during the whole period that the district of Sumbulpore was in a disturbed state, was submitted for the orders of the Supreme Government.

36. Two persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Sumbulpore, during the week ending on the 30th of January, and both sentenced to death.

37. In Singhboom, towards the south, the Coles of three peers having congregated in some force at the Seringsella Pass, Colonel Forster proceeded against them on the 9th of February, and ascertaining that the rebels had fled into the deep jungles and hills which abound in the vicinity of that position, he divided his men into four parties, two of which were to make a wide sweep to the right and left of the position, while he himself led the centre party towards a point on which the flank parties were directed to advance; the fourth division being left in charge of the two guns, and to strengthen the European sailors under command of Mr. Jouran, who arrived at Chyebassa on the 4th of February, and formed the covering force of the enterprize. The measures thus taken were crowned with complete success. Every armed Cole was driven out of his cover, and many of them killed, while the casualties on our side consisted of only six sepoy and one jemadar wounded.

38. Colonel Forster, in a communication on the state of affairs at Singhboom, stated, that among a quantity of papers which accidentally fell into his possession at Chuckerderpore, he found a copy of a khurreeta addressed by Urjoon Sing to the British authorities, giving a clear account of his acts up to that period, and his deep sense of the obligations he owed to the State; and that it appeared from the opinion of parties qualified to judge on the subject, that the Chief of Porahat had been led away more from personal fear, consequent on the favor shown to the Rajah of Seraikillah, than from any unfriendly feeling that he entertained towards the British Government, and that even now, though seventy or eighty of his villages had been burnt by our troops, and above 1,000 head of cattle taken away from them, he had not yet presumed to retaliate, or to make any aggressive attack on our villages. Under these circumstances, Colonel Forster was of opinion that Urjoon Sing might now with advantage be left to himself, and steps taken to quiet down the country, without prolonging anarchy, at an enormous cost to Government.

39. Fifty-eight persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Maunbhoom, during the month of January; of whom one was transported for life, four to fourteen years' imprisonment, two to imprisonment for seven years, one for five years, one for three years, eight to corporal punishment, and forty-one were acquitted.

40. The mutineers named in the margin\* having been sentenced by Major Simpson to transportation instead of to capital punishment, Major Simpson was called on to report the grounds on which the sentences were awarded, and was informed, on receipt of his explanation, that the Lieutenant-Governor could not concur with him in thinking that the prisoners, who were proved to have been present with the regiment when the mutiny occurred, and long afterwards, were not deserving of death.

\* Shaik Shahadat and Moolvie, sepoy, late of the Ramghur Light Infantry Battalion.

41. In consequence of the present disturbed state of the district of Singbhoon, and the circumstance of the senior Assistant Commissioner of the district having been recently severely wounded in an encounter with the insurgents, the Government of India in the Home Department were applied to for permission to appoint an European officer to the medical charge of the station, who should be competent likewise to act as *ex officio* Assistant to the Commissioner.

42. *Darjeeling*.—One of the Dacca mutineers was tried for desertion at Darjeeling during the month of January, and sentenced to death.

43. *Cachar*.—Three persons were tried under Act XVII of 1857, by the Superintendent of Cachar during the week ending on the 6th of February, of whom one was sentenced to death, and two others to be transported for seven years.

44. *General Subjects*.—The Commandant of the Bengal Police Battalion forwarded a translation of a paper on the late mutiny and rebellion, written by Sudar Bahadoor Subadar Hedajut Ali, of his corps, and was requested to convey to that officer the thanks of Government for the document in question, which was printed, and copies of which have been forwarded to the Governor-General, the President in Council, and the Court of Directors.

45. Captain Rattray having solicited the exercise of the Lieutenant-Governor's prerogative of mercy on behalf of Rehamut Ali, late a duffadar in the Resala of the Bengal Police Battalion, but now a prisoner in the Alipore jail in consequence of having been convicted of participating in a bribe received from Ali Kurreem for permitting him to escape, on the ground of the father of the late duffader having done good service to the State in the province of Agra during the recent disturbances, a reference was made to the Government of the North-Western Provinces for the particulars of the services rendered by the father of the prisoner.

46. The Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs having reported the circumstance of certain sepoys of the 73rd Native Infantry sentenced to imprisonment in the Alipore jail, having, on their release from jail, been entertained as Lattyals by a zemindar, a circular was addressed through the Commissioners to all Magistrates, and also to the Superintendents of Darjeeling and Cachar, directing them to forward to their native villages all military offenders on their release from jail, and not to allow such men to remain at large, in their districts, or in the service of private individuals.

47. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the payment of 2,000 rupees to Mr. C. E. Davies, as compensation for the loss of his property destroyed by the mutineers during the late disturbances at Shahabad.

48. The Commissioner of Nuddea having submitted a Memorandum of the number of carts, bullocks, and bearers furnished from his division to the Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies, and also the names of the private parties as per margin,\* who had rendered efficient aid to the Collector, was requested to convey to the gentlemen named the thanks of Government for the assistance afforded by them.

49. The Commissary-General having complained that wretched hackeries and miserable bullocks had been furnished for the transport of valuable stores, Mr. Jackson was requested to report what carriages were referred to, and by whom they had been furnished, and whether the bullocks alluded to were Government bullocks or those hired by Government.

50. Mr. Jackson was informed that the Government of India did not anticipate that the officers in charge of depôts on the Grand Trunk Road would have to remain at their posts during the approaching hot weather.

51. A copy of a letter from Mr. Allen, reporting that the Collector of Sylhet had purchased five standard-size and four undersized elephants at 900 and 600 rupees each respectively, was forwarded to Mr. Jackson for his information.

52. A copy of a letter received from the Superintendent of Darjeeling, suggesting the expediency of erecting camping sheds between the Ganges and Titalya, for the use of troops that may be ordered up to Darjeeling, was forwarded to the Government of India for consideration and orders.

53. A reply received from Mr. Tayler to the decision of the Supreme Government, relative to his appeal from the Lieutenant-Governor's orders removing him from the Patna Commissionership, was forwarded to the Home Department.

\* Twenty-four Pergunnahs:—Rajah Sutto Churn Ghosaul, Baboo Chunderkant Roy, Jessore:—Mr. Stewart, of Nobatta. Baraset:—Baboo Prannath and Cossenath Chowdry, of Sulkea; Ramgotty Nang; Mr. J. Cockburn, of Simlah; Baboo Jogin Chunder Roy; Baboo Poorno Chunder Roy; Baboo Mothoornath Chowdry; Sewa-utun Nissar Bibee; Baboo Saroda Prosunno Mookerjee, of Goberdanga.

54. With the sanction of the Government of India, the prohibition against European women and children entering any of the districts of the Behar, Chota Nagpore, and Bhaugulpore divisions above Rajmehal, was removed in respect to the districts of Patna, Sarun, Chumparun, Tirhoot, Monghyr, Bhaugulpore, and Purnah, and the purport of the orders was notified in the Government "Gazette."

55. The Joint Magistrate of Raneegunge reported that Mrs. Middlecoat, with two children, left Raneegunge for Allahabad, Mrs. Symonds for Benares, and Mrs. Carter for Chundalghur during the week.

A. R. YOUNG,  
*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

#### No. 14.

*The President in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Fort William, March 20, 1858.*

IN continuation of our letter No. 33 of 1858, dated the 6th instant, we have the honor to forward, for your information, the Narrative of events furnished by the Government of Bengal for the week ending February 20, 1858.

#### Inclosure 1 in No. 14.

*Special Narrative of Events, dated March 6, 1858.*

1. *Patna Division.*—Colonel Michell, with the force under his command, arrived at Rhotas on the 15th February. As reported in the narrative for the week ending on the 13th February, this force advanced towards the hills in three divisions. One of these, the left column, consisting of 50 Europeans, 250 Sikhs, 2 guns, some Irregular Cavalry, Mr. Baker's police, and the contingents furnished by the zemindars, marched upon Akberpore on the 12th February, and found the place evacuated by the rebels, who, to the number of 300 to 400 men, retreated further up the valley. The fortress of Rhotas was after this occupied by a party of 20 Sikhs and some of the armed police; but the bulk of the left column proceeded on to meet the centre column at the head of the valley, and found them at Furdah, a valley which had been the head-quarters of the rebels and mutineers for months past, and which was for that reason burnt down. The neighbouring village of Huskodan was also destroyed. The enemy, however, had separated the previous night into small parties, and had retreated and dispersed themselves in every direction, a few having crossed the Soane. Unmer Sing and other zemindars were believed to be still secreted somewhere in the neighbourhood of Rhotas, and it was expected that they would be captured.

2. To prevent Rhotas becoming again the head-quarters and refuge of the mutineers and rebels, Mr. Wake suggested that the garrison left to hold it should be strong enough to send out detachments from time to time through the passes, and that one portion of it should consist of a detachment of European troops. The table-land and valleys of Rhotas, he added, are more healthy than the plains; and if a little labour were expended in clearing the passes, he had no doubt the beauty of the scenery, the richness of the land, the extensive pastures, and the fine air of the hills would induce many Europeans to settle in the place, and change it from being the resort of cattle-stealers, bushmashes, and eluders of justice, into a rich and peopled country.

3. Colonel Michell himself suggested that a force of 30 Sowars and 200 Infantry should be raised for the purpose of holding the garrison, and be placed under an intelligent European non-commissioned officer, whom he named. This force, he thought, would be quite sufficient not only to hold Rhotas, but also to protect the immediate neighbourhood of Akberpore. The Lieutenant-Governor authorised his proposition being carried out immediately, in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor also sanctioned, on the recommendation of Mr. Samuells, the formation of a thannah at Akberpore, and the augmentation of the police levy under Mr. Baker, Deputy Magistrate at Sassaram, to 150 men.

5. A telegram was received from the Assistant Commissioner of Patna on the 24th February, intimating that on the 20th Colonel Rowcroft encountered a large party of the enemy, numbering about 2,000 Infantry and 500 Horse, at Dhoolpore, and completely defeated them, capturing their guns. The loss on our side was stated to be very small.

6. The Government of India in the Home Department were informed that the mutineers of the 11th Irregular Cavalry and the 73rd Native Infantry had effected their escape across the river Gunduck at Chuppenghaut, in the Nepal territories; thirty-two miles north of Tribaneeghaut.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor authorised the sum of 277 rupees 8 pie, being the amount of Government money plundered by mutineers from the house of Lalla Rada-Kissen, Nazir, attached to the office of the Deputy Magistrate of Sewan, to be written off to "profit and loss."

8. In reply to a reference made by him on the subject, the Commissioner of Patna was informed that the resolution of the Government of India, which regulated the allowances of officers, military and medical, serving with the Nepalese troops, had reference likewise to the officers doing duty with Colonel Rowcroft's party.

9. Captain H. C. Adam was appointed second in command of the Behar Irregular Horse, and directed to perform the duties of adjutant.

10. A petition from Sahib Alum Sultan Sunoor Mirza, now a prisoner in the Meetakpore Jail, in which he explained that he had been arrested on mere suspicion under the orders of the Commissioner of the Division while he was staying at Patna, where he had proceeded for medical advice, was forwarded, in original, to Mr. Samuells for report.

11. *Bhaugulpore Division*.—Messrs. T. A. Kellwick, H. Cave, H. B. Buckland, and R. De Courcey, were appointed Assistant Magistrates in the district of Purneah.

12. *Dacca Division*.—The final operations against the Chittagong mutineers were reported upon by Lieutenant Stewart in a letter dated the 13th February. The number of mutineers killed since entering Cachar was stated in this report to be 185, and the number of camp-followers taken 29; from 110 to 120 stands of arms were also stated to have been taken from the enemy, and about 30,000 rupees recovered of the money they plundered from Chittagong.

13. From the statement in the margin\* it will be seen that out of 253, which was

\* Strength of the three Companies of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, at the time they mutinied at Chittagong:—

Subadars	..	..	..	..	..	2
Jemadars	..	..	..	..	..	3
Havildars	..	..	..	..	..	13
Naiaks	..	..	..	..	..	14
Drummers	..	..	..	..	..	4
Sepoys	..	..	..	..	..	217
Total	..	..	..	..	..	253

Number accounted for—

In Chittagong, tried and executed, by Civil authority	..	2
In Tipperah, do. do. do.	..	2
In Sylhet, killed in the action at Lator	..	29
.. disposed of otherwise	..	16
In Cachar, tried and executed, by Civil authority	..	14
.. killed in action	..	57
.. found dead in the jungle	..	8
.. killed by scouts in the field	..	37
.. brought in by troops, both Government and Mampoorree scouts, and Korkers, and villagers, and shot by sentence of court-martial	..	69
Total	..	69

List of camp followers taken—

Regimental Bhestee, transported for fourteen years	..	1
Regimental Barker, transported for life	..	1
Regimental Bannia, transported for seven years	..	1
Sepoy's son, transported for seven years	..	1
Sikh fakeer, awaiting trial	..	1
Women, awaiting trial	..	15
Children	..	11
Total	..	29

the strength of the three companies of the 34th Native Infantry when they mutinied at Chittagong, 233 have been accounted for, leaving only 20 whose fate is doubtful. It is most probable that some of these have died in the jungles, and that in reality a still smaller number has escaped alive.

14. In reply to a reference on the subject, the Commissioner of Chittagong was informed that the officer in command of the Marine Brigade was responsible for the conduct of his men, as well as for the manner in which he exercised his authority over them, and that it was not advisable for the magistrate to interfere in the matter.

15. The Government of India were applied to for sanction of the establishment of seamen above referred to at a monthly cost of 3,625 rupees, for such period as their services might be required.

16. On the Commissioner of Chittagong reporting the names of the parties who had rendered assistance during the recent disturbances, the acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor were directed to be conveyed to the native gentlemen named in the margin.\* A separate communication was at the same time addressed to Mr. Dunne, of the Sumoodi Factory, direct, in acknowledgment of the services he had rendered.

17. *Chota Nagpore Division.*—The operations of Captain Dalton and his party in the Bhogtah country had progressed very favourably during the week under report. On the 13th February Captain Dalton advanced to Chemoo, where the Bhogtah leaders, Petumber and Lelamber, had a fortified house on the banks of the Koel, in which they chiefly resided. On our troops crossing the Koel, the enemy abandoned the village, and took up their position behind masked breast-works of stone which they had constructed on the side and ridge of the steep hill overhanging the village. A duffadar of the Ranghūr Irregular Cavalry was killed at the commencement of the attack on these breast-works, but they were rapidly cleared in succession, and the enemy put to flight.

18. The village was burned, as was also Samya, two miles further on, another stronghold of the rebels, but found deserted. At this village Captain Dalton was rejoined by the force sent round Shahpore, and the Boogloomarah ghaut, as mentioned in the Narrative for the week ending on the 13th February. On the 14th February parties were sent out to raze the walls of the fortified house at Chemoo and to destroy the breast-works on the hill. By these parties large quantities of grain were brought in and several herds of cattle and some herd-men who had been carried off by the Bhogtahs. The villages around were reported to be all deserted, and Captain Dalton had not succeeded in communicating with any of the alarmed villagers, which he was anxious to do in order to induce them to return. Parties were out in different directions to bring in intelligence regarding the insurgents.

19. Some further particulars were submitted by Mr. Buckburn relative to the repulse sustained by Captain Woodbridge's detachment at Paharsinee-gurrah, and the death of that officer, which was reported in the Narrative for the week ending the 13th February. Captain Woodbridge appears to have approached in position without much caution or attempting to outflank the enemy. He and two men of the 40th Madras Native Infantry were immediately shot, upon which the detachment, with the exception of a naik and a sepoy of the Ranghūr Light Infantry, who went forward to rescue the body and were wounded in the attempt, shot over his body, beat a precipitate retreat to Dhumsa, where their camp was, struck their tents, and continued their retreat for several miles. Mr. Cockburn immediately ordered Captain Leigh to proceed and join the repulsed detachment and assume command of it, and at the same time took measures for sending reinforcements with a view as early as possible to counteract the evil effects of the partial success of the rebels. This was of very short duration, for on the 14th they were attacked by Captain Wood and driven from their positions at Annagora and Pakhkole. The body of Captain Woodbridge was recovered and interred with the usual military honors.

20. The relief of Captain Leigh from the office of Senior Assistant to the Commissioner has not as yet been carried out, in consequence of the services of Major Bates when he first came into the district having been more urgently required in the field. Subsequently, Major Bates was attacked with dysentery, of which he has since died. As Colonel Forster was about immediately to proceed to Sumbulpore, it did not seem necessary to make any other arrangement for the conduct of the civil duties of that district pending the arrival of that officer, who will exercise the chief civil as well as military authority.

21. Captain Bird, commanding the Sebundee Levy at Sumbulpore, was appointed ex officio Assistant to the Commissioner at Sumbulpore.

\* Seebjoy Wuzer; Nussceerooddeen Menohur; Rajkissen Roy; Mohamed Gazy Chowdry; Afran Nissa Beebee.

22. Four persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857 in Sumbulpore during the fortnight ending on the 13th February, and sentenced to death. One of these persons was Kurnah Ghurteah, the most influential zemindar in the district, whose estate of Holaberia has already been forfeited by Government.

23. A fine of 1,000 was imposed on the Rajah of Patanah for lukewarm and suspicious conduct throughout the disturbances in Sumbulpore, and more especially in having permitted the escape of a rebel named Oojul Sahie, a relative of the leaders of this insurrection.

24. In Singbhoom the ex-Rajah of Porahat still remained concealed in the jungles on the western border of the district, but Mr. Lushington expected shortly to be able to apprehend his most influential and powerful adherents, which would at once secure the peace of the district, and render it immaterial whether Urjoon Sing was at large or otherwise.

25. Captain Hale, with a detachment of Sikhs, was located at Chuckerdhurpore to repress any disturbance that might be attempted on that quarter; and Mr. Lushington, with a party of the Shekawattees, 500 strong, and 50 sailors, was marching through the country, which was reported to be completely deserted. Mr. Lushington and his party had encountered the rebels nowhere, except one body at about two miles beyond the Seringsella Pass, who were pursued, and twenty or thirty of their number killed or wounded. At another place they came upon the mangled remains of an European named John Lambert, who having been found wandering about the district, had been before taken up on suspicion of being a deserter, as he was unable to give any better account of himself than that he was "an assistant sailor going to Madras for a ship," while his appearance betokened that he was a soldier. He had managed to make his escape, and, going straight in the direction of the rebel camp, was shot to death.

26. Twenty-four persons were tried under Act XIV of 1857 in the district of Chota Nagpore during the month of January, of whom thirteen were hanged, one sentenced to imprisonment for ten years, one to imprisonment for nine years, one for seven years, one for five years, one for three years, and one acquitted.

27. Five young recruits attached to the Kamroop Regiment were tried by the Commissioner of Assam, under Act XVII of 1857, for desertion, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment each.

28. Three persons were tried under Act XIV of 1857, in the district of Sibsaugur during the month of January, of whom one was sentenced to transportation for life, one to transportation for fourteen years, and one to seven years' imprisonment.

29. An application was made to the Government of India for sanction of the establishment, amounting to 5,782 rupees 4 annas per month, for the detachment of sailors sent to Assam on the 1st January.

30. *General Subjects.*—The Director-General of Post Offices in India having represented to the Supreme Government the necessity for a strong mounted police on the Grand Trunk Road for the protection of the bullock-train and of private carts, and the Government of India having called for a report on the subject, the officers in charge of sub-divisions on the Grand Trunk Road were addressed, and as it appeared from their replies that Behar and Shahabad were the only districts in which the existing police was considered by the local authorities to be insufficient for the protection of property sent up the road, the Lieutenant-Governor authorised, in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India, the entertainment at each police station on the part of the road passing through these two districts of twelve burkundauzes instead of three, with instructions to patrol in company, two or three at a time, instead of singly as at present.

31. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned two bills, amounting in the aggregate to 2,965 rupees 4 annas 5 pie, for charges incurred by Mr. Money, Collector of Behar, for the purchase of four elephants made over to the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, and for the keep, &c., of those and other elephants attached to the Yeomanry Cavalry during their stay in Behar. A third bill for 2,775 rupees for elephants purchased and sent to Benares, was forwarded to the Government of the North-West Provinces for adjustment.

22. Mr. W. Tayler of the Civil Service having requested to be furnished with a copy of a Narrative which he understood the Lieutenant-Governor had written relative to the insurrection at Behar, was informed that no special Narrative on the subject had been compiled under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, and (if he referred to the notices in the weekly Narratives prepared in this office under the instructions of the Supreme Government, and published in Parliamentary Blue Books) that no copies of those Blue Books have been furnished to the Government.

33. A communication was received from the present Commissioner of Patna, submitting his remarks on the pamphlet recently published by Mr. Tayler, late Commissioner of Patna, on the subject of his removal from that Commissionership.

34. The Joint Magistrate of Raneegunge having reported that Mrs. Lindsay, the wife of Lieutenant Lindsay, Assistant to the Superintendent of Supplies at Aurungabad, had gone up to Aurungabad to join her husband, the Superintendent of Supplies was directed to call upon Lieutenant Lindsay for an explanation.

35. The Joint Magistrate of Raneegunge also reported that Mrs. Concannon left Raneegunge for Benares, and Mrs. Macguinness and three children and Mesdames Tilford, Rosmond, and Orme for Allahabad.

Copies of his several letters were forwarded to the Government of the North-West Provinces.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 2 in No. 14.

*Special Narrative of Events, dated March 20, 1858.*

1. THE march of Her Majesty's 35th Regiment through the district of Behar being considered a favorable opportunity for disarming the Tikaree fort, the permission of the Government of India in the Home Department was obtained for extending the provisions of section 26 of Act XXVIII of 1857, to the fort and town of Tikaree; and the military department were requested to issue orders to the 35th Regiment to halt at Gya for the purpose of escorting any guns which might be seized, and for detaching two companies to Tikaree, if required to do so.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor authorised the dismantling of the stockades in the opium godown at Patna, the garrison having been withdrawn.

3. The Nepal Durbar acting upon the suggestion of Maharajah Jung Bahadoor had directed all the passes into Nepal to be closed during the Sheeratree festival, to prevent any parties of rebels escaping into that country from the plains.

4. A letter was received from the Government of India in the Home Department, placing the services of Sergeant Nowlan, assistant supervisor, 2nd Division Grand Trunk Road, at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor, in order to his employment to organize and command the force to be raised for the occupation of Rhotas.

5. A mutineer of the Ranghur Battalion was tried by Colonel Michell, under Act XVI of 1857, and sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was carried out on the 20th of February.

6. *Bhaugulpore Division.*—The Commander-in-chief being desirous that the detachment of Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, employed in the Purneah district, should join their head quarters, the Government of India in the Military Department were informed, in reply to a reference made to the Government on the subject, that the services of the detachment were no longer required in the neighbourhood of Purneah.

7. A proposal by the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore to divide equally among the men of Her Majesty's 5th Regiment, and the sailors employed against the mutineers of the 11th Irregular Cavalry, the proceeds of certain property amounting to 3,900 rupees, taken from those mutineers, and two sums of 500 rupees each presented by Lelanund Sing and Pertaub Sing, the largest landowner and the largest banker in Purneah, as a token of their gratitude for the protection afforded to the district, was referred to the Government of India for consideration, and general instructions regarding the disposal of property taken under similar circumstances, were at the same time solicited.

8. *Rajshahye Division.*—The instructions for moving the Naval Brigade from Rungpore to Jelpigoree had been carried into effect. On the 27th February, the Brigade was reported to have reached Bhagdahree, a place 19 miles south of Jelpigoree.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the payment to Messrs. Featherstonhaugh and Proby, of Rungpore, of 500 rupees each, as an acknowledgment of the services rendered by them to the State on the occasion of the removal of the Government treasure from Rungpore, to a place of security, when the safety of the district was threatened by the mutineers of the 73rd Regiment and the 11th Irregular Cavalry.

10. *Burdwan Division.*—The Commissioner of Burdwan was authorized to try cases under Act XIV of 1857, in the districts of Burdwan, Hooghly, Bancoorah, Beerbhoom, and Midnapore.

11. *Dacca Division.*—The Superintendent of Cachar reported having dispatched a



party of scouts into the Ghooshais country, whither one of the Munipoorie Princes was supposed to have fled, with a view to warn the Ghooshais to give him up. Another of the Munipoorie princes was mentioned as having escaped to Munipoor, where the Rajah, however, was on the look-out to apprehend him.

12. Three more mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry were apprehended during the week, tried under Act XVII of 1857, and executed. They stated that they formed part of a body of ten who escaped from the field of Birmacandy, and, crossing the river, entered the jungles on the opposite side. They had been separated from their other seven comrades for some time, and did not know whether they had been killed or not.

13. The Superintendent of Cachar having informed Mr. Allen that since the mutineers of the 34th Regiment had been driven into the Cachar jungles, large sums of money, apparently thrown away by the sepoys in their flight, were, in the absence of any inducement to deliver them up, appropriated by the persons who found them, and that persons who captured the sepoys also usually attempted to purloin the money found in their possession, the Lieutenant-Governor authorized the payment of a reward of 10 per cent. in all ordinary cases for Government treasure voluntarily rendered up by any person not in the service of Government, and a reward of 20 per cent. in special cases to be reported for the information of Government.

14. Soorkah Cossyah, a prisoner in the Cherra Poonjee jail, who attempted to tamper with one of the sepoys of the jail guard, and was on that account detained in custody after the expiration of the sentence he was working out, was released by Mr. Allen on furnishing a security to the amount of 200 rupees for his future good behaviour.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor authorized preliminary proceedings being set on foot for instituting an immediate and thorough investigation into the conduct of the Maharajah, of Tipperah, who, though he had held no friendly communication with the mutineers while they were in his territories, had not shown that energy and readiness in arresting their progress, that the Government had a right to expect from him. The Officiating Magistrate of Tipperah mentioned that the population of Independent Tipperah was small and the villages scattered, and that the Maharajah's authority over the distant portion of his territory was so little that, with the best intentions and the most earnest desire to assist Government, he may often have had his orders inefficiently carried out or almost entirely neglected; and Mr. Metcalfe, the Judge of Tipperah, was also of opinion that the Maharajah had no means of opposing the mutineers, and that he was a timid and nervous man, and at variance with his hill tribes. The Commissioner considers that a regular investigation ought nevertheless to be made, it being desirable to clear up all doubts resting on the conduct of such influential men.

16. A letter was received from the Commissioner of Chittagong offering suggestions and soliciting instructions on certain points in regard to the constitution of the local police corps in course of formation in the districts in his division. In reply to this communication the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor was accorded to the entertainment of a drill instructor (Sheik Ahmed), for the recruits in Bhulloah, on a salary of 15 rupees per month, and one duffadar to every 20 recruits in the Bhulloah corps, and three extra duffadars for the levy in Chittagong. The Commissioner was also informed that a recommendation was about to be submitted to the Government of India, for the formation of a Chittagong Divisional Corps.

17. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned a charge of 100 rupees disbursed by the Commissioner of Chittagong, as a reward paid to his coachman for conveying intimation of the mutiny at Chittagong to Tipperah, on the night of the 18th November last.

18. *Cuttack Division.*—The Commissioner of Cuttack reported having intimated to the Agent to the Governor at Vizagapatam, in reply to an inquiry made by him on the subject, that the services of the 1st wing of the Madras Native Infantry at Cuttack could be dispensed with at that station, and it was expected that the wing would be shortly withdrawn.

19. *Chota Nagpore Division.*—The Commissioner at Cuttack submitted a letter from Ensign Warlow, of the 40th Madras Native Infantry, describing the attack made on the 14th February, by the party under his command, on the rebel stronghold at Palar Seringurrah, where Captain Woodbridge was repulsed and killed. The enemy occupied a strong position in a narrow defile between two steep hills covered with dense jungle, and had thrown up across the defile a loop-holed stone breastwork, about seven feet high and thirty feet long, in such a manner as completely to command the narrow path leading up to it. They had also cut down the jungle on either side, so as to concentrate the whole fire on this approach; and about halfway up the hill on the left they had erected another breast-



work, flanking and commanding the one on the pass. The mode of operation adopted by Ensign Warlow, on arriving within about a quarter of a mile of this strongly defended position, was as follows:—He divided his force into three parties, sending one up the hill on the left to turn the right flank of the enemy, and advancing himself with another up the hill on the right, while the third remained in the defile, with orders to advance against the breastwork as soon as they heard firing on their flanks. When the insurgents perceived the advance made on both flanks they abandoned their positions hastily and fled up the hill on the right, firing a few shots, which did not take effect. Both their breastworks were taken and destroyed, and the huts in their neighbourhood burnt down. Our troops then advanced up the gorge, and finding another breastwork at the summit of the pass they destroyed that also. In a large hut in the rear of it were found several matchlocks, swords, and other weapons. A considerable quantity of rice and grain were also found concealed among the rocks.

20. There was no more open opposition in Sumbulpore in any quarter, and the rebels, who had fled to the hills and the jungles, were being constantly harassed and dispersed by the several detachments out in the district. A great number of persons had been brought in, and among the more important of the recent arrests were the rebel Zemindar of Khursal and his brother, Clunder Shunker, the chief of Magpal, and Koroonee Ghatwal, the chief of Bulrama, who closed the communications on the Cuttack and Calcutta lines for some months. The real ringleaders, however, were yet at large. Among the signs of returning confidence on the part of the people generally, it was mentioned that the revenue was being paid in.

21. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned a reward of 100 rupees paid by the Commissioner of Cuttack to the men of the Khoord Mehal's Sebundee Corps, for the service rendered by them in rescuing Mr. Hanson from the hands of the insurgents, who attacked him and murdered his fellow traveller, Dr. Moore. The detachment had been ordered out by Captain Leigh on his receiving intelligence of an escort being required, as the road was unsafe, and came up with Mr. Hanson when he was being pursued by the enemy, and entertained little or no hope of escaping from their hands.

22. Eleven persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857 in the district of Sumbulpore, during the week ending on the 20th February, of whom three were sentenced to death, two to seven years' imprisonment, one to three years' imprisonment, and five released.

23. In Singbhoom disturbances had entirely ceased, and order was being generally and rapidly re-established. Mr. Lushington had returned to Chyebassa, and he reported that at Jynthghur all the insurgent Mankees, with only one exception, and numerous Moondas, had surrendered themselves up to him, throwing themselves at his feet with their mouths filled with grass, and bringing in large quantities of supplies. Similar humiliation and contrition had also been evinced at Koteghur; and order had been so far restored already, that a safe communication between the station and the extreme south had been opened, and chupprassies were traversing it in various directions for the purpose of promoting the collection of revenue. In the west a strong party of sailors, with one gun, was stationed at Chuckerderpore, and their wants were being amply supplied from the surrounding villages, though belonging to the Porahat estate. Even in the neighbourhood of Porahat itself, a strong disposition existed on the part of the seventeen Naiks and their dependent Paiks, who had hitherto been the chief supporters of Urjoon Sing, to make their submission, and one naik had submitted himself already. There was no cause anywhere to fear that fresh disturbances would be attempted again.

24. A large contingent of Paiks, with four small cannons, were reported to have been collected and placed at the disposal of Mr. Lushington by the Rajah of Keonghur. Two of these paiks had been sent into the jungles to Urjoon Sing, and were sanguine of being able to persuade him to give himself up, as the Rajah of Keonghur is related to him, and it was supposed that his advice would carry weight. It would appear that subsequent to this an urzee was received from the ex-Rajah, deprecating any hostility to the Government, and praying to have the attachment removed from his estate, and his defence heard through attorneys. Mr. Lushington reported having informed him in reply that the month's notice given had only five days to run, and that his estate would be finally confiscated if he did not appear in person by that time.

25. The Shekawatee Battalion left Chyebassa for Sumbulpore on the 26th February. An incident of some interest is recorded which reflects credit on the men of the regiment. Mr. Lushington had offered a reward of 50 rupees to a party of sepoy's belonging to the battalion for assistance rendered by them in recovering some tents and other property which had fallen into the hands of the rebels, but the money was returned by the sepoy's through Colonel Forster, with a request that it should be applied to the fund for the relief

of widows and orphans of European soldiers killed during the recent disturbance, for whom they expressed great sympathy.

26. The acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor were communicated to Mr. Lushington for his strenuous efforts to restore tranquillity in the disturbed districts, and also through him to Lieutenant Birch, Colonel Forster, Captain Hale, the officers and men of the Naval Brigade, the Rajah of Keonghur, and all others associated with him in the operations undertaken for the re-establishment of peace.

27. Mr. Lushington having represented that it would be of great advantage if Captain Davies could appear as prosecutor in the case against the zemindar of Pachete, Captain Davies was requested to submit a report on the evidence obtained against the zemindar, to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to decide whether it is of a nature to warrant further proceedings being taken against him.

28. *General Subjects.*—A suggestion made by the Accountant to the Government of Bengal that the officers and men of the Naval Brigade, stationed in the several districts in the Mofussil, should be permitted to obtain drafts for family remittances at sight, and par, on the General Treasury, as is allowed to officers and men of the army, was approved; and the Accountant requested to issue the necessary instructions to the Collectors of the several districts in which detachments of the Naval Brigade were doing duty, for carrying the proposal into effect.

29. An application having been received from the widow of the late Mr. Ronald, Assistant Commissioner, Southal Pergunnahs, who was killed by the mutineers of the 32nd Regiment Native Infantry at Deoghur, soliciting the grant of a pension to herself and her five children, the sanction of the Government of India was requested to the payment of a monthly pension of 64 rupees to the widow, and 22 rupees to each of her children, the same being in accordance with the Resolution of the Financial Department, No. 4812 A, dated 13th November, 1857, and the subsequent notification in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 5th January having reference to that Resolution.

30. A Mrs. Barker, the widow of Mr. F. B. Barker, Head Assistant of the Executive Engineer's Office, in the Patna Branch Road (Gya), who died of illness after having escaped from Gya subsequent to the outbreak at that station, having applied for a pension under the Government notification of the 13th of November last, on the ground that her husband's death was caused by apoplexy, brought on by the distressing circumstances under which he and his family had been placed during the outbreak, was informed that the order in question did not apply to her case, and that her request could not, therefore, be complied with.

31. In submitting a detailed report on the requirements made by the Commissariat Department for carriage for the use of troops marching up to the North-Western Provinces during the recent emergency, and on the sufficiency or otherwise of the number of carts collected and made over to that department, the Superintendent of Carriages and Supplies suggested that the system adopted by him for the supply of carriage having proved that carts can be procured in any quantity without impressment, the intervention of the civil authorities in the matter should henceforward cease, and the Commissariat Department be directed to make their own arrangements for collecting such carriage as they may require. The adoption of this suggestion was recommended to the Government of India in the Military Department.

32. A scheme having been recommended by the Commissioner of Burdwan, in October last, for obtaining supplies of carriage without having recourse to compulsion, and the Commissioner of Patna having stated in his report on that scheme that Messrs. Dampier and Macleod represented that, without compulsion, it would be impossible to provide the quantity of carriage required; Mr. Samuells was informed that the Lieutenant-Governor was unwilling to admit that, under proper management, any necessity for compulsory measures could ever exist.

33. The Government of the North Western-Provinces was informed that Mrs. Parry, Mrs. Humphrey, and Mrs. Piers, with four children, had left Ranceegunge for Meerut, and Mrs. Batsch, Mrs. Brand, and Mrs. Herzey, with seven children, for Ranchee.

34. Mr. G. S. Fagan, a barrister of the Supreme Court, having submitted a petition on behalf of one Mahomet Baker Khan, a prisoner who had been apprehended on the river, with arms in his boat, on his way from Patna by night, immediately after the émeute at that place, and had been sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment by Mr. Tayler, late Commissioner of Patna; and it appearing on a careful consideration of the case that the prisoner had been properly sentenced, the petition was rejected; but one Hoormut Jolaha, sentenced to similar punishment in the same case, appeared to have been convicted on insufficient evidence, and the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail was

accordingly directed to release him from confinement. In reply, Mr. Fergusson reported that Hoornut Jolaha had been sent with other prisoners to Akyab a few days before, but that he had written to the Magistrate of Akyab, to release him, and send him back by the earliest opportunity.

A. R. YOUNG,  
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

### No. 15.

*The President in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Fort William, March 23, 1858. (No. 41.)*

IN continuation of our letter No. 10 of 1858 dated the 20th instant, we have the honor to forward for your information the Narrative of Events furnished by the Government of Bengal for the week ending on the 6th March, 1858.

### Inclosure 1 in No. 15.

*Special Narrative of Events, dated March 22, 1858.*

1. *Patna Division.*—On the 7th [*sic*] of March, Mr. Samuells reported that a strong force of the rebels, which Jung Bahadoor had left behind him at Fyzabad, were crossing into the Goruckpore district, and that, if reinforcements were not speedily sent up, there appeared every probability of Goruckpore and Sarun being overrun by them; Colonel Roweroft, who had little more than 1,000 men under him, having failed in an attack on the Belwa entrenchment, and retreated to Captaingunge. This message was immediately communicated to the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor having no means of judging to what extent the intelligence was correct; but more cheering news was received from Mr. Samuells the day following, when he reported that the rebels, 14,000 strong, and with 10 guns, having attacked Colonel Roweroft at Amorha, were signally defeated, with the loss of 7 guns, and pursued near to Belwa ghaut, our loss on the occasion consisting of only two men killed and seven wounded.

2. The Commissioner of Patna having made a reference on the subject of housing Captain Rattray's corps during the hot weather, was informed that the question of the best place for locating the head-quarters of that regiment could best be settled by him, in communication with Brigadier Michell, and that a decision ought to be arrived at with as little delay as possible. Mr. Samuells also reported that arrangements had been made for the payment of the troops employed in the south of the Shahabad district.

3. In reply to a reference made to him on the subject, as reported in the Narrative for the week ending on the 20th February, Mr. Samuells reported the circumstances under which the individual named Sahib Alum Soltan Timoor Mirza was detained a prisoner in the Meeta-pore jail. This man, it appears, was passing himself off in the Behar Province as a Persian Shahzadah, and endeavouring to induce the wealthy natives to make presents. He had not met with much success among the persons he addressed, and it was evident, on examining him, that he was a common swindler. He was travelling with a woman who gave herself out to be an Egyptian princess, but was found to be a European, who had formerly resided at Chandernagore. There was no evidence against either party of any treasonable design, but the man had gone over to Bettiah with the intention, as he gave out, of visiting the Hakim of the Bettiah Rajah, a man who was under strong suspicion of disaffection at the time; and that gave occasion to the inference that he may have purposed to take a part in the Hakim's proceedings, and led to his being detained as a prisoner, which, the Commissioner stated, was still more than ever necessary.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the payment to Mr. Curton, a writer in the Collector's office at Gya, of a reward of 200 rupees, for the service rendered by him on the occasion of the late disturbances at that station, in capturing a rebel, of the name of

Hyder Ali Khan, who had been released from jail by the sowars of the 5th Irregular Cavalry.

5. Thirty-one persons were tried by Mr. Latour under Act XIV of 1857, in the district of Behar, during the month of February last, twelve of whom were transported for life, two sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and seventeen acquitted. Twenty-two persons were also tried by Mr. Trotter in the same district, under Act XVI of 1857, during the same period, four of whom were sentenced to transportation for life, five to transportation for fourteen years, one to transportation for ten years, two to imprisonment for fourteen years, one to imprisonment for five years, one for four years, one for two years, and seven acquitted. There were eight other persons tried by Lieutenant Stanton under Act XIV of 1857 in the same district, of whom one was sentenced to transportation for ten years, two to imprisonment for ten years, two for seven years, two for six months, and one acquitted; and one person was tried by him under Act XVII of 1857, and sentenced to suffer death.

6. In the district of Sarun, one person was tried by Mr. Martin under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of February, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 84 rupees under Act XVI of 1850.

7. Under the same Act eight persons were tried, in the district of Shahabad, during the month of February, of whom one was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, two to imprisonment for five years each, and five acquitted; and nine persons were tried in the district of Tirohot, of whom seven were sentenced to transportation for life, one to imprisonment for fourteen years, and one to imprisonment for seven years.

8. *Nuddea Division.*—The Commissioner in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, under Act XIV of 1857, submitted a detailed memorandum of the trial of one Ram Sing, committed by the Joint Magistrate of Baraset, of rebellion against the State. The prisoner was sentenced to be hanged.

9. *Town of Calcutta.*—On the evening of March 2, some alarm was occasioned in Calcutta by a report that the relief of the sepoy town and fort-guards, when marching from Barrackpore to Calcutta, were on that night to receive arms from the Nawab of Chitpore, and then make an attack upon the town of Calcutta. The Commissioner of the Calcutta Police, becoming cognizant of this report, stationed parties of the Police Marines at the three bridges leading into Calcutta, and the Calcutta Volunteer Guards were also ordered by the President in Council to hold themselves in readiness. Nothing, however, happened during the night, and no arms were found on searching the premises of the Nawab of Chitpore.

10. *Chittagong Division.*—The amount of money recovered at Chittagong up to the 6th of March was 21,190 rupees 11 annas 3 pice, and the number of persons recaptured 161.

11. The acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor were directed to be conveyed to Assud Alee Maloom, of Chittagong, for his considerate and disinterested conduct in holding his ship "Secundar Shah" available, as a place of refuge for the Christian population of the station during the alarm prevailing in it after the mutiny of the detachment of the 34th Native Infantry, and a bill for 115 rupees 5 annas, being for the pay of the crew entertained on board of that vessel at the time, was passed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

12. The Supreme Government intimated having issued instructions for supplying the Magistrate of Tipperah with 160 muskets, and 30 rounds of ammunition to each, half blank cartridge, indented for, by him, for the new police corps, being raised in that district.

13. *Chota Nagpore Division.*—The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore remained in occupation of the Bhogtah country till the 23rd of February. During the whole of this period the party under him were employed every day in scouring the hills for traces of the dispersed Bhogtahs. With or without information, strong detachments penetrated the most difficult passes, and beat all round for a distance of from ten to fifteen miles, sometimes remaining out all night. But though several prisoners were taken, and not less than 1,200 head of plundered cattle recaptured, and large stores of grain, cotton and ghee taken possession of, the great object of search, the insurgent leaders, Petumber and Lelumber, with their families, managed to effect their escape. The searching parties came upon several hiding-places that had evidently just before been abandoned, and in a few instances women and children, who could not escape, were found, but the men generally managed to steal away unobserved, and altogether twenty male adults only had been captured, among whom, however, were some noted Bhogtahs, but who would on no account, not even to save their own lives, give any correct information as

to the retreat of their chiefs. Petumber Sahie was understood to have proceeded in the direction of Rhotasghur, to join the insurgents in that quarter.

14. But though the leaders had succeeded in eluding pursuit, examples had been made of all such insurgents as were taken, and could be disposed of summarily: a great portion of the property they had plundered had been recovered from their possession, together with the greater part of their own; acts of incendiarism on their part had been retaliated by the destruction of their houses; and constant raids had been made into their securest retreats, which must have filled them with terror. Our whole force, moreover, was fed entirely at the expense of the Bhogtahs; and the Bhogtah villages held by Petumber and Lelumber had been forfeited to Government, and some of them which previously belonged to the Rajah of Sirgoojah, were made over to his manager.

15. In Chota Nagpore, a rabble was reported to have collected at Nowaghur, near Palkote, and the Commissioner had requested Colonel Forster to make a short détour in that direction on his way to Sumbulpore, for the purpose of dispersing them. It was understood that Thakoor Bishonath Sahie, and Gunput Rae, both of them proclaimed rebels, and for whose apprehension rewards have been offered, had collected these insurgents together; and their number was vaguely estimated at from 500 to 2000 men, mostly of the class called Rowteahs, who occupy some of the southern portions of the Chota Nagpore district.

16. Twenty-six persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857; in the district of Hazareebaugh, during the month of February, three of whom were sentenced to death, five to transportation for life, ten to fourteen years' imprisonment, six to imprisonment for ten years, one for seven years, and one for five years.

17. The Sebundee levy raised for service in the Sumbulpore district had arrived at Sumbulpore. The men were spoken of in the highest terms by Captain Bird, and were expected to be of the greatest service. An application was made to the Home Department for the early appointment of officers to drill them, the services of such officers being stated by Mr. Cockburn to be urgently required.

18. Mr. Cockburn reported having authorized the Senior Assistant Commissioner at Sumbulpore to lay in a store of grass sufficient for the thatching of lines for one complete regiment and the new Sebundee levy; it having been represented to him that unless this was immediately done, the jungles would be burnt down according to the annual practice in those parts, after which no grass would be procurable, except, perhaps in insufficient quantity and at an exorbitant price.

19. At the recommendation of Mr. Cockburn, the two men of the Ramghur Light Infantry Battalion, Muthoor Panday and Mutubher Khan, who were with the detachment commanded by the late Captain Woodbridge of the 40th Madras Native Infantry, when he attacked the rebels on the Singurrah Hills, and who endeavoured to bring off his body when he fell, and were wounded in the attempt, were recommended for promotion to the rank of havildar.

20. The Supreme Government intimated having, as recommended by Mr. Cockburn, admitted Jemadar Hurnath Sing, of the Ramghur Light Infantry Battalion, to the third class of the Order of Merit, for his conspicuous loyalty during the whole period that the district of Sumbulpore was in a disturbed state; but observed at the same time that recommendations of this nature should always be submitted through the military authorities, and not direct by the Commissioners.

21. Four persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Sumbulpore, during the week ending on the 27th of February, one of whom was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and the rest acquitted.

22. In Singbhoom, the inhabitants were settling down in their villages and collecting and paying the Government revenue, and there was every reason for asserting that tranquillity and order had been established there on a satisfactory and permanent basis.

23. The two men from Keonghur, who were sent to the Porahat Rajah to induce him to give himself up, had been detained by him, but of others who went on the same errand, one had returned, and stated that the Rajah fully intended to surrender; and the Commissioner had postponed the final confiscation of his estates for two or three days.

24. Though the Porahat people had all submitted cheerfully to the Government, a feeling of bitter hatred was yet felt by them against the Rajah of Seraikillah, and if means and opportunity were afforded, the Commissioner thought that an attack would most certainly be made on that chieftain. Nothing of the sort, however, was likely to be attempted so long as there was a proper force at Chuckerdhurpore.

25. Cachar.—The Superintendent of Cachar submitted a list of the female captives, thirteen in number, who had been found with the mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry,

and was informed that the Lieutenant-Governor had no objection to these women being allowed to return to their homes, if they desired it; care being taken to forward them with reasonable comfort and accommodation.

26. Lieutenant Stewart also solicited orders regarding the disposal of a Sikh fakir found with the mutineers. This man was with the mutineers when he was captured, but Captain Dewaal, late in command of the detachment of the 34th Native Infantry at Chittagong, stated in a private letter to the address of Lieutenant Stewart that the individual in question had acted in a very proper manner during the time of the mutiny at Chittagong, by giving him intimation of it two hours before it broke out, and was, in fact, the only man from whom any warning had been received. Captain Dewaal had been desirous to find out and provide for this man for the service rendered by him, and was of opinion that nothing but the fear of being murdered by the sepoys had induced the man to leave Chittagong in their company. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, considered it right to make a reference to the Government of India before sanctioning his release.

27. A reference was also made to the Government of India regarding a proposal made by Mr. Allen for removing the Head-quarters of the Munipore Regiment from Cherra Poonjee to some station in Bengal. This was considered desirable by Mr. Allen on account of the vicinity of Cherra Poonjee to the country from which the recruits principally came, and the men, while located there, would, he considered, be likely to be constantly mixed up in the intrigues of their chieftains.

28. The Lieutenant-Governor authorised the expenditure of 400 rupees for the construction of two temporary barracks at Cherra Poonjee for the native officers and men of the Munipore Regiment.

29. *General Subjects.*—The Government of India having requested to be informed whether the officers employed under the Superintendent of Supplies on the Grand Trunk Road were required any longer, were told in reply that if more troops were expected, and it should be necessary to make use of the establishment of the Superintendent of Supplies for sending them up to the North-West, the services of the officers at the halting stations could not yet be dispensed with, as native agents would not answer with newly arrived regiments, and the Superintendent had, besides, no native agents under him.

30. The ex-zemindar of Hatghur having placed two elephants at the disposal of Government which he would not sell, and it being represented by Mr. Cockburn that he could not afford to give them away gratis, and that an equivalent to their value should therefore be sent to him as a present, the Lieutenant-Governor authorised a present of 1,600 rupees being conveyed to him, together with the acknowledgments of the Government.

31. The Joint Magistrate of Raneegunge having reported that Captain and Mrs. Robinson had left Raneegunge for Nemea Ghaut, on the Grand Trunk Road, the Superintendent of Supplies was requested to call on Captain Robinson for an explanation of the circumstances under which he had allowed his wife to accompany him to Nemea Ghaut, in direct opposition to the prohibitory orders of Government on the subject.

32. The Joint Magistrate of Raneegunge reported that Mrs. Macrae, with three children, had proceeded to Allahabad, and Mrs. True, with one child, to Gya; an intimation regarding the former was made to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and one regarding the latter to the Commissioner of Patna.

33. The Government of the North-Western Provinces were also informed that Mrs. Caston and three children, two Misses Fisson, Mrs. Diaper and one child, Mrs. Daenble, Miss Ellwanger, and Mrs. Tuting, had proceeded on to Benares.

34. The Joint Magistrate of Raneegunge, reporting further that Mrs. Money, the wife of Mr. Money, Magistrate and Collector of Behar, had gone up to Gya on her way to Patna, and Mrs. Cavanagh to Benares, an explanation was called for from Mr. Money of the circumstances under which he had permitted his wife to proceed up-country in opposition to the orders of Government.

35. A vagrant named Kafir Chut Shah, supposed by the Madras authorities to be a native of Bengal, having been arrested in Madras for seditious language used in Triplicane, and after being kept in confinement for some time, was sent to Calcutta. The Commissioner of the Calcutta Police having reported that he was a native of the Rajah of Puttialah's territories, and lived by begging, and was not quite sane, and requested orders regarding his disposal, was informed that if there was no charge or cause of suspicion against the individual, he might be set at liberty, with a warning against any future misbehaviour.

36. On the application of the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail, a reference was



made to the Government of India in the Foreign Department as to whether two State prisoners, named Moonshee Alimuddoen and Mozuffer Khan, who had been committed to his custody under warrant issued by the Government of India,\* were to be kept separate from other State prisoners in the jail and from each other.

37. The Superintendent of the Alipore Jail reported having released two Sikh prisoners, Chooa Sing and Guddo, directed to be liberated by the Government of India. Their release was granted at the intercession of their former comrade, Khuggun Sing, who solicited it when he was asked to name his reward for great gallantry displayed by him in the action of Sohunpore.

A. R. YOUNG,  
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 16.

*The President in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Fort William, April 9, 1858. (No. 49.)*

IN continuation of our letter No. 41 of 1858, dated the 23rd ultimo, we have the honor to forward for your information the Narratives of events furnished by the Government of Bengal for the weeks ending on the 13th and 20th March, 1858.

Inclosure 1 in No. 16.

*Special Narrative of Events, dated April 3, 1858.*

1. *Patna Division.*—The Commissioner of Patna submitted a report from Mr. Money relative to the expedition undertaken for disarming the Tikaree Fort, as noticed in the Narrative for the week ending the 27th of February. The Ranee was stated to have evaded the delivery of the guns by every means in her power, and Mr. Money was obliged to break into the places where they were concealed before he could obtain them. Proceeding in this manner he succeeded in securing 20 guns, 33 matchlocks, and 59 firelocks and jingalls, which were all at once removed and made over to the Adjutant of Her Majesty's 35th Regiment. A large quantity of ammunition also was discovered and removed. Mr. Money was strongly convinced that there were more guns and ammunition remaining concealed. The place, however, was reported to be as large as Fort William, and the facilities for concealment such, that no search made in the absence of entire and perfect information, which could only be afforded by a few of the Maharanee's own people, was likely to be of much use. It was therefore proposed by Mr. Samuells that the fortifications, either entirely or in part, should be blown up; and as strong presumption of disaffection existed against the Ranee, he further recommended that she should be removed from the place and kept under surveillance in her husband's house at Patna, and the estate placed under the Court of Wards, Rajah Hetuarain being incompetent to manage it properly himself. The Lieutenant-Governor was not disposed to adopt any such extreme measures, and, in fact, as the provisions of Section 26 of Act XXVIII of 1857 had been extended to the Tikaree Fort, and the guns had been seized in accordance with those provisions, it is doubtful whether any other penalty than that therein prescribed could be enforced. As regards the presumption of disaffection arising out of the possession of these arms and their concealment, it was pointed out to Mr. Samuells that the unprotected state of the Behar district at one period, and the inability of Government to afford adequate protection to its subjects in that part of the country in which Tikaree is situated, rendered it justifiable, if it did not indeed make it incumbent on all persons possessing property to take their own measures for protecting that property, while the attempt to conceal the guns could be accounted for by a vague terror as to the consequences of their being found in the fort after the publication of the notification calling for their surrender. The other surmises on which the Commissioner rested his suspicions that the Ranee was disaffected, were, as he himself admitted, such as there was no possibility of establishing by proof.

2. It being considered very inexpedient to leave the small body of Sikhs garrisoning Rhotas in that position without other support than that of the weak and undisciplined levies furnished by the zamindars of Churderghur and Tendooah, and Colonel Michell being strongly of opinion that the force at his disposal required to be increased, the Superintendent of Marine was directed to adopt immediate measures for sending up a party of 100 seamen for employment under Colonel Michell in the district of Shahabad.

3. It was reported in the Narrative for the week ending on the 6th of March that the question of locating the head-quarters of Captain Rattray's regiment during the hot season had been left to be settled by the Commissioner of Patna, in communication with Colonel Michell. A fresh reference, however, having been made by Mr. Samuells on the subject, to obviate any further delay, instructions were issued to the Chief Engineer to arrange at once for hutting the corps at Dehree, a position considered both by Colonel Michell and Mr. Samuells to be well suited for locating a considerable military force for the protection of the southern portion of Shahabad.

4. Twelve persons were tried by the Sessions Judge of Patna under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of January last, four of whom were sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment, one to imprisonment for seven years, four for three years each, and three acquitted.

5. *Nuddea Division.*—A proposal having been again submitted by the Brigadier commanding at Barrackpore for disarming the inhabitants of the villages in that neighbourhood, the Commissioner of Nuddea was directed to take measures for carrying out the measures of the military authorities, and the Joint Magistrate of Baraset asked to draw up a notification in accordance with Section 7 of Act XI of 1857, preparatory to the enforcement of the same. From the replies which were received from Messrs. Grote and Eden, however, it appeared that those officers did not consider the disarming of the inhabitants to be in any way called for at present; Mr. Eden stating that the people in the neighbourhood of Barrackpore had in fact been disarmed already, having made over their arms to him some months ago for safe keeping, with the exception only of a description of large knives used by them for sacrificial purposes; Mr. Grote further observed, if they were now to be deprived of those knives, there would remain no good reason for allowing them to retain their daos or hatchets, to give in either of which would be exceedingly distasteful to them, at the same time that it would suggest cause for fresh alarms when no grounds for any existed. Under these circumstances, the Lieutenant-Governor, concurring in opinion with Mr. Grote, but not feeling himself at liberty to set aside the proposal of the military authorities, which appeared to be tacitly assented to by the Supreme Government, found it necessary to make a further reference to the President in Council for the views entertained by the Government of India on the subject, as to whether it was still necessary to carry out the measure proposed by Brigadier Grant.

6. *Chota Nagpore Division.*—In Sumbulpore various expeditions were undertaken into the hills and jungles, with the usual result of dispersing the rebels, but without any of them being killed or captured. The people throughout the district were reported to be anxious for the re-establishment of peace and order, and even those who had taken part in the rebellion were said to be eager to submit themselves on promise of pardon. The ringleaders, however, were still at large, and it was apprehended that these and some refractory zemindars, and such others as still held out, knowing that they could not be forgiven, would continue to give trouble. The newly organised police of the district were at their stations.

7. Owing to the increasing heat, and the probability of sickness breaking out among the troops if subjected to needless exposure, Mr. Cockburn arranged with the officer commanding in Sumbulpore for the establishment of detachments of two companies of the 40th Madras Native Infantry, each under command of two European officers, at three central positions in the interior of the district, where the men can be encamped and made as comfortable as circumstances will permit, refraining from harassing marches in pursuit of small parties of rebels, but remaining prepared to take the field against larger bodies when any were ascertained to have assembled in their neighbourhood. He had also arranged for the establishment of eleven subordinate outposts of 25 men each, taken from the Sebundy levy and Ramghur Light Infantry Battalion, to be located at intermediate places, where their services were likely to be most required, who, while giving confidence and protection to the police and the people, could also join in a combined attack whenever it might be necessary to do so.

8. Mr. Cockburn further reported having directed the forfeiture of the estates of all the rebel zemindars who had failed to comply with the notifications issued by him requiring



their personal attendances within a specified time, and that he had made arrangements for the management of these estates, the expenses being, of course, paid for from the collections. He had also directed all the surrounding zemindars to warn their subordinates and people against harbouring rebels, and called their own attention to the penalties attaching by law to parties assisting or harbouring the enemies of the State.

9. Captain Bird, *ex officio* Assistant to the Commissioner at Sumbulpore, was authorized to exercise the powers of a senior Assistant Commissioner in that district. He was also appointed a Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857, for the trial of all crimes and offences punishable under that Act.

10. At the recommendation of Mr. Cockburn a Notification was issued extending the provisions of sections 1 to 6 of Act XXVIII of 1857, to all classes of men in Sumbulpore, with the exception of Europeans and Eurasians, and in respect to every description of fire-arms, bayonets, swords, spears, spear-heads, pharsas, thangies, bows and arrows. Mr. Cockburn was of opinion that disarming the population would greatly contribute to the suppression of the rebellion which had spread so wide in that district.

11. A detailed report was received from Mr. Cockburn submitting his views respecting the future administration of Sumbulpore. In this he recommended that an officer of the rank of a Deputy Commissioner should be appointed to it, to exercise greatly enlarged powers and authority. In a subsequent letter he stated that it would be still better to vest the officer to be appointed to Sumbulpore with the independent charge of that district and the surrounding Tributary Mehals, at least until the complete restoration of tranquillity.

12. Fifty-seven persons were tried by Mr. Cockburn under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Sumbulpore, during the fortnight ending on the 6th of March, of whom seven were sentenced to death, ten to seven years' imprisonment, one to imprisonment for three years, two for one year, one released with a fine of 5 rupees, four with a fine of 1 rupee each, one on furnishing a recognizance of 100 rupees, and thirty-one acquitted.

13. Twenty-one persons were also tried under the same Act, and in the same district, by Captain Leigh, during the week ending on the 6th March, two of whom were sentenced to death, one to seven years' imprisonment, one to imprisonment for five years and six months, one for two years, one for six months, and fifteen acquitted.

14. In Singbhoom no further outbreak had occurred. All hopes of obtaining the surrender of the ex-Rajah having been abandoned, the proclamation for the confiscation of the estate was formally issued on the 9th February; and as the assessments made by the ex-Rajah had been complained of as excessive, it was notified by the Commissioner that the rents which would be taken from the ryots by the British Government would be the same as those demanded when the estate was under the management of the Court of Wards in 1845. Steps were also being taken for inducing the ryots to pay to Government the rents due, but remaining unpaid to the ex-Rajah, and for causing them to return with their families to the abandoned villages. This once accomplished, it was confidently expected that the influence of the ryots alone would be found quite equal to draw the more wild and distant Coles to the same acknowledgment of the power and authority of Government.

15. The opinion recorded by Colonel Forster, which was noticed in the Narrative for the week ending on the 13th February, that the ex-Rajah of Porahat, after performing a great service, had only failed in a point of etiquette in not appearing before the Principal Assistant of Singbhoom, and that his subsequent proceedings were in defence of his life and property, having been communicated to Mr. Lushington, a report was received from him recapitulating some of the ex-Rajah's proceedings, and recording his conviction that all the disturbances which occurred in Singbhoom were brought about either by the personal influence of the ex-Rajah, or by the mischievous agency of men sent about by him for the purpose.

16. Fifty-five persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Maunbhoom, during the month of February, of whom one was sentenced to imprisonment for fourteen years, eight for ten years, sixteen for seven years, one for three years, and twenty-nine acquitted.

17. Some pensioners residing in the Hazareebaugh district having assisted in maintaining order in and guarding that station when it was re-occupied after the mutiny, the Lieutenant-Governor, at the recommendation of Major Simpson, authorised a reward being given to them in the form of an addition to their stipend, up to the end of January last, of one-third the amount of their pensions, the whole charge amounting to 289 rupees 4 annas.

18. Cachar.—One more mutineer of the 34th Native Infantry was caught by the

villagers in Cachar, while endeavouring to make his way to the west. He was made over to the military authorities for trial, the Superintendent being then absent from the station.

19. *General Subjects.*—The want of co-operation on the part of the officers of the Nepal Government in the Terai, which had been complained of by Mr. Yule, as noticed in a previous Narrative, was explained in a dispatch from the Minister of Nepal, from which it appeared that at the time the mutineers of the 73rd Native Infantry and of the 11th Irregulars took refuge in the Terai, intimation had not been received by the Durbar of their having done so, and consequently no instructions had been sent to the local officers to assist in their pursuit and capture.

20. The Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies was authorized to remove the headquarters of his office, as a temporary arrangement, to Calcutta, to enable him to prepare the accounts of its past transactions, which necessitated constant reference to the Commissariat Auditor's and the Accountant's Offices. His assistant, Lieutenant Walker, with a portion of the establishment, remains at Raneegunge to carry on the duties there.

21. An intimation was received from the Government of India in the Foreign Department that orders had been issued for the release of the two prisoners, Moonshee Alimuddeen and Mozaffer Khan, committed to the custody of the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail, under warrants issued by that Government, as noticed in the Narrative for the week ending on the 6th of March.

22. The three men named in the margin,\* followers of the ex-King of Oude, who were detained in the Alipore Jail, under a warrant dated the 25th of August last, issued from this Office, were ordered to be released.

A. R. YOUNG,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 16.

*Special Narrative of Events, dated April 8, 1858.*

THE whole of the territory subject to the Government of Bengal remained undisturbed during the week ending on the 20th of March.

2. *Rajshahye Division.*—The Magistrate of Rungpore reported that on Saturday, the 13th of March, five sepoy of the 73rd Native Infantry were blown away from guns at Jelpigoree, and three others, tried by court-martial, had been sentenced to be transported for life.

3. *Nuddea Division.*—The Commissioner of Nuddea submitted a report from the Magistrate of Moorshedabad, informing him that a number of about 100 sepoy of the 47th Native Infantry were travelling in small detached parties from Rampore Beaulah, through Moorshedabad, towards Barrackpore. They were stated to be perfectly well-behaved, and had done no mischief of any kind on the route; but the Magistrate of Moorshedabad had, nevertheless, considered it necessary to warn the police of his own district and those of Nuddea, Baraset, and the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, to watch their proceedings. Some desertions from the 63rd Native Infantry had occurred while these men were passing through Moorshedabad, which the Magistrate supposed might have been caused by stories circulated by men of the 47th, in connection with their having been ordered to China.

4. In the same letter the Commissioner of Nuddea reported that the Joint Magistrate of Baraset had arrested a fakeer, whom he personally detected in the act of tampering with the police-guard of his district. The man was tried, convicted, and hanged. The part taken by Mr. Eden in the proceedings were highly creditable to him, and Mr. Grote was requested to convey to him the approbation of Government.

5. *Dacca Division.*—At the suggestion of Mr. Allen, the Lieutenant-Governor recommended to the Government of India the grant of a life pension of 2 rupees per mensem to the daughter of Soubou Kutfree, a pensioned sepoy of the Sylhet Battalion,

\* 1. Aftabood-Dowlah-Meerool Moolk Kazir Irshad Alli Khan Bahadour Sumay Jung Mooset-Kerood-Dowlah; 2. Mohee Rur Khan; 3. Syed Amir Ali.

as a suitable recognition of her father's gallant conduct in an engagement with the Chittagong mutineers, at Latoo, where he was mortally wounded on the 18th of December last. The child was stated to be about nine years of age, and had been entirely dependent on her father for support.

6. *Chittagong Division*.—The Commissioner of Chittagong having reported on the bad conduct of some of the men of the police corps raised at Chittagong, and suggested sources from which a better description of recruits might have been enlisted, was informed that if the men enlisted were unfit for employment, he had the power to dismiss them, and that he was also at liberty to draw recruits from the sources indicated by him; the object that the Government had in view being simply to give to every division a police corps organised in the same manner as the Bengal Police Battalion, which during the recent disturbances has done so much good service to the State.

7. *Assam*.—On the 20th of February the Governor-General's Agent, North-East Frontier, submitted a letter from Colonel Hannay reporting a great scarcity of food, such as rice, wheat, and dall, in Upper Assam, and recommending that a steamer should be sent up with a supply of grain and other provisions for the use of the Naval Brigade and other troops stationed there. In reply, Colonel Jenkins was informed that no steamer could be made available for Assam for at least a month to come, but that when one could be obtained the stores applied for by Colonel Hannay would be forwarded, and that in the meantime he should communicate with the authorities at Dacca, with a view of procuring through them, if possible, such articles as were most urgently required.

8. A report regarding the scarcity in Assam being also received from the Secretary to the Assam Company, who stated that he had been informed that rice of the coarsest kind was selling at 3 rupees the maund, the Commissioner of Dacca was requested to cause information of the circumstance to be given to the mohajuns in Dacca and its neighbourhood, that they might thereby be induced to send up grain to so promising a market, and thus alleviate the scarcity complained of.

9. Five persons were tried under Act XIV of 1857, in the district of Sibsaur during the month of February, of whom two (one being Munceram Dutt, formerly the Rajah's Dewan) were sentenced to death, one to transportation for life, and two to transportation for fourteen years each. These individuals were convicted of having instigated the Rajah of Jorhat to rebel and wage war against the State. The principal Assistant Commissioner of Sibsaur was requested to submit a full report, showing the degree of complicity of the Rajah in the conspiracy, that the Government might thereby be enabled to judge of the course proper to be adopted in regard to him.

10. *Darjeeling*.—The Superintendent of Darjeeling having requested the issue of an order for the impressment of artizans from the Purneah and Bhaugulpore districts to complete the barracks in course of construction at Darjeeling, was informed that the Lieutenant Governor did not consider impressment for the purpose to be either necessary or politic, and was of opinion that recourse to it might be obviated by the offer of a sufficiently high rate of wages to make it worth the while of the artizans in the neighbouring districts to seek for employment in the hills.

11. *Chota Nagpore Division*.—Colonel Forster was appointed a Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857, in Sumbulpore, for the trial of all crime and offences punishable under the Act.

12. Mr. Cockburn reported that the services of Captain Wood's detachment of Nagpore Irregular Cavalry being no longer required in Sumbulpore, and urgent requisitions having been received from Captain Shakespear, commanding the Nagpore Irregular Force, to send the detachment back, the officer commanding in Sumbulpore had desired Captain Wood to rejoin his own head-quarters.

13. Mr. Cockburn reported that, having directed the Rajah of Bohunpore to come and see him at Sumbulpore, for the purpose of being duly acknowledged as Rajah, and installed in the sole possession of his estate, and the Rajah having failed to attend to the summons, he had addressed three perwannahs to the Rajah's mother, the present manager of the estate, desiring her in the first to pay up the arrears of revenue due from the estate without delay, informing her in the second that he had imposed on her a fine of 100 rupees for disobedience of orders in not having sent up her son, who had expressed his readiness to come; and warning her, in the third, that the Rajah must appear before either him or Colonel Forster on the 30th March, with the customary nuzzerana, with a view to his installation as Rajah. The Ranee and her agents were averse to the Rajah's coming to Sumbulpore, as they would lose all the power now exercised by them, on his title being formally recognised.

The Rajah attained his majority some years ago, and it was considered very desirable by Mr. Cockburn to vest him with real power, as it was otherwise very difficult to fix the responsibility of any act on any person in particular.

14. Fourteen persons were tried, under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Sumbulpore during the fortnight ending on the 20th of March, of whom one was sentenced to imprisonment for life, one to imprisonment for three years, two for two years each, and ten acquitted.

15. All was quiet in Palamow, and arrangements were being made for thoroughly clearing the principal ghauts or passes leading to the Bhogtah country, so as to prevent its becoming again an asylum for freebooters. In the Nowaghur hills the men collected by Gumput Rae were reported to have plundered a village or two in Burwah, and it was said that some of the Bhogtahs had joined them. Captain Dalton intended moving in that direction shortly, with a small force of Madras Infantry.

16. The Deo Rajah's contingent having been dispensed with, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the temporary entertainment by Lieutenant Graham of 50 matchlockmen, at 5 rupees each per month, and 2 duffadars at 6 rupees each, to aid him in his measures for the pacification of the district.

17. The Lieutenant-Governor also sanctioned the reconstruction of the public buildings at Lesliegunge, which were destroyed by the rebels, at a total cost of 1,000 rupees.

18. Complaints having reached him of the misconduct of the manager of Sirgoojah in repressing disturbances, Captain Dalton reported having for the present warned him against any abuse of authority, at the same time that he had desired him to send in all persons accused of offences for trial before the Commissioner, and the cases or full reports in regard to such as he had taken upon himself to punish.

19. With reference to the proceedings of the Singrowlie Rajah, as reported in the Narrative for the week ending on the 9th of January, a report was received from the Political Agent at Rewah, stating that he did not believe that the Chief in question had received any assistance or guns from the Rewah Rajah during the disturbances in Palamow. The Singrowlie Rajah, he stated, is one of the Rewah zemindars, and, like others, not a very obedient one; and it was probable that he took advantage of the order to raise men to defend the Rewah frontier, to wage a war on his own account.

20. Mr. Cockburn having suggested that, after the arrival of the Shekawattee Regiment at Sumbulpore, a detachment of Rampore Light Infantry, 140 strong, would be available to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore if required by him, and Captain Dalton having applied for the services of the detachment, Colonel Forster was requested to order it to proceed at once to join the head-quarters of Captain Dalton.

21. On the representation of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore of the distinguished services rendered by Maharajah Sumbhoonath Sing of Ramghur during the whole of the recent disturbances in that district, an application was made to the Government of India for the presentation of a khillut to that individual. Captain Dalton was at the same time directed to convey the acknowledgments of Government to the parties named in the margin,\* the assistance rendered by whom had also been favourably brought to notice.

22. Sixty-one persons were tried, under Act XIV of 1857, in the district of Chota Nagpore during the month of February, of whom nineteen were sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years, ten for fourteen years, one for seven years, four for five years, and twenty-seven acquitted.

23. *General Subjects.*—A letter from the Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs reported the progress made in the enlistment of Sonthals in furtherance of an experiment, authorised by the Supreme Government, of raising three companies from the people inhabiting the Domuni Koh, in the Sonthal territory. 200 Sonthals were reported to have enlisted, and the remaining 100 were expected to come forward in the course of the month of March. These enlisted had been drilled under the superintendence of Mr. Assistant Commissioner Braddon at Deoghur, by the subordinate officers and men of a detachment of hill rangers stationed at the place, and their progress was stated to be very satisfactory. An application was made to the Supreme Government for the services of an officer to instruct them in drill exercise.

24. A letter from Captain Rattray, recapitulating the services rendered by him and his regiment, and urging his claims to the Brevet rank of Major, conferred on several other officers for services they had rendered during the recent disturbances, was

forwarded to the Military Department of the Government of India, with the Lieutenant-Governor's recommendation that the distinction solicited should be conferred. A letter from Colonel Michell, expressing the high opinion entertained by that officer of the services of Captain Rattray, and the officers and men under his command, accompanied this communication.

25. The Officiating Commissary-General Laving complained of the description of carts and bullocks collected at Rancegunge, the former of which were characterised as being "likely to break down," and the latter as "miserable," a reference was made to the Superintendent of Supplies on the subject. Mr. Jackson reported that, in the absence of more precise information, he could only deny in general terms that any such description applied to either the hired or the purchased carts and bullocks assembled in the encampment of his office, and that of 527 carts which conveyed ordnance stores to Benares only one had broken down, and of 200 carts employed in conveying electric telegraph wire none had given way.

26. Mr. Jackson also submitted a letter from Major Richardson, commanding the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, showing that several of the carts furnished to the corps under his command on the 3rd November, were still attached to the regiment on the 4th of March, the carters being willing to remain with him, as he looked to their payment himself. This, Mr. Jackson urged, was a convincing proof that the Bengalee carts and bullocks were not so useless and miserable as the Commissary-General had represented them to be.

28. A letter submitted by Captain Smyth, Depot Officer at Chouparon, on the subject of the payment of carters and coolies used by marching regiments, was forwarded to the Military Department. Captain Smyth noticed at large the evils resulting from the commanding officers attached to regiments not keeping the accounts of, and not paying, the cartmen and coolies themselves. Mr. Jackson, in submitting this letter, stated that he considered the subject deserving of the serious consideration of the Commissariat Department.

28. Mr. Jackson was authorised to dispose of, by sale, such of the surplus stores left behind by the Shekawattee Battalion, on their departure from Chyebassa, as could not be otherwise used.

29. An application for pension having been received from Mrs. C. W. Cowper of Coolie Bazar, as the widow of the late Mr. Arthur Cowper, Chief Officer of the India General Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Bombay," who was killed in an action with the rebels whilst serving as a volunteer in the detachment that left Dinapore under command of Captain Dunbar of Her Majesty's 10th Regiment for the relief of Arrah, the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police was requested to obtain from the applicant such evidence, including her marriage certificate, as would be necessary to the establishment of her claims.

30. An explanation was received from Mr. Money of the circumstances under which his wife had proceeded to Patna via Gya, as noticed in the Narrative for the week ending the 6th of March, and was considered by the Lieutenant-Governor to be sufficient.

31. The Joint Magistrate of Rancegunge reported that Mrs. Smyth had left Rancegunge for Dobaree, Mrs. Knott for Allahabad, Mrs. Hardy for Dinapore, and Mrs. Platt and Miss Parker for Benares.

32. The Superintendent of the Alipore Jail reported that the prisoner Hormut Jolaha, whose case was noticed in the Narrative for the week ending on the 27th February, had returned from Akyab in the steamer "Cape of Good Hope," which arrived here on the 13th March, and had been immediately released.

A. R. YOUNG,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

*The President in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.**Fort William, April 22, 1858. (No. 52.)*

IN continuation of our letter No. 49 of 1858, dated the 9th instant, we have the honor to forward, for your information, the Narratives of events furnished by the Government of Bengal for the weeks ending on the 27th March and 3rd April, 1858.

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Inclosure I in No. 17.

*Special Narrative of Events, dated April 15, 1858.*

1. *Patna Division.*—On the 26th of March a telegraphic message was received from the Commissioner of Patna, to the effect that Koer Sing, with 1,000 sepoys and 2,500 other followers, was reported by the Magistrate of Azimghur to be at Mundoree, a place only ten miles distant from Azimghur, on the 24th of March, with the object, it was believed, of getting into Shahabad by the Ghazee-pore route. In another telegram, dated the 28th March, Mr. Samuells further reported that Azimghur was in the possession of the rebels, and the 37th shut up in the fort, and that he had sent up the “Jumna” steamer to cruize off Bhojepore, and had proposed to the Brigadier to send two companies to Arrah.

2. A more detailed account of the state of affairs in Azimghur was furnished by the Secretary with the Governor-General, in a telegram addressed to the Secretary in the Home Department, dated the 28th March, in which it was stated that the rebels at Azimghur had put their guns in position against the entrenchments, and were preparing scaling-ladders, and that a sortie made by our troops to capture the guns was repulsed with the loss of one officer. Our force within the entrenchment was described in the same message as being in want of supplies and ammunition.

3. Troops had been sent to operate against the enemy in Azimghur, consisting of a wing of the 13th Regiment from Allahabad, 100 men of Her Majesty's 10th and 97th Regiments, and 60 men of the Madras Rifles from Benares, a squadron of Madras Cavalry from Ghazee-pore, and an Infantry Division, 700 sabres, and 18 guns, from Lucknow, under the command of Sir E. Lugard. It is not necessary to enter into further details regarding these arrangements here, as the transactions in Azimghur will no doubt be fully narrated for the information of the Court by the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

4. An intimation was received from the Government of India in the Military Department that Colonel T. B. Corfield had been appointed to succeed Colonel Michell at Sasseram.

5. Mr. G. L. Martin, Judge of Tirhoot, was appointed a Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857, in that district.

6. Mr. H. Atherton, Judge of Sarun, was appointed a Commissioner under the same Act in the district of Sarun.

7. A petition having been submitted by Shah Kubeer-ood-deen, of Sasseram, praying that some special mark of the approbation of Government might be conferred on the town of Sasseram, by a change in its name, in recognition of the loyal services rendered by himself and its other inhabitants during the late disturbances, the Deputy Magistrate of the sub-division was requested to report, after special inquiry, how the people of Sasseram had actually behaved during the disturbances.

8. *Rajshahye Division.*—Colonel Sherer, commanding at Jelpigoree, having reported the desertion, with their arms, of four sepoys of the 73rd Regiment Native Infantry, who were on duty at Bakali, an outpost on the Teesta, notice was given to the Commissioners of Patna and Bhaugulpore, in order that they might direct the Magistrates subordinate to them to be on the look-out for the deserters, who it was expected would proceed towards the west.

9. The Magistrate of Rungpore reported having received information from Jelpigoree that some of the Dacca mutineers had been apprehended at Benares, and were to be sent to Dacca for trial.

10. *Burdwan Division.*—With reference to the panic in Calcutta on the 2nd March, as noticed in the Narrative for the week ending the 6th of March, the Commissioner of Burdwan brought to notice, demi-officially, the possibility of the sepoys at Barrackpore attacking the station of Hooghly, and the expediency of guarding against such a contingency by locating a force in that place, enough to deter the sepoys from attempting an attack. In reply, he was informed that the Lieutenant-Governor had received no official intimation of any threatened danger either to Calcutta or Hooghly, and that he had no reason to believe that any necessity existed for adopting unusual precautions.

11. *Chota Nagpore.*—In Palamow the Nowaghur insurgents, alluded to in the Narrative for the week ending on the 20th March, were reported to have been dispersed, and their two leaders, Bishonath Sahee and Gunput Rai, taken prisoners. Captain Dalton arrived at Loharduggah on the 19th March, but, falling seriously ill, found himself unable to conduct the operations against the enemy himself, which were therefore undertaken by Captain Oakes, who, upon receiving information that they had encamped in the hills, about sixteen miles from Loharduggah, prepared a party, consisting of some Ramghur Irregular Cavalry, a detachment of Madras Rifles, and the new Cole and Sonthal levy, 160 strong, the whole commanded by Captain Nation, and, marching rapidly to the place, surrounded the camp of the rebels. The insurgents were so completely taken by surprise that they made no resistance, and Thakoor Bishonath Sahee, who was with them, was captured on the spot. Gunput Rai managed to escape for a time, but was soon after caught and brought in by some zemindaree matchlockmen sent in pursuit of him by Captain Oakes. The capture of these chiefs was considered by the Commissioner to be likely to tend greatly to the quelling of the disturbances. There was no indication of any further outbreak in the district.

12. In Singbhoom an attack was made on Captain Moncrieff's position at Chuckerderpore, on the 25th March, by the rebellious followers of the ex-Rajah of Porahat, who were supposed to be about 2,000 strong. The rebels surrounded three sides of the encamping-ground occupied by Captain Moncrieff, who had only 80 men under him. This small party, however, so warmly received their assailants with musketry and artillery that the latter never came to close quarters with them, and were twice repulsed. It was, however, found impossible to pursue them, both on account of the smallness of Captain Moncrieff's force, and the jungly nature of the country. No lives were lost on our side; nor could the loss of the enemy be accurately ascertained, as their dead and wounded were all carried off the field by the survivors. Three small native field-pieces were taken from them. The cattle belonging to our camp, which were out in the jungle grazing, fell into their hands, with the exception of only three elephants belonging to the Rajah of Seraikillah, which were saved by a detachment sent out for that purpose.

13. On the recommendation of Mr. Lushington the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the presentation of a pair of shawls to the Thakoor of Khursowan, who had been instrumental in preventing the Ramghur mutineers from passing on from Chyebassa to Ranchee, in acknowledgment of his loyal services during the disturbances.

14. Seventy-three persons were tried by Mr. Cockburn, under Act XVI. of 1857, in the district of Sumulpore, from the 14th of January to the 15th of February, 1858; three of whom were sentenced to three years' imprisonment, one to two years' imprisonment, one to imprisonment for three months, six required to furnish recognizances for future good conduct, and sixty-two others unconditionally released.

15. *Assam.*—Colonel Jenkins submitted a correspondence having reference to certain revelations made by a prisoner, formerly a sepoy of the 1st Assam Light Infantry Battalion, relative to a plot said to have been formed by the Hindoostanee sepoys of the battalion for attacking the station of Debrooghur and murdering its European inhabitants, and to the feeling of distrust said to be prevalent in Upper Assam in regard to the loyalty of that portion of the corps. It appears that this subject was brought to the notice of Colonel Jenkins by Captain Bivar, Principal Assistant Commissioner of Luckimpore, and that it was then referred to Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay, the officer commanding the battalion, when it was found, upon inquiry, that no grounds whatever existed for suspecting any plot of the kind alluded to by Captain Bivar. Colonel Hanway thereupon communicated to the regiment the purport of Captain Bivar's representation, which resulted in the submission of a petition from the regiment praying for a vindication of its character. The conduct of Captain Bivar in the matter appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor to have been very inconsiderate, and the step taken by Colonel Hannay, in communicating to the regiment the representations made by Captain Bivar, apparently unnecessary and unfortunate. Considering the turn the affair had taken, it seemed desirable to remove Captain Bivar to some other station than



Debrooghur, which was the head-quarters of the regiment, and Colonel Jenkins was requested to state his opinion on that point.

16. *Cachar*.—Mr. Allen reported having received information from the Superintendent of Cachar of the existence of some excitement among the Muniporee population of that district, owing to the approaching trial of the Munipore Prince Houjow for the part he took in the recent disturbances in that quarter, and to the arrest of Roma Sing, the Dewan of the Rajah of Munipore, on a charge of murder. Considering it advisable to strengthen the military force in Cachar, at all events till this excitement had passed over, Mr. Allen had directed the commanding officer of the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion to halt at Silchar the two companies which were about to return to their headquarters, and to send Captain Stevens, his second in command, to take command of the troops in Cachar in that neighbourhood.

17. Mr. Allen also noticed the existence of much discontent among the men of the Munipore Regiment, who were before a cheerful, willing, and well-behaved set; but who were now represented to have much changed, apprehending, it was supposed, some interference with their religion. The unsettled state of the Munipoories in Cachar, whence the great majority of the recruits of the regiment had been drawn, rendered it, in his opinion, very desirable to expedite their removal to Jamalpore, which had already been sanctioned by the Government of India.

19. The Government of India, in the Military Department, sanctioned the release of the Sikh fakeer detained at Cachar, as reported in the Narrative for the week ending on the 6th of March, provided his identity with the man referred to by Captain Dewaal could be established.

19. A copy of a letter from Lieutenant Stewart, reporting upon the defences necessary for the district of Cachar, and submitting suggestions for providing them, was forwarded to Mr. Allen for his opinion on the subject. The measures prominently suggested by Lieutenant Stewart were the increase of the Kookie levy from 200 to 640 men duly officered by natives, and the appointment of an adjutant and two European non-commissioned officers in addition to himself as commandant. With such a force in Cachar, he said the services of the Sylhet Light Infantry could be entirely dispensed with in that district, and made available for employment further west.

20. *General Subjects*.—The destruction by fire of the halting-sheds at the station of Chupparun having been brought to the notice of Government by the Deputy Quarter-master-General of the Army, the Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies was requested to take the opportunity, as suggested by the military authorities, to increase the accommodation. Mr. Jackson reported, on the 30th March, that he had directed the construction of a shed for 200, instead of 70 or 80 men only.

21. An intimation was received from the Military Department that the Government of India had directed the removal of the Remount Depôt from Calcutta to Raneegunge before the rains, if shelter can be made available for them there, and if supplies can be readily provided there by the Commissariat Department.

22. A complaint preferred by Mr. Money, Magistrate of Behar, against Colonel Hutchinson, of Her Majesty's 35th Regiment, for having made use of insulting language towards him, was forwarded for the consideration of the Government of India.

23. The Lieutenant-Governor authorised the payment of 500 rupees to Mr. A. D'Souza as compensation for losses sustained by him in consequence of his property having been destroyed by the mutineers at Arrah.

24. The Lieutenant-Governor authorised the grant of 614 rupees 8 annas to Mr. W. C. Costley, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Baraset, as compensation for the loss of his property destroyed by the mutineers from Dinapore on the 7th of August last, while Mr. Costley was in charge of the sub-division of Sasseram.

25. At the recommendation of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, his Honor also sanctioned the payment of 2,000 rupees to Mr. J. Grundy, and of 500 rupees to Mr. J. G. Maelzer, as compensation for the losses sustained by them in consequence of their property having been plundered and destroyed by the Palamow insurgents in their attack on the Rajhurali factory.

26. An application, on behalf of Mr. R. L. Ewing, for compensation on account of property lost by him in consequence of the mutineers, was referred back to the Commissioner of Patua, in order that some inquiry might be made as to the condition in life and former income of the applicant, and the amount of compensation he might claim under the rules.

27. A copy of a communication from the Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies recommending that the officers in charge of depôts on the Grand Trunk Road be permitted to occupy one half of the staging bungalows at their stations at the expense



of Government, should they be required to continue at their posts during the hot season, was forwarded for the favourable consideration of the Government of India.

28. The Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies was informed that the Commander-in-Chief had placed the services of Captain A. L. Nicholson, of the 64th Regiment Native Infantry, at the disposal of the Local Government, for employment under Mr. Jackson, in the room of Lieutenant C. P. Lucas, ordered to join his corps proceeding to China.

29. Mr. K. Macleod, of Chuprah, having submitted a report of his proceedings in regard to the collection of carts and bullocks for the public service, the acknowledgments of Government were conveyed to him in reply, for the zealous and valuable services he had rendered to the State.

30. The Joint Magistrate of Rancegunge reported that a Mrs. Kealy and a Mrs. Benger had left Rancegunge for Benares, and that a Mrs. Collingwood had proceeded to Cawnpore.

31. The Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies submitted explanations from Captain Robinson and Lieutenant Lindsay, of the circumstances under which they permitted their wives to join them at Neemeah ghaut and Nourungabad respectively, as reported in the Narratives for the weeks ending on the 20th February and the 6th of March. Captain Robinson explained that he was under a misapprehension in regard to the position of the Neemeah ghaut depôt, which he did not think was included in the prohibited districts, it being situated only seventy miles from Rancegunge; and Lieutenant Lindsay stated that he was under the impression that the restrictions enjoined by Government had been withdrawn in regard to that part of the district where Nourungabad was situated. Lieutenant Lindsay's explanation was considered by the Lieutenant-Governor to be very unsatisfactory, but as the Governor-General had subsequently issued an order by which both Neemeah ghaut and Nourungabad had been brought within the limits to which women and children were allowed to proceed, it was not considered necessary to order the departure of the ladies from the localities referred to.

The Government of India in the Foreign Department having released Ahsun Hossein Khan, a State prisoner, and placed him under the surveillance of Major Herbert, the Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, was directed to afford Major Herbert any assistance he might require in the matter.

A list prepared from returns furnished by the local authorities, of persons in the Lower Provinces who had taken a leading part in the recent rebellion, was forwarded to the Government of India in the Foreign Department the same having been called for by that Government in November last.

A. R. YOUNG,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 17.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Patna, March 26, 1858.*

MAGISTRATE of Azimghur writes that Koer Sing, with 1,000 sepoys and 2,500 followers, was ten miles from Azimghur at Mundoree on the 24th. Object believed to be, to get into Shahabad by the Ghazee-pore direction. Koer Sing is probably a mistake for Koer Hurkishun Sing. If he crosses, much opium will be lost and stud endangered.

Reinforcements should, if possible, be sent to Buxar from above, for this is weakly garrisoned. I have asked Wingfield for "Junna" steamer, and sent express to Mitchell to concert measures. Brigadier Christie can probably give two companies from this for Arrah. If he had artillerymen he could send guns, as we have six. Cannot artillerymen be sent?

## Inclosure 3 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, March 27, 1858.

THE Commissioner of Patna reports as follows :—"The Magistrate of Azimghur writes that Koer Sing, with 1,000 sepoys and 2,500 followers, was at Mundoree, ten miles from Azimghur, on the 24th. Object believed to be, to get into Shahabad by the Ghazeepore direction." Is there any truth in this?

## Inclosure 4 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, March 28, 1858.

YOUR message of yesterday received. My telegram to Mr. Beadon of yesterday will acquaint you with the state of affairs at Azimghur. I fear the information received by Mr. Samuells is quite true.

## Inclosure 5 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Secretary to the Government of India, Calcutta.*

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, March 28, 1858.

THE Commissioner of Benares reports to-day that the rebels at Azimghur had put their guns in position against the entrenchments, and were preparing scaling-ladders. A sortie made by us to capture the guns was repulsed with the loss of one officer. Our force within the entrenchments is in want of supplies and ammunition. A wing of the 13th Regiment started from this place yesterday evening by the bullock-train. The officer commanding at Allyghur reports on the 27th as follows :—"Three or four thousand rebels, with five guns, at Kuchla. Nyaz Mohamed, with 5,000 men and 5 guns, at Setheswan. Rahim Alli with a large force at Chowrassee. Ganges fordable at many places. The Nana arrived near Bareilly with 500 men, and had an interview with Khan Bahadoor, whose protection he asked. It is said Khan Bahadoor has given him the command of his army, which he is to have at Kuchla ghaut to fight the British, two days hence. This intelligence is sent for your information, and is not to be given to the public."

## Inclosure 6 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Secretary to the Government of India, Calcutta.*

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, March 29, 1858.

MR. POWER reports from Kummil on the 27th March, that the rebels had increased in strength across the river opposite Soorputipore. They have brought down more guns. Moolthan Khan is supposed to command them. Further particulars of sortie of our troops at Azimghur have been received to-day through Brigadier Gordon at Benares. It appears that Colonel Dames made a sortie with 200 men, Her Majesty's 37th Regiment, 2 guns, and the head-quarters 4th Madras Cavalry. He drove the enemy with ease before him in the plain, but was repulsed from the town: Captain Bedford and eleven of the 37th Regiment killed and wounded. The Madras Cavalry

behaved well under a very heavy fire. In consequence of an urgent appeal from Colonel Dames for assistance, Brigadier Gordon has sent him fifteen days' supply for 500 Europeans, and a supply of ammunition escorted by 100 Her Majesty's 10th and 97th Regiments, and 60 Madras Rifles. The escort will proceed via Ghazepore, where it will be joined by at least a squadron of Madras Cavalry. The direct road to Azimghur is not considered safe at present. At Jaunpore all is quiet, and our force there is in perfect readiness to resist any attack. Sir E. Lugard left Lucknow this morning for Azimghur with an Infantry division, 700 sabres, and 18 guns.

Inclosure in No. 17

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

Patna, March 28, 1858.

AZIMGHUR is in possession of the rebels under Koer Sing, and the 37th shut up in fort. The report is strong that they intend crossing into Shahabad. I have sent up the "Jumna" steamer to cruise about off Bhojepore, and have proposed to the Brigadier to send two companies and two guns to Arrah. Are we to expect any reinforcements from above for Buxar?

Inclosure 8 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.*

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, March 29, 1858.

TROOPS are being sent to Benares, and the Sasseram force is ordered there also. We have no knowledge of any going to Buxar. Your message will be communicated to the Governor-General.

Inclosure 9 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, March 29, 1858.

THE following message from Mr. Samuells and the reply to it are forwarded for the information of the Governor-General —

Message 28th March, 4 p.m. — "Azimghur is in possession of the rebels under Koer Sing, and the 37th shut up in the fort. The report is strong that they intend crossing into Shahabad. I have sent up the 'Jumna' steamer to cruise about off Bhojepore, and have proposed to the Brigadier to send two companies to Arrah. Are we to expect any reinforcements from above for Buxar?"

Reply: "Troops are being sent to Benares, and the Sasseram force is ordered there also. We have no knowledge of any going to Buxar. Your message will be communicated to the Governor-General."

Inclosure 10 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.*

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, April 1, 1858.

A WING of the 13th Regiment started from Allahabad on the 27th for Azimghur by bullock-train; and fifteen days' supplies for 500 Europeans, with a supply of ammunition,

have been sent from Benares, escorted by 100 of Her Majesty's 10th and 97th Regiments and 60 of the Madras Rifles. The escort will proceed via Ghazee-pore, where they will be joined by a squadron of Madras Cavalry. Sir E. Lugard left Lucknow on the 29th for Azimghur, with an Infantry division, 700 sabres, and 18 guns.\*

Inclosure 11 in No. 17

*The Officiating Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army.*

Sir,

Fort William, March 22, 1858:

I AM desired to acquaint you that the Governor-General has approved of Colonel F. B. Corfield being appointed to succeed Colonel Michell at Sasseram, and to request that that officer may be desired to proceed forthwith to Sasseram, and relieve Colonel Michell.

I have, &c.

F. D. ATKINSON, Major.

Inclosure 12 in No. 17

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Judge of Tirhoot.*

Sir,

Fort William, March 25, 1858.

I AM directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint you to be a Commissioner under Section 7, Act XIV of 1857, in the district of Tirhoot, for the trial of all crimes and offences punishable under the said Act, and to forward to you a Commission duly signed by his Honor

2. It is to be understood that when two or more officers, specially empowered under this Act, happen to be present at the same station, the Session Judge, should be one of them, will try prisoners committed under the Act in question. If the Session Judge be not present, then the Commissioner of Circuit will try the cases; and in the absence of both the Session Judge and the Commissioner, the senior officer possessing the requisite powers will hold the trial.

3. Copies of the circulars dated the 15th of August, 1857, and the 8th of January, 1858, are forwarded for your information and guidance.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 13 in No. 17.

*Commission.*

TO George Louis Martin, Esq., Judge of Tirhoot, I, the Honorable Frederick James Halliday, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, send greeting. Whereas in and by an Act passed by the Legislative Council of India, entitled "An Act to make further provision for the trial and punishment of certain offences relating to the army, and of offences against the State," it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Executive Government of any presidency or place, from time to time, to issue a Commission for the trial of all or any persons or person charged with having committed, within any district described in the Commission, whether such district shall or shall not be proclaimed to be in a state of rebellion, any offence punishable by this Act, or any other crime against the state, or murder, arson, robbery, or other heinous crime against person or property: Now I, the Honorable Frederick James Halliday, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by virtue and in pursuance of the powers and authorities by the said Act in me vested, do hereby assign you, the said George Louis Martin, Esq., Judge of Tirhoot, to try all who shall be charged before you with having committed any of the offences mentioned in the Act above recited, within the district of Tirhoot; and in further pursuance of the powers and authority vested in me by the said Act, I do hereby authorise you the said George

**Louis Martin, Esq., Judge of Tirhoot, to hold a Court in any part of the said district, and there to try any person for any of the said crimes committed within any part thereof, and I do direct that any Court so to be held by you under this Commission, shall have power without the attendance or futwa of a law officer, or the assistance of assessors, to pass upon any person convicted before such Court, of any of the aforesaid crimes, any sentence warranted by law for such crime, and to cause execution of such sentence by warrant, under your hand and seal of office; and that the judgment of such Court shall be final and conclusive, and that the said Court, so to be holden by you, shall not be subordinate or bound to report its proceedings to the Sudder Court.**

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, the twenty-fifth day of March, A.D. 1858.

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Inclosure 14 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Judge of Sarun.*

Sir,

*Fort William, March 25, 1858.*

I AM directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint you to be a Commssioner under section 7 of Act XIV of 1857, in the district of Sarun, for the trial of all crimes and offences punishable under the said Act, and to forward to you a Commission duly signed by his Honor.

2. It is to be understood that when two or more officers specially empowered under this Act happen to be present at the same station, the Session Judge, should he be one of them, will try prisoners committed under the Act in question. If the Session Judge be not present, then the Commissioner of Circuit will try the cases; and in the absence of both Session Judge and Commissioner, the senior officer possessing the requisite powers will hold the trial.

3. Copies of the circulars dated the 15th of August, 1857, and the 8th January, 1858, are forwarded for your information and guidance.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

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Inclosure 15 in No. 17.

*Commission.*

TO Henry Atherton, Esq., Judge of Sarun, I, the Honorable Frederick James Halliday, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, send greeting. Whereas, in and by an Act passed by the Legislative Council of India, entitled "An act to make further provision for the trial and punishment of certain offences relating to the army, and of offences against the State," it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for the Executive Government of any Presidency or place from time to time to issue a Commission for the trial of all or any persons or person charged with having committed, within any district described in the Commission, whether such district shall or shall not be proclaimed to be in a state of rebellion, any offence punishable by this Act, or any other crime against the State, or murder, arson, robbery, or other heinous crime against person or property: Now I, the Honorable Frederick James Halliday, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by virtue and in pursuance of the powers and authorities by the said Act in me vested, do hereby assign you, the said Henry Atherton, Esq., Judge of Sarun, to try all who shall be charged before you with having committed any of the offences mentioned in the Act above recited, within the district of Sarun; and in further pursuance of the powers and authority vested in me by the said Act, I do hereby authorise you the said Henry Atherton, Esq., Judge of Sarun, to hold a Court in any part of the said district, and there to try any person for any of the said crimes committed within any part thereof, and I do direct that any Court so to be held by you under this Commission shall have power, without the attendance or futwa of a law officer or the assistance of assessors, to pass upon any person convicted, before such Court, of any of the aforesaid crimes, any sentence warranted by law for such crime; and to cause execution of such sentence by warrant, under your hand and seal of office, and that the judgment of such Court shall be final and conclusive, and that the

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said Court, so to be holden by you, shall not be subordinate or bound to report its proceedings to the Sudder Court.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office the twenty-fifth day of March, A.D. 1858.

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Inclosure 16 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Camp, Allahabad, February 16, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to inclose copy of petition from Shah Kubeer-ood-deen, of Sasseram, praying for some special mark of the consideration of Government upon that town, in recognition of the loyal services rendered by himself and its inhabitants, and am directed by the Governor-General to request a report upon that point, and an expression of his Honor's opinion as to the conduct of the inhabitants of Sasseram during the whole course of the disturbances.

I have, &c.

G. F. EDMONSTONE.

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Inclosure 17 in No. 17.

*Petition.*

To the Right Honorable his Lordship the Governor-General of India.

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT from the commencement of disturbances to this date, whatever loyal services have been rendered either by me or by inhabitants of Sasseram, is well known to your Lordship. Now your petitioner and all the gentry of this town, with greatest humility and confidence, supplicate your Lordship to grant on this town some specific name in remembrance of our services and the high consideration of Government.

I remain, &c.

• SHAH KUBEER-OOD-DEEN AHMED, of Sasseram.

February 1, 1858.

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Inclosure 18 in No. 17.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Patna, February 24, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to forward two letters which I received from Shah Kubeer-ood-deen at Sasseram, one applying for the full powers of a Magistrate and Deputy Collector, the other for the bestowal on the city of Sasseram, of the title Nassirool Hookkam Kusbah Sasseram, in token of approval of the loyal conduct of its inhabitants.

2. I do not see any occasion to give Shah Kubeer-ood-deen the full powers of a Magistrate. One officer with these powers is quite sufficient at Sasseram, and the Shah's appointment, I apprehend, was honorary; so that his powers are of little consequence.

3. The Shah tells me that the Governor-General, in an interview which the Shah had with him at Jehanabad, approved of the idea of conferring an honorable title on the town, and that Mr. Edmonstone desired him to select one. I therefore forward his application: at the same time I must remark that beyond defending their own houses when an attempt at plunder was made by the mutineers from Dinapore, I am not aware that the townspeople have evinced any extraordinary loyalty. They certainly have behaved well and did not aid in the plunder and destruction of the European houses; but this is hardly conduct which would, in ordinary times, entitle their city to be honorable designation they demand for it.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELS.

**Inclosure 19 in No. 17.**

*Shah Kubeer-ood-deen Ahmed to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

*Camp, Ukkurpore, February 18, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor to report you that you are well acquainted with my services which I have hitherto rendered to the Government, in preserving order in this neighbourhood, &c. I therefore beg that you will allow me (if it meets with your approbation) the powers of a Magistrate and Deputy Collector of this district, as I am making every arrangement for supplies for the army in this part since the last nine months, and by receiving this authority I shall perform everything required for the above appointment.

I have, &c.

SHAH KUBEER-OOD-DEN AHMED.

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**Inclosure 20 in No. 17**

*Shah Kubeer-ood-deen Ahmed to the Commissioner of Patna.*

*Camp, Ukkurpore, February 18, 1858.*

IN the name of the people of Sasseram I have the honor to report to you that as the inhabitants of the above have done good service in the last disturbance, I therefore trust you will approve in giving its name as Nassirool Hookkam Kusbah Sasseram, and also that their arms must not be taken by Government, as all of them had done their best in rendering services to the Government.

I have, &c.

SHAH KUBEER-OOD-DEEN AHMED.

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**Inclosure 21 in No. 17.**

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram.*

Sir,

*Fort William, March 20, 1858.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you the accompanying copy of a petition from Shah Kubeer-ood-deen, of Sasseram, praying for some special mark of the consideration of Government upon that town, in recognition of the loyal services rendered by himself and its inhabitants, and to request that, after making special inquiries into the subject, you will be good enough to submit a report as to the conduct of the people of Sasseram during the whole course of the disturbances.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

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**Inclosure 22 in No. 17.**

*The Officiating Magistrate of Tirhoot to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

*March 2, 1858.*

WITH your permission I sent a number of Nujeebs to Patna. When it was expected the mutineers would pass near Mozufferpore, seventeen extra burkundauzes were appointed to perform the duties of guarding the Foujdaree and Civil Courts. The salary of fourteen of these can be adjusted under a sanction obtained from Government by Major Nation; but I have the honor to submit a bill for the salary of the remaining three. I have requested Major Nation to send a few Nujeebs to enable me to dispense with the services of these burkundauzes.

I have, &c.

H. L. DAMPIER.

## Inclosure 23 in No. 17.

*Bill.*

<i>The Honorable Company</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
To salary of 3 extra burkundaues employed in guarding the court from 8th December, 1857, to February, 1858, at 4 rupees each per month, viz. :—	R. A. P.
3 from 8th to 31st December, 1857, at 4 rupees each . . . . .	9 4 6
3 for January, 1858, at 4 rupees each . . . . .	12 0 0
3 for February, 1858, at 4 rupees each . . . . .	12 0 0
Total Co.'s Rs.	33 4 6

(E. E.)  
H. L. DAMPIER,  
*Officiating Magistrate.*

*Tirhoot Magistracy, March 2, 1858.*

## Inclosure 24 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

*Fort William, March 23, 1858.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your office endorsement dated the 9th instant, and to inform you in reply, that the bill therewith submitted, amounting to 33 rupees 4 annas 6 pice, on account of the salary of three extra burkundaues entertained by the Magistrate of Tirhoot, from 8th December, 1857, to February 1858, at rupees 4 each per mensem, for guarding the Foujdaree and Civil Courts at Mozufferpore, has been passed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

I have, &c.  
A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 25 in No. 17.

*The Officiating Magistrate to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

*Patna, March 6, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor to submit for sanction, a bill amounting to 69 rupees 9 annas 3 pice, on account of cost of brandy supplied by my predecessor to the detachments of European soldiers who arrived here in July and August last. I annex copy of Mr. Richardson's letter on the subject.

I have, &c.  
A. HOPE.

## Inclosure 26 in No 17.

*Mr. Richardson to the Officiating Magistrate of Patna.*

Sir,

*Patna, February 15, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor to request you will obtain sanction from the Commissioner for a bill for two boxes of brandy, obtained in the bazar for the use of troops who came from Patna on various occasions, and for one box of Castillon brandy which was obtained from Mr. Woodcock, the Collector. I return herewith five bottles of brandy of the commoner sort which were not used. The Nazir Kooldipsoboy can tell the date on which the brandy was bought from the bazar: the box from the Collector was obtained on the 25th of July, 1857.



The brandy was absolutely required, as the troops came in without any Commissariat Officer, and I also had the verbal instructions of the Commissioner to procure it. I send herewith 4 lbs. of gunpowder (which I kept for the sake of safety) which was found on searching a house in the town.

I have, &c.

H. C. RICHARDSON.

Inclosure 27 in No. 17.

*Bill.*

<i>The Honorable Company</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
To amount cost of brandy supplied to detachments of European soldiers who arrived in Patna in July and August last, viz. :—	R. A. P.
Price of 1 dozen of brandy supplied by the Collector, Mr. Woodcock	30 0 0
Do. of 5 bottles of brandy supplied by the Assistant, Mr. Mangles, at 38 rupees. per dozen	15 13 3
Do. of 1 dozen and 7 bottles of brandy supplied by the Nazir from bazar, at 15 rupees per dozen	23 12 0
Total Co.'s Rs.	69 9 3

A. HOPE, *Officiating Magistrate.*

*Patna Magistracy, March 6, 1858.*

Inclosure 28 in No 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

*Fort William, March 23, 1858.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 11th instant, and to inform you in reply that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to pass the bill for 69 rupees 9 annas 3 pice, on account of the cost of brandy supplied by the Magistrate of Patna to the detachments of European soldiers who arrived at that station in July and August last.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 29 in No. 17.

*The Magistrate of Gya to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

*Gya, February 6, 1858.*

I BEG to inform you that the two palanquins in which Baboo Bishun Sing and Ranbehadoor Sing were forwarded to Patna in July last have been sent back by the Magistrate of Patna, but they are much broken, and utterly unfit for further use.

Both palkees were in excellent condition when they left this

I solicit your sanction to the payment of 75 rupees the value of the palkees. I would suggest that inquiries be made by the Magistrate of Patna as to who destroyed these palkees, and that, if possible, the amount be levied on the persons in fault.

I have, &c.

A. MONEY.

## Inclosure 30 in No. 17.

*The Officiating Magistrate to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

Patna, February 19, 1858.

WITH reference to the Magistrate of Behar's letter of the 6th instant to your address, I have the honor to report that from inquiries I have made of Kooldeep Sahoy, late Nazir of this Court, and the Darogah of the Meectapore Jail, it appears that the palkees must have been somewhat damaged by rain while on their transit from Gya to Patna, which destroyed the paint, but that they were not broken here. The damage appears to have been caused by the palkees arriving in a damp state during the rains, and remaining here for six months. When the palkees arrived here, nobody knew whose they were, nor were any instructions received regarding them.

I have, &amp;c.

A. HOPE.

## Inclosure 31 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

Fort William, March 20, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated the 13th instant, with its inclosures, and to inform you in reply that the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions, on your recommendation, the disbursement by the Collector of Gya of the sum of 75 Company's rupees, being the value of two palkees purchased for the conveyance of two natives to Patna in July last. The object of the transmission of these men to Patna is not stated.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 32 in No. 17.

*The Magistrate of Gya to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

Gya, March 15, 1858.

AS the hot weather is now at hand, the doctor and I went this morning round the houses where the sailors and Behar Mounted Police are living, and round the hospital, to see what arrangements it would be advisable to make.

We are of opinion that it will greatly help to keep the men in health if khus khus tatties are used during the hot weather. Three tatties are required for the fortified house, two for the circuit bungalow, where the mounted police are, and two for the hospital. The expense would be 7 tatties at 4 rupees 8 annas each - 31 rupees 8 annas; ten coolies at monthly cost of 25 rupees. Kindly let me have an answer as quickly as possible, to inform me whether I may, or not, incur this expense.

I have, &amp;c.

A. MONEY.

## Inclosure 33 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

Fort William, March 26, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated the 18th instant, and to inform you in reply that the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions, on your recommendation, the disbursement by the Magistrate of Behar of the sum of 31 rupees 8 annas on account of the expense of putting up khus khus tatties in the quarters occupied by the sailors and the Behar Mounted Police, and of a monthly sum of rupees 25 for the pay of coolies for watering the tatties during the hot weather.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 34 in No. 17.

*The Deputy Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs, Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

March 22, 1858.

WITH reference to your letter of the 13th instant, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Patna, complaining of the delay in transmitting a message from him to the Government of Bengal, I have the honor to state that communication by telegraph between Burdwan and Rajmehal was interrupted from the morning of the 27th ultimo until the 5th instant, during which time all messages had to be transmitted between the stations named by post.

I have, &amp;c.

GEO. O'DONNELL.

## Inclosure 35 in No. 17.

*The Officiating Magistrate of Rungpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Rungpore, March 24, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, copy of a letter dated 22nd instant, from Colonel Sherer, commanding at Jelpigoree, reporting the desertion, with their arms, of four sepoys of the 73rd Regiment Native Infantry who were on duty at the Bakalie Guard.

I have, &amp;c.

W. J. LONGMORE.

## Inclosure 36 in No. 17.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Sherer to the Magistrate of Rungpore.*

Sir,

Jelpigoree, March 22, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to report, for your information, that Beme Sing, sepoy, 1st company; Bissisur Sing, sepoy, 4th company; Rambhurus Ram Sing, 3rd company; and Balgobind Tewaree, sepoy, 3rd company; who were on duty at Bakalie, deserted last night and took their arms with them.

You will oblige by using every endeavour for the apprehension of the said deserters.

I have, &amp;c.

G. W. SHERER.

## Inclosure 37 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.*

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, March 28, 1858.

FOUR sepoys of the 73rd have deserted with their arms from Bakalie. They will probably go westward. Give notice to the Magistrates to be on the look-out to capture them.

## Inclosure 38 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore.*

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, March 28, 1858.

FOUR sepoys of the 73rd have deserted with their arms from Bakalie. They will probably go westward. Give notice to the Magistrates to be on the look-out to capture them.

## Inclosure 39 in No. 17.

*The Officiating Magistrate of Rungpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Rungpore, March 27, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the district is quiet.

2. I have received information from Jelpigoree that some of the Dacca mutineers have been apprehended at Benares, and are to be sent to the former station for trial.

I have, &amp;c.

W. J. LONGMORE.

## Inclosure 40 in No. 17.

*The Officiating Magistrate of Rungpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Rungpore, March 10, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, copy of a letter dated 28th ultimo, from the Joint Magistrate in charge of the sub-division of Jelpigoree, together with a bill for 86 rupees 13 annas 0½ pice, which sum was expended by that officer in defraying extraordinary expenses incurred by him in consequence of the near approach of the Dacca and Chittagong mutineers to Jelpigoree.

I have, &amp;c.

W. J. LONGMORE.

## Inclosure 41 in No. 17.

*The Joint Magistrate of Jelpigoree to the Magistrate of Rungpore.*

Sir,

Jelpigoree, February 28, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to request you will forward for the sanction of Government the accompanying bill, containing items of extraordinary expenses incurred by me during the recent disturbance occasioned by the near approach to this station of the Dacca mutineers. It was of course of the utmost importance that no emissary from the mutinous portion of the 73rd Native Infantry should make good any endeavour to reach the cantonment of Jelpigoree; it was at the same time certain that such attempt would be made. I had been successful during the rainy season in preventing the approach of outsiders by means of a very small force of extra police burkundauzes, but the swollen mountain streams which had previously befriended us were, at the time of the Chittagong and Dacca mutineers, almost dry, and travellers could therefore approach Jelpigoree by numerous paths across the fields, abandoning the large and guarded roads. There was also a small sum expended by me in dieting peons deputed on special duties during the same disturbed period above referred to.

I have, &amp;c.

J. D. GORDON.

## Inclosure 42 in No. 17.

*Bill.*

	R.	A.	P.
To wages of 26 extra burkundauzes employed during the month of December 1857, as a prevention to the approach of emissaries from the mutineers from Dacca and Chittagong . . . . .	83	9	0½
To dieting-money paid to persons employed on urgent Government service during the month of December 1857 . . . . .	3	4	0
	<hr/>		
	Rupees	86	13 0½

I do hereby certify that the above sums were spent by me in the manner specified, and that the expenditure was, in my opinion, absolutely necessary.

JAMES D. GORDON.

## Inclosure 43 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Magistrate of Rungpore.*

Sir,

Fort William, March 23, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 10th instant, and to inform you in reply that the bill therewith submitted amounting to 88 rupees 13 annas 0½ pice on account of expenses incurred by the Joint Magistrate in charge of the sub-division of Jelpigoree in precautionary measures in consequence of the near approach to the station of the Dacca and Chittagong mutineers, has been passed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. The bill in question has been forwarded to the Civil Auditor, with a request that it may be returned to you after audit.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 44 in No. 17.

*The Officiating Magistrate of Rungpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Rungpore, March 16, 1858.

THE Civil Auditor having returned unaudited a bill for 5,134 rupees 15 annas 5½ pice, being the sum expended by me in purchasing eight elephants, and sending them to Raneegunge, I have the honor to inclose, a bill for that amount with a request that it may be sanctioned.

I have, &amp;c.

W. J. LONGMORE.

## Inclosure 45 in No. 17.

*Bill.*

<i>The Honorable Company</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
To amount paid for purchase of 8 elephants . . . . .	4,750 0 0
Do. do. diet of the above elephants . . . . .	97 8 7½
Do. do. salary of mahouts and their mates . . . . .	212 3 10
Do. do. of two extra burkundauzes sent in . . . . .	
charge of the elephants to Raneegunge . . . . .	26 13 0
To amount paid for guddees and daos . . . . .	48 6 0

Total Co.'s Rs. 5,134 15 5½

W. J. LONGMORE.

Rungpore, March 16, 1858.

## Inclosure 46 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Magistrate of Rungpore.*

Sir,

Fort William, March 26, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 16th instant, and to inform you in reply that the bill therewith submitted, amounting to 5,134 rupees 15 annas 5½ pice, on account of the price of eight elephants purchased by you, including their feed and other expenses incurred by you before and in sending them on to Raneegunge has been passed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and forwarded to the Civil Auditor with a request that it may be returned to you after audit.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 47 in No. 17.

*The Commissioner of Burdwan to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Beerbhoom, March 12, 1858.*

I BEG to submit to you the following extracts from a demi-official from Mr. Pratt, officiating Magistrate of Hooghly, with reference to the late panic in Calcutta:—

“It seems very unlikely they (sepoys) should go to Calcutta. If they wish to bolt, it will be either by Krishnaghur or by the Grand Trunk Road from Patna Ghaut and thereabouts.

“I am seeing that the order issued last year for keeping all boats from laying to on the other side of the river at night are rigidly enforced.

“If the sepoys come here at any future time, it is well to be prepared for possibilities: the women and children (200) should go into the European hospital, which Captain Dick, the Cantonment Major, thinks the most convenient place for them, and the one most easily reached. The rest of the station would, of course, join them there. I think, with all these women and children, we ought to have 100 men. Do not you think so? Taking regimental schoolmasters, convalescents, &c., we could not muster more than 15 men.

“Is there not really too much valuable property here to expose to the possibility of risk? One Company of European soldiers would keep all straight.”

Now I do not myself expect any evil at Hooghly, but reasonable expectations have been considerably put out in this mutiny, and I do honestly think that if the sepoys do bolt they will probably go via Hooghly or Krishnaghur (Hooghly offers far the greatest temptation), and that it is well, as Mr. Pratt says, to guard against possibilities.

One argument appears to me unanswerable. If it be thought possible that they may attack Calcutta, if, with a large body of police, and armed sailors in the streets, and soldiers in the fort, it was actually thought necessary to turn out the volunteers last Tuesday week, is it right to say that Hooghly is in no danger, or to run any risk? There is a large jail full of budmashes, a district treasury, some very wealthy bankers' and merchants' shops and houses—all great temptations; and without the least expectation that an attack will be made, I would, if I could, put a force there which should show the sepoys that an attack would be useless to them.

I have before expressed my opinion to the Lieutenant-Governor, and I know the difficulties under which he labours as to soldiers, but I do not feel justified in withholding from his Honor's notice Mr. Pratt's report.

I forward it to clear myself in the event of any future evil occurring. I have written to Mr. Pratt that he is of course to be on his guard, and that I have mentioned his wishes to you, but that I anticipate no attack.

I have, &amp;c.

W. H. ELLIOTT.

## Inclosure 48 in No. 17.

*The Commissioner of Burdwan to Mr. Pratt.**March 12, 1858.*

I HAVE sent to Mr. Young some extracts from your letter about the possibility of an attack on Hooghly by the sepoys. I do not myself anticipate any such evil, but you are right in taking precaution against it, if you at the same time take care that your measures excite no fears.

I believe the Supreme Government to be very chary of sending out detachments of Europeans, so that unless a regiment be posted at Chinsura, I doubt your getting a mere guard, but I have submitted the case to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor.

I hope the above will be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor.

W. H. E.

## Inclosure 49 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Burdwan.*

Sir,

Fort William, March 16, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your demi-official letter of the 12th instant, in which, "with reference to the late panic in Calcutta," you point out the possibility of the sepoys at Barrackpore attacking the station of Hooghly, and suggest measures of precaution, and that a force should be located there; observing that if it be thought possible that the sepoys may attack Calcutta, and if, with a large body of police and armed sailors in the streets, and soldiers in the fort, it was actually thought necessary to turn out the volunteers last Tuesday week, is it right to say that Hooghly is in no danger, or to run any risk?

In reply I am desired to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor is very imperfectly aware of the reasons which led to the proceedings of the President in Council of last Tuesday week, nor has he had official information of threatened danger either to Calcutta or Hooghly, either at or since that time, or any information, from the military authorities or from the Supreme Government, of the existence of a necessity for unusual precautions at this particular period, which would certainly have been given to him if there had been any reason for the apprehensions to which you allude.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 50 in No. 17.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Camp, Loharduggah, March 19, 1858.

WITH reference to my letter of the 11th instant, I have the honor to report my arrival this day at Loharduggah, with the force as per margin,\* under Major MacDonell and an escort of the Ramghur Irregular Cavalry.

2. The Nowaghur insurgents alluded to in my last report have since committed further depredations on small villages in the hills, and have plundered the Burwah thannah.

3. To operate against these insurgents, I have arranged for the assemblage here of the troops above noted, the party of the Ramghur Irregular Cavalry noted in the margin,† under command of Captain Nation, and 200 of the new Cole and Southal levy, fully drilled and instructed in musketry, under Lieutenant Reeves, in charge.

4. The whole force is expected to be collected here to-night. In regard to myself, I regret to be obliged to report that, for the last seven days, although mending daily, I have been suffering under very severe and painful indisposition, which renders me totally incapable of transacting any duties except by way of dictation from my bed or palanquin.

5. Under these circumstances I consider it my duty to submit to the Lieutenant-Governor the annexed copy of a letter from Dr. Warnford, and to state that, in compliance with his urgent recommendation, I purpose returning shortly to Ranchee, feeling sure, however, that the work here, with the officers and means available, will not suffer by this arrangement.

6. I beg, in conclusion, to suggest that, as Maunbloom is now perfectly tranquil, Captain George Oakes and Captain Davies be allowed to return to their proper districts.

I have, &amp;c.

E. T. DALTON.

\* Madras Rifles, 56; Madras Native Infantry, 77; Commissioner's Escort, 9.

† Rank and file, 54.

## Inclosure 51 in No. 17.

*Dr. Warneford to the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.*

Sir,

Loharduggah, March 19, 1858.

HAVING come over to Loharduggah for the purpose of professionally attending you, I consider the illness under which you are labouring urgently demands cessation from all farther duties, and I at the same time consider that no time should be allowed to elapse in your removal to Ranchee, where my medical treatment can be better carried out, and under which circumstances I trust a few weeks only will be the extent of your being on the sick list.

I have, &amp;c.

C. F. WARNEFORD, M.D.

## Inclosure 52 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.*

Sir,

Fort William, March 26, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 19th instant, with its inclosure, and to inform you in reply that the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to hear of your illness, and of your inability in consequence to take a part in the operations against the Nowaghur insurgents.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 53 in No. 17.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Camp, Nuyree, March 23, 1858.

IN continuation of my letter of the 19th instant, I have much satisfaction in stating, for his Honor's information, that Thakoor Bishoonath Sahce and Gunput Rae, the two leading men of this district (for whose apprehension rewards have been offered), and the fomentors of the depredations committed by the party I have called the Nowaghur insurgents, have been captured, and the rabble they had collected dispersed.

2. The force described in my last letter had all assembled at Loharduggah on the night of the 20th, as arranged; only that, instead of 200 only 160 of the Sonthal and Cole levy ready for the field could be mustered.

3. Captain G. N. Oakes, having obtained information that the insurgents were encamped in the hills, about sixteen miles from Loharduggah, the next night a party was secretly prepared, consisting of some Ramghur Irregular Cavalry, a detachment of Madras Rifles under Lieutenant Ingram, and the new levies under Lieutenant Reeves, the whole under command of Captain Nation, commanding the Ramghur Irregular Force, and conducted by Captain G. N. Oakes. They marched rapidly to the place, and, surrounding it, succeeded in capturing Thakoor Bishoonath Sahce, whose followers were so completely taken by surprise that they made no resistance.

4. Gunput Rae appears to have had his quarters detached, and for the time got off; but he was caught and brought in by some zemindaree matchlockmen sent after him by Captain Oakes. I have no further particulars of the affair, but it appears to have been exceedingly well managed, and the result so important in its bearing on the tranquillity of the district, that I consider I may now with confidence pronounce it quiet and safe.

5. Up to last advice there was not the slightest indication of any further disturbance in Palamow, and Major Simpson continues to report his district, including Khurruckdeah, in perfect tranquillity.

I have, &amp;c.

E. T. DALTON.



## Inclosure 54 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.*

Sir,

Fort William, March 30, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 23rd instant, reporting the dispersion of the Nowaghur insurgents, and the capture of their two leaders, Bishoonath Sahee and Gunput Rae, which has had the effect of restoring order and tranquillity in the Loharduggah district. The receipt of this intelligence has afforded great satisfaction to the Lieutenant-Governor.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 55 in No. 17.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Chota Nagpore, March 31, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to submit copy of a dispatch just received from Captain Moncrieff, Officiating Senior Assistant in Singbhoom, reporting an attack made on his position at Chuckerdhurpore, on the 25th instant, by the rebel force of the ex-Rajah of Porahat, in which the latter were repulsed with loss, and it is gratifying to find that none of our party were hurt.

2. I will address you again on this subject to-morrow.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON.

## Inclosure 56 in No. 17.

*The Officiating Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singbhoom to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.*

Sir,

Camp, Chuckerdhurpore, March 26, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to report that the force of the Porahat Rajah came down and attacked us here at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

2. They surrounded three sides of our encamping-ground in great numbers, but were so warmly received with musketry and artillery that they never came to close quarters, and by 11 o'clock they were dispersed.

3. Three small native field-pieces were captured from them in the course of the action, without any loss on our side. In the afternoon they again made their appearance, but were again repulsed, and as they had taken up their quarters in a neighbouring village which afforded them shelter, I directed Captain Jouram, of the Naval Brigade, to take a detachment and burn it: this was accomplished.

4. Owing to my force numbering only 80 men, I was unable to follow the enemy up, particularly as I have a large standing camp and ammunition and stores here, and we have no carriage. To have detached a small body in pursuit would have been useless, owing to the jungly nature of the country, and might have exposed them to be surrounded and cut to pieces by the overwhelming numbers of the enemy.

5. The strength of the Rajah's force, from all I can discover, must have been about 2,000 men. I also learned from one of their wounded that neither the Rajah nor his brother were there in person; but Rughoo Deo was very conspicuous, and was, I understand, wounded during the engagement. Owing to their removing their dead and wounded I am unable to state what their loss was: we, on our side, lost none.

6. I am sorry to state that this attack being completely unexpected on our part, the cattle belonging to the camp were at the time out in the jungle grazing, and fell into the hands of the enemy; three elephants belonging to the Seraikillah Rajah were, however, saved by a detachment sent out for that purpose: a detachment has also been dispatched in pursuit of the missing cattle.

I have, &c.

A. P. S. MONCRIEFF.

## Inclosure 57 in No. 17.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Maunbhoom and Singbhoom to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Camp, Chyebassa, March 19, 1858.*

IN the distribution of honors made to the various Chiefs in this district for their good services since August last, none have fallen to the lot of the Thakoor of Khursowan. The name of this zemindar was purposely omitted by Lieutenant Birch, as there were grounds for believing either that he had wilfully or negligently allowed two emissaries from the Ranghur mutineers to cross the ghats between Ranchee and Chyebassa. However much the Thakoor may be worthy of blame in this respect, his whole conduct on all other points has been that of a zealous and loyal subject. He certainly prevented the mutineers from Chyebassa going on to Ranchee, and since September last he has been in almost daily attendance, first upon Lieutenant Birch, and then upon me, lending his elephants, furnishing men, undertaking, either himself or through one of his relatives, whatever duty was required of him, and, in short, losing no opportunity of manifesting a firm adherence to the Government.

2. The Thakoor is related both to the Seraikillah and Porahaut Rajahs and his father stood high in the favor of Major Wilkinson as a loyal and trustworthy zemindar.

3. Under these circumstances I would solicit the favor of his receiving some mark of distinction at the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor, and would suggest that it should consist of an order conferring on him a pair of shawls, valued at 700 or 800 rupees.

I have, &c.

E. H. LUSHINGTON.

## Inclosure 58 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Commissioner of Maunbhoom and Singbhoom.*

Sir,

*Fort William, March 27, 1858.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 19th instant, and in reply to inform you that, under the circumstances therein stated, and in compliance with your recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the presentation of a pair of shawls to the Thakoor of Khursowan, in acknowledgment of his loyal services to the Government during the late disturbances.

2. The shawls will be forwarded to you hereafter.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 59 in No. 17.

*The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Chota Nagpore, March 26, 1858.*

IN reply to your letter of the 8th instant, I have the honor to state that I am in hopes my health will be sufficiently restored to enable me to proceed to Singbhoom about the middle of next month.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON.

## Inclosure 60 in No. 17.

**RETURN of Persons tried under Act XVI of 1857, in the Districts of the Cuttack and  
Sumbulpore Divisions, from 11th January to 15th February, 1858.**

Districts.	Date.	Name of Prisoners.	Offence Charged.	Sentenced.	Remarks.
Cuttack Sumbulpore	Jan. 28	None. Beekram and Ghassce, and 41 persons.	Arrested on a charge of re- bellion.	Released	They were arrested and sent in by Captain Shakspear, Commanding Native Infantry Force, but released in the absence of any proof of their being rebels.
	" 30	Juddoo	Abetting in re- bellion.	Ditto	The case of this prisoner was re- ported by the Sohunpore Rane, but there were no grounds on which to convict him.
		Urjoon	Ditto	3 months' im- prisonment with labour and irons.	This case also was reported by Sohun- pore Rane, but it was a trifling one.
	Feb.	Bhugwan Raypoot	Rebellion	Released	No proof of any criminal act obtained.
		Sunasse	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
	" 3	Chyta	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Harroo	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Krishno	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Panoo	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Koeroo	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Sano Koro	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
	" 6	Khada	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
	" 9	Bissoee Musalchee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Sectaran	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
	" 11	Mudho Sahoo	Abetting re- bellion.	Required to find security for future good con- duct.	No remarks necessary.
		Rimsah	Rebellion	Released	No proof of any criminal act obtained.
		Bykount	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Bundha Jhankur	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Purde-see	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Koosoo	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Munbodu	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Neeroo Mahar	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
	" 12	Gunga Gowala	Ditto	2 year im- prisonment with labour and iron	No remarks necessary.
		Lukhoo Raypoot	Ditto	3 ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Gumoo Raypoot	Ditto	3 ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Deelon Naik	Ditto	3 ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Kundroo Jhankur	Ditto	Required to furnish re- spondance for future good con- duct	Ditto ditto.
		Munmodhur	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Damoodur Koute	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Deenbunthoo	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Theeroo	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.

Camp, Sumbulpore, March 11, 1858.

G. F. COCKBURN.

Note — These cases were inadvertently omitted from previous statements.

## Inclosure 61 in No. 17.

*The Director-General, Medical Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Fort William, February 19, 1858.*

IN acknowledgment of your communications of the 17th and 29th December last, having reference to a charge of neglect of duty preferred by the Commissioner of Cuttack against Sub-Assistant Surgeon Koylas Chunder Dutt, on account of his not having been provided with medical stores sufficient to meet the requirements of Assistant Apothecary Dennis Hanson (whose name is given as "Dr. Hanson" in Mr. Cockburn's letter under acknowledgment), the medical subordinate in charge of a detachment of the 40th Madras Native Infantry, sent on field service to Sumbulpore, I have the honor to report that the Sub-Assistant Surgeon has been called upon for an explanation. His letter, with its annexures, is appended.

I beg leave most respectfully to submit for the consideration of his Honor and of the Supreme Government, that I am decidedly of opinion that there was nothing in the conduct or arrangements of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon that can be regarded as meriting the severe censure imputed in the extract of Mr. Cockburn's letter under notice. On the contrary, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon appears to have been provided with medicines sufficient to meet all the requirements of his own Civil charge, is admitted by Assistant Apothecary Hanson to have supplied the detachment with medicines, as far as his stock would admit of, and proves that the regimental stores at head-quarters were timely indented upon. It does not appear, however, that the two strong detachments which were sent from Cuttack to Sumbulpore were sufficiently furnished with medicines when they left head-quarters, or that the regimental medical officer paid due attention to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's indent of the 20th September. The superintending surgeon has, however, been requested to obtain a full explanation on this point from the medical officer.

I have, &c.

J. FORSYTH.

## Inclosure 62 in No. 17.

*Sub-Assistant Surgeon Koylas Chunder Dutt to Dr. Brown.*

Sir,

*Sumbulpore, February 10, 1858.*

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of the letter dated the 26th of December last, with inclosures, and also extract of report by the Commissioner of the Cuttack division; and, in reply, to submit for your consideration the following explanation in defence of the charge of apparent neglect of duty imputed to me.

On the 13th of September last, a detachment of two companies 40th Regiment Madras Native Infantry arrived at this station from Cuttack, under the medical charge of a native doctor, who continued in his charge up to the 23rd October following, when another detachment of the same regiment arrived, consisting of three companies under the care of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Baboo Shama Churn Sircar, who then took charge of the five companies. This officer held his charge up to 11th November, when he was directed to return to Cuttack, and I assumed the medical charge on the 13th of November. On the 26th of the same, Dr. Hanson having arrived to relieve me, you will thus observe that I had charge of the wing of the 40th Regiment for fourteen days only.

2. On the 20th September, the native doctor finding his supply of medicine running out, framed an indent for a further supply, dispatched it to Cuttack; but before doing so, the officer commanding the detachment requested that I would certify at the foot of the indent that the medicines were actually required, with a view to ensuring compliance by the medical officer at Cuttack: I did as was requested. In the mean time, I furnished the native doctor with such medicines as I believed he required and the state of my stores permitted, in proof of which I beg to refer you to the annexed receipt by the officer commanding the detachment at the time. Soon after the arrival of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Baboo Shama Churn Sircar, I was informed by that officer that he also had forwarded an emergent indent to Cuttack for a supply of medicines, as he found his own stock nearly exhausted in consequence of the increasing

sickness in the detachment under his charge : he at the same time requested I would accommodate him with a few drugs till the arrival of his own supply, adding that he expected there would soon be an ample supply of medical stores; that independent of the two indents that had been sent to Cuttack, he understood that Drs. Moore and Hanson were on their way to this station with a good supply of medical stores.

3. Notwithstanding the expectations of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Baboo Shama Churn Sircar, no supplies had arrived up to the period of my taking charge, and the stores of the detachment 40th Regiment being quite exhausted, I had no medicines to make over to Dr. Thomson on his assumption of the medical duties of the detachment; but I must observe, that during his charge of about six weeks, he several times applied to me for the loan of medicines, and these demands were most cheerfully complied with to the extent of my means.

I would respectfully direct your attention to the above statement for your consideration and ultimate submission to the Medical Board. You will observe that I had little or nothing to do with the sick of the detachment 40th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, fourteen days excepted, viz., between the departure of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Baboo Shama Churn Sircar, and the arrival of Dr. Hanson. My charge consisted of the prisoners in the jail, and about 200 Ramghur Paiks, and the station in general: for this charge I always had a sufficient supply of medicines, and my stores at this present time are equal to the ordinary demands of my legitimate charge. I have communicated with Captain Leigh and Dr. Hanson on the subject of their report as to the want of medical stores, and they say that, reporting of the great want of medicine for the sick, they alluded simply to the hospital of the detachment 40th Regiment Madras Native Infantry. Permit me to observe that I was not aware that in the capacity of civil medical officer of this station, I was to be prepared with a large supply of medicines to meet the full demands of the sick of the 10th, averaging from 150 to 200 patients daily, without special instructions from you or some proper authority. I accommodated the detachment from time to time to the best of my endeavours, but further than this I could not do from my limited means. Had I instructions to prepare for such a contingency, I should most willingly have done so; but as it was, and considering at the same time that two special requisitions were sent to Cuttack for supplies of medicines, I did not think it necessary to do anything more in the matter. I regret exceedingly to find that I have incurred the displeasure of the Governor-General, but allow me to assure you, sir, that if, after the above explanation, I am still considered to have been remiss in my duty, it was not from any wilful neglect, but rather from ignorance of what was expected from me, and from my inexperience in the service.

I have, &c.

KOYLAS CHUNDER DUTT.

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Inclosure 63 in No. 17.

**List of European Medicines indented by the Native Doctor of the Detachment of the 40th Madras Infantry.**

				lbs.	ozs.	dr.
Pulv. Jalapæ	..	..	..	1	0	0
Potassæ Bitent.	..	..	..	2	5	0
Pulv. Ipecac. cont.	..	..	..	0	4	0
Pulv. Trino. Co.	..	..	..	0	2	0
Calumbæ radix	..	..	..	1	0	0
Gentianæ radix	..	..	..	1	0	0
Rh. Rhu. Co.	..	..	..	0	2	0
Gambogia	..	..	..	0	0	4
Ext. Colocynth Co.	..	..	..	0	2	0
Ext. Gentianæ	..	..	..	0	2	0
Antim. Rot. Tadd.	..	..	..	0	3	0
Pulv. Antim. Co.	..	..	..	0	1	0
Mag. Sulph.	..	..	..	2	0	0
Mag. Carbon.	..	..	..	0	2	0
Plumbi Acetatis	..	..	..	0	2	0
Opium	..	..	..	0	2	0
Tinct. Camphor Co.	..	..	..	0	3	0
Al. Menth. pip.	..	..	..	0	1	0
Emplast. Plumbi	..	..	..	0	8	0
Taminir	..	..	..	0	2	0

I do certify that the above medicines are actually requisite, as the next two months are the time in which diseases, such as fever, diarrhoea, and dysentery, prevail here.

KOYLAS DUTT,

*Sub-Assistant Surgeon,*

*Civil Station, Sumbulpore.*

*Sumbulpore, September 20, 1857.*

Inclosure 64 in No. 17.

*Dr. Hanson to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Sumbulpore.*

Sir,

*Sumbulpore, February 9, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and, in reply, to state that I have always found you willing to assist me with medicines to the extent of your means. I was aware that your stores were limited, and consequently could not expect you to furnish me with sufficient drugs for my sick, who averaged from 150 to 200 daily; and, in reporting the want of medical stores to the proper authorities, I alluded of course to the hospital of the detachment 40th Regiment Madras Native Infantry at this station.

I have, &c.

D. HANSON.

Inclosure 65 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Cuttack.*

Sir,

*Fort William, March 26, 1858.*

WITH reference to paragraph 2 of my letter dated the 17th December last, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Director-General of the Medical Department, exonerating Sub-Assistant Surgeon Koylas Chunder Dutt, in medical charge of Sumbulpore, from the charge of the apparent neglect of duty imputed to him in the 9th and 10th paragraphs of your letter dated 11th December, 1857.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 66 in No. 17.

*The Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Gowhatty, March 10, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor to forward the accompanying correspondence for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, and any orders he may deem necessary thereon.

2. On receipt of Captain Bivar's letter, as I had reason to suppose there was much exaggeration on the subject of the plot alluded to by him, or felt certain that I should have received a communication from Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay, I immediately replied, therefore, to Captain Bivar, that I had doubts as to the correctness of his information on that ground, and I expressed my regret he had not communicated with Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay before addressing me, and I begged him to do so, stating that if, pending a further letter from himself after doing as desired, I received no communication from that officer, I should forbear acting on the information he had sent me.

3. Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay's letter, with the memorandum annexed, showed satisfactorily that Captain Bivar had been hasty in making the communication he had done to me without first speaking to the Colonel on the rumours he had heard, and telling him of the alarm he supposed to prevail in regard to the disposition of a part of the men of the regiment.

But though Captain Bivar may have erred in thus addressing me without due consideration, I do not conceive there was any necessity for Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay to communicate to the regiment what had been written, regarding it, to me, which at any rate had only reference to the Hindoostanee portion of the corps, and which has called for the petition I now forward from the officers and men of the regiment.

4. There were, no doubt, at one time, very painful feelings with regard to a large party of Hindoostances in the regiment, and though the public had entertained strong apprehensions against all Hindoostances without exception, I felt confident, on information from Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay, that a considerable body even of that class of the men of the regiment were perfectly to be depended on.

In the same manner apprehensions had been strongly expressed of the general unfaithfulness of this class of men in the Sylhet Light Infantry Regiment, but subsequent events have proved that they had been inconsiderately suspected of being untrustworthy.

5. The officers and men of the 1st Assam Light Infantry, who are now known to have been concerned in treasonable practices, or suspected of having been privy to what was plotting amongst the evil-disposed portion of the corps, have either been sentenced by court-martial or discharged; and, after a searching inquiry, Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay has forwarded, through me, his further proceedings to the Commander-in-Chief, and reported that he feels perfectly confident of the entire trustworthiness of the regiment.

6. With regard to the native doctor alluded to in the petition of the officers and men, I beg to mention that, in the first instance, Colonel Hannay only thought it necessary that the man should be relieved; but, after what has come to light in the late inquiries, he has considered it necessary to send in charges against him.

I have, &c.

F. JENKINS.

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Inclosure 67 in No. 17.

*Captain Bivar to the Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier.*

Sir,

*Debrooghur, January 26, 1858.*

IN respect to the military prisoners now in confinement at Debrooghur in the fortified square, which is under Colonel Hannay, commanding the 1st Assam Light Infantry, I have the honor to bring to your notice, on the subject of the prisoners in question (11 in number), who, I believe, have all been convicted before a general court-martial of having concerted a rebellion having for its object a general massacre of the Europeans in the province of Assam, and the consequent overthrow of the Government, I repeat I have the honor to submit that yesterday I heard that the prisoners in the square, which is also a magazine and the treasury, were even now, whilst in confinement, plotting mischief.

2.\* In the forenoon I was informed that a flint-steel and a letter had been discovered under the bedding of a prisoner, through the instrumentality of one of the prisoners, who brought the circumstance to the notice of an European of the Naval Brigade on duty at the fort. I was told that a plan had been hatched to fire the magazine, and as a measure of precaution I was requested to remove some petroleum, which I had in store, in a division of the square used hitherto as a record office. Of course I lost no time in having the petroleum taken away, and after this I repaired to the catcherry, where I was engaged transacting business until past 5 in the evening. At night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, after I had taken my dinner, by mere chance it came to my knowledge, on the subject of the plot which had been brought to light, that from the letter which had been seized, it appeared that the prisoners in the square had been in communication with the sepoys, the men of the 1st Assam Light Infantry in the lines at Debrooghur, and that it was ascertained that a rising had been intended. The plan, I understood, was for the Hindoostanee sepoys in the lines, in the first instance, to fire Colonel Hannay's bungalow, then to do the like in respect to Captain Lowther's quarters, and, relying upon the confusion which was likely to ensue, and to the attention of the Europeans of the brigade being directed to the aid they would probably have afforded in staying the flames at Colonel Hannay's bungalow, fully a mile distant from the barracks, the sepoys were to have come down by a back-road to the square, and, in co-operation with the prisoners, whose release was to be effected, to have attacked and set fire to the magazine. It is necessary to mention that, in addition to the European guard at the fort, there is also a native sepoy guard over the treasury and the prisoners; and I was told that one of the guard, a Munipooree sepoy, was the person who had conveyed a letter to the lines.

3. With reference to what I have noticed, I beg to observe that my reason for doing so is to call your attention to the state of things in connection with the sepoys in the local battalion at Debrooghur, in which there are, I believe, 400 Poorbeeas.

(Hindoostances), if not more; many of whom are connected with, and had relatives, in the 40th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry which mutinied at Dinapore. The men of the class referred to, after what has transpired in Upper Assam, cannot, I submit, be considered trustworthy. The service of the European Naval Brigade is required to keep them in check; and, although Colonel Hannay has never mentioned the circumstance, yet I make bold to say that he must himself place little confidence in the Hindoostances. Without being an alarmist, I should fail in my duty, as the officer in charge of the district of Luckimpore, were I to hold back in urging upon your attention the fact that the Hindoostance sepoys are looked upon with distrust. I have had frequent opportunities of talking to the European gentlemen planters in my division (there are at present ten factories in the district), and the general opinion is, that the Hindoostance sepoys give cause for anxiety, and there is a conviction that even now, where least expected, the sepoys may perpetrate mischief, and that if the European sailors were withdrawn, there would be no security for life or property.

4. In making this representation I would explain, that I am actuated solely by a conviction that it is in the strict line of the responsible duty which devolves upon me as a district officer. I have no wish whatever to bring the men of the 1st Assam Light Infantry into bad odour, or to detract from the praiseworthy manner in which the Nepalese sepoys, the Jutoah sepoys, and some of the Hindoostance men, of that corps, behaved during a time of much danger and temptation; yet, I would urge that measures should be adopted effectually to prevent the possibility of those suspected of disloyalty giving further cause for anxiety—they might with advantage be disarmed, if not disbanded.

5. In conclusion I beg to notice that Colonel Hannay has not consulted with me on the subject of what has occurred in the fort, and I have not had the opportunity of communicating with him. The information which I obtained in the forenoon yesterday, reached me through Captain Bird, commanding the artillery, and what subsequently came to my knowledge was derived in course of conversation with some gentlemen who were dining at my house in the evening.

I have, &c

H. S. BIVAR.

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Inclosure 68 in No 17

*Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay to the Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier.*

Sir,

*Debraoghur, February 1, 1858*

I HAVE the honor to forward, for your information, copy of a letter of the 11th instaut, from Captain Bivar, Principal Assistant, Luckimpore, inclosing copy of a letter of the 26th January last, addressed to you by that officer, together with a copy of my letter of this date in reply, and appended memorandum.

2. It appears needless my making any comments on Captain Bivar's letter of the 26th of January last. That officer considered himself authorized to send such a report, and I respectfully submit that its merits can alone be judged by his immediate superiors.

3. I must say, however, that I have much cause for regret that Captain Bivar did not consider it necessary to communicate with me previous to embodying such matter, in the shape of a report for the information of Government: for it must be remembered that Captain Reid made no inquiry into the matter as reported to him, and although afterwards made aware of the contents of the several letters written by the prisoners, he made the remark to Captain Lowther afterwards, that we had not found the right letter. Captain Bivar states, in the second paragraph of his letter, that the plot was discovered through means of the letter seized.

4. As a matter of course, I have communicated the contents of Captain Bivar's report to the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regiment at head-quarters, and I must say there is but the one feeling of regret and disappointment that any officer should have done so much to bring discredit on the corps without due inquiry.

5. For my own part I think it very hard that men, some of whom have been members of the Court which sentenced the several prisoners to extreme punishments, and all of whom were at all times urgent for extreme measures against those who had evinced disloyalty, should be thus condemned upon the statement made by a prisoner or prisoners, not one of whom had an iota of influence in the regiment to incite it to



rebellion or mutiny. The native officers having expressed a wish to memorialise on this matter, I shall consider it my duty to forward the same.

In conclusion, and with reference to the last paragraph of Captain Bivar's letter to your address, I beg to state that this is the first time in which that officer has failed to communicate with me in matters of rebellious risings, &c., and when there was some danger, he, in August last, did so.

I have, &c.

S. F. HANNAY.

Inclosure 69 in No. 17.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay to Captain Bivar.*

Sir,

*Debrooghur, February 15, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, inclosing copy of a letter of the 26th instant, addressed by you to the Agent of the Governor-General, containing matter, as therein stated, relative to a plot discovered last month, by which it appeared that the men of the Light Infantry battalion intended to rise and attack the station.

2. I very much regret that you should have considered it necessary to write any report on such a subject without taking my opinion on the matter, for after a full and minute personal inquiry into the causes for certain reports which had been communicated, on the 24th January, to me, I found no grounds for suspecting any plot whatever. In fact, on hearing the statement of the prisoner who was said to have divulged the plot, I discredited it, knowing the character of the man; and I saw no occasion for doing anything in the matter beyond enjoining extra precautions for the safe keeping of the prisoners, and applauding the Europeans for their promptness. Annexed is a copy of my proceedings on the 24th of January last.

I have, &c.

S. F. HANNAY.

Inclosure 70 in No. 17.

*Memorandum.*

ON the forenoon of Monday the 24th of January, 1858, a note was sent to me by Captain Reid, with three small native letters and a piece of gun-flint, with a few pieces of common cotton. Captain Reid's note alluded to the letters and flint having been discovered in the bedding of one of the prisoners in the fort, and also that a plot was apparently on foot between the prisoners and the natives in the lines, to set fire to the magazine, &c.; that these were letters supposed to bear on this subject, and that another letter appeared to have been forwarded.

I lost no time in having these letters read in presence of Captain Lowther, and it was found that they were letters from different individuals among the prisoners, and contained private matters of accounts and injunctions in regard to the families of some of the prisoners, and also contained requests to be supplied with some dry food for the voyage to Calcutta in the steamer, the intention of sending them down having been communicated to them two days previously. The letters were addressed to the relatives and bhoebunds of the prisoners in the regiment, and, by my orders, they were duly delivered. Notice was given to the commissariat and executive to hold in readiness the dry food the prisoners would require for the trip to Calcutta. The contents of these letters were immediately communicated to Captains Reid and Davis.

2. Towards the afternoon I proceeded to the fortified square, and took Captain Davis with me.

There were present the native officer of the day, the European guard and the native guard.

Two sepoys who came on duty that morning were in confinement: one man, a young Munipooree sepoy of two years' standing, for having been seen picking up a letter thrown to him by one of the prisoners; and the other, a Jurrooah of the same standing, for having been seen speaking to the former sepoy. The latter told me he had merely asked the former why he had been put in confinement. I interrogated the Munipooree sepoy as to the charge against him; and, after a little time, he told me that Ramtoohul Sing,

havildar, one of the prisoners, had thrown a note to him, and asked him to take it to Suckledeep Sing, sepoy in the lines, his relative; that he had gone out, and was giving the letter to Rugoo Sing, who was to give it to Suckledeep Sing.

I then interrogated the European sailor who had reported the matter, and who spoke a little Hindoostanee. He said that he had seen the letter thrown to the before-mentioned sepoy, and that one of the prisoners had told him that the prisoners were taking and writing letters to the lines about burning down the station. On pointing out the prisoner to me, Rahim Ally Khan (sentenced to transportation for life), sepoy, a very intriguing character, he stated, for two days the prisoners had been writing letters to the lines, and that he had pointed out some letters and a flint to the European sentry, that the day before Bulwund Sing, havildar, and some of the others were talking and expressing a wish that now, as they were going away, it would be a good thing to set fire to the Colonel's and Captain Lowther's bungalow; that Bulwund Sing had written a letter to carry out the measure, and that it was given to Ramtohul Sing, havildar, who had sent it to the lines by the Munipooree sepoy; that the letter was written by Bulwund Sing, havildar, with a bit of bamboo, with ink made from a kind of grass growing in the fort ("bleureah") mixed with water.

On hearing this man's statement I concluded at once that he had never been examined, and therefore that Captain Reid's information was obtained by the European, in his imperfect knowledge of the Hindoostanee, reporting to the European non-commissioned officer an exaggerated statement of what had been told him, and that the story lost nothing by being circulated. The sepoy's statement I did not credit; but as it was necessary to get hold of the letter, taken to the lines, said to contain the incendiary instructions, I went off immediately to the lines, accompanied by the native officer of the day, having in the first place enjoined additional caution on the part of all the guards, and particularly urged, on the part of the native guards and prisoners, the necessity of being open and free in expressing their wants and wishes to the native officer of the day, for my information.

The Munipooree sepoy I ordered to be kept in confinement.

On reaching the lines I sent for the recipient of the letter, sepoy Suckledeep Sing, and in presence of Captain Lowther and the native officer of the day, and the havildar-major of the corps, I told the sepoy my wishes, and not to be afraid to produce the letter. The man went immediately and brought the letter.

It was of the same description as those I had received in the forenoon, and was in the handwriting of Bulwund Sing, havildar, with the ink alluded to. The contents of the letter was from Ramtohul Sing, havildar, to his relative, Suckledeep Sing, relating to money matters and accounts between them, and asking for five rupees, and also to be provided with dry food for the steamer trip; and thus ended the examination.

The results were communicated to Captains Reid and Davis.

In talking over the matter with Captain Lowther, we came to the conclusion that the whole business looked much as if Rahim Ally Khan, the prisoner, had brought the story forward in the hope of bettering himself, and as the owner of the flint was not ascertained, it is quite probable this was introduced to give plausibility to the story of the proposed fire.

I have, &c.

S. F. HANNAY.

*Debrooghur, February 15, 1858.*

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Inclosure 71 in No. 17.

*Captain Bivar to the Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier.*

Sir,

*Camp on the River Berhampooter, February 26, 1858.*

IN continuation of my letters on the subject of a certain plot which seemed to have been concerted to fire the magazine and secure the release of condemned prisoners, and, with reference thereto, bringing to notice the general impression in the district under my charge, in respect to the large number of Hindoostanee sepoys in the 1st Assam Light Infantry, I have the honor herewith to submit the result of a reference which, in obedience to your instructions, I made to Colonel Hannay.

2. From Colonel Hannay's letter and accompanying memorandum, you will perceive he considers the statement of the prisoner, who represented that a plot had

been formed to rise and attack the station, untrustworthy; the man being of bad character.

2. With reference to Colonel Hannay's opinion I have no particular remarks to offer, as the proceedings connected with the matter will be before you. I would merely observe that it was never my intention to give undue importance to intelligence which I considered it incumbent upon me to communicate to you. The plot, as Colonel Hannay notices, may have been nothing more than an untrue statement concocted by a mischievous prisoner, and, as such, merits discredit. The question, however, which I dwell upon in my letter of the 11th February, 1858, addressed to Colonel Hannay, is not, I submit, altered from the circumstance. The Hindoostanee sepoys in the 1st Assam Light Infantry are viewed with distrust. There are a large number of them in the corps, and with all deference I contend that I should be wanting in my duty as your Assistant if I failed to urge your attention to the feeling which I know prevails.

I have, &c.

H. S. BIVAR.

Inclosure 72 in No. 17.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay to the Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier.*

Sir,

*Debrooghur, March 2, 1858.*

WITH reference to the concluding paragraph of my letter of the 15th February last, I have the honor to inclose for your information a petition from the native officer and non-commissioned officers present with regimental head-quarters, relative to the report which had been forwarded to you by Captain Bivar, dated 26th January, 1858,

I have, &c.

S. F. HANNAY.

Inclosure 73 in No. 17.

*Petition.*

\*(Translation.)

TO Colonel Hannay, Commanding 1st Assam Light Infantry Battalion.

(After compliments.)

CAPTAIN BIVAR, Magistrate of Debrooghur, in January last wrote a letter against the character of our regiment to the Agent to the Governor-General, founded on the speech of a mutineer convicted of conspiracy against the State, and a prisoner in the jail of Debrooghur. He (Captain Bivar) believed the idle assertion of that worthless individual, void of all pretensions to truth, and only seeking to benefit himself at a time when the guilty were all in safe custody; a gentleman in high office, and the ruler of a large district, upon the foundation of such valueless and false information, and without first communicating with the commanding officer of the regiment, and consulting with him in an inquiry, has taken upon himself to write a report tending to ruin the said regiment. His assertion that there are 400 Hindoostanee sepoys at head-quarters ready to mutiny and seize the country, is untrue, for there are not 400 Hindoostanees here; the sepoys being men of four different and distinct tribes and countries. At this moment there are about 250 Goorkhas, 150 Theroos, 50 or 60 Munipoorees; a few individuals are added thereto; they are loyal men and respect the English government: some 15 or 20 bad characters conspired, with Native Doctor Hidanut Ally, in a plot against the state; those men, we say, besides many leading persons or civil officials of this part of the country, have been seized, imprisoned, or convicted by the Government, in which works we all assisted through the leadership and guidance of you our commanding officer, and this regiment continues obedient and dutiful to all your orders, in return for which and our zeal and loyalty, Captain Bivar has sought to ruin our characters or the fame of this regiment. We, eating the salt of soldiers, and under military orders, are humble men of various parts of the country, and honest in our conduct; but according to this gentleman, the magistrate, we are all bad characters; on which account we are most anxious and desirous that an investigation on your part should take place, for you alone can distinguish the loyal from the disloyal: all along you have rewarded the former and punished the latter. We are unlettered people, of humble position, and unable to write more fully and to the purpose: this much we have addressed to you as our own immediate master.

2. Having aforestated that Captain Bivar has listened to the idle or false gossip of a convicted bad character, thereby inflicting serious disgrace on the fame of this regiment, we can only say, had he been one of our equals, we should have met the accusation boldly, and face to face, but Captain Bivar is a ruler, and we can merely endeavour to meet him equally, we are, therefore solely dependent on you for justice to our cause.

3. That Major Shaik Hidaint Ally, native doctor, who entered into a regular conspiracy to subvert the Government, with others as accomplices, although the leader and head of that plot remains unpunished and in the performance of his duty, while the others have been seized and convicted, it quite surprises us that this offender should be at large and unpunished, while his followers have suffered.

Signed by the following individuals:—

RUGGANATH SINGH, Subadar, Goorkha.  
MUNDUR KHEWAS, Subadar, Goorkha  
KIRTEE SINGH, Subadar, Munipooree.  
JUGDIS KEWAS, Subadar, Goorkha.  
LARKDEO KEVAS, Subadar, Goorkha.  
RUGBER PHUPPU, Jemadar, Goorkha.  
DAWLUTT GHERTIE, Jemadar, Goorkha.  
GOPAL RAM, Jemadar, Goorkha.  
RAM BAHADOOR SINGH, Havildar-Major, Hindoostanee.  
SHACK NUZZULY, Pay-Havildar, Hindoostanee.  
NORANO AUSE, Pay-Havildar, Hindoostanee.  
RAM NAG SINGH, Havildar, Hindoostanee.  
BUDUB SINGH, Pay-Havildar, Goorkha.  
BIJAIC SINGH, Pay-Havildar, Munipooree.

*Debrooghur, February 16, 1858.*

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Inclosure 74 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier.*

Sir,

*Fort William, March 27, 1858.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 10th instant, with its inclosures, and in reply, to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the Principal Assistant Commissioner at Luckimpore acted very injudiciously and hastily in casting such serious and general suspicion upon a large body of men of 1st Assam Light Infantry on insufficient grounds, and it is greatly to be regretted that he did not act with greater care and consideration in the matter.

It appears to his Honor also, to have been also unfortunate that the purport of Captain Bivar's communication was made known to the native officers, and the necessity for this step is not quite apparent; but in a matter of this kind, which is probably one purely of military discipline and management, his Honor feels himself incompetent to pronounce an opinion.

Looking at the turn this affair has taken, and considering the feelings to which it may be supposed to have given rise, it seems to his Honor that Captain Bivar might be now more usefully employed at some other station than Debrooghur, the headquarters of the 1st Assam Light Infantry, and I am to request that you will take this matter into your consideration.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

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Inclosure 75 in No. 17.

*The Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Gowhatty, March 10, 1858.*

WITH advertence to the second paragraph of your letter of the 8th January last, I beg to say that Colonel Hannay had been called upon to furnish a tabular statement

of the cantonment police force at Debrooghur as requested; but this officer expresses his inability to fill up the return as not understanding it, a copy of whose reply of the 1st instant I beg to inclose for your information; and as the force has now been discharged, I trust the Lieutenant-Governor will be pleased to pass the bills herewith forwarded together with the one for the month of November, forwarded with my letter of the 10th December, 1857.

I have, &c.  
F. JENKINS.

Inclosure 76 in No. 17.

*Colonel Hannay to the Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier.*

Sir,

*Debrooghur, March 1, 1858.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 18th January last, with an annexed form to fill up, and also to the office memorandum dated the 28th instant, having reference to the filling up of the roll for the Debrooghur police (cantonment), for the month of October, 1857, I beg leave most respectfully to state my inability to fill up the roll in question, as I cannot understand it, nor can I obtain any information which would assist me to do so.

2. The cantonment police of Debrooghur were raised in the month of August 1857, when it was discovered that there was a plot on foot for the subversion of the British authority in Upper Assam, and were as an auxiliary military aid for the protection of the head-quarter station and its resources, composed of omedears and supernumeraries, chiefly relations and sons of sepows of approved loyalty, and they were not increased in strength, after it was known the Naval Brigade were sent up; and by the 1st of January last, the extra expense ceased by the absorption of the men, in the new Kamroop Regiment, and the regiment under my command.

3. Under the above explanation I trust there may be no difficulty in passing the bills for the cantonment police, as they have been rendered from the month of August, 1857, to the 1st of January, 1858, as I have paid the respective amounts by advances from the Collector.

I have, &c.  
S. F. HANNAY.

Inclosure 77 in No. 17.

*Bill.*

*Debrooghur, October 1, 1857*

*The Honorable Company . . . . . Dr.*

To the amount of pay for the month of September, 1857,  
for the men entertained as cantonment police in the  
Military and Civil Station of Debrooghur, with refer-  
ence to station order of 20th August and 9th Septem-  
ber, 1857, agreeably to the accompanying or nominal  
roll, dated October 1, 1857 . . . . .

R.    A.    P.  
  
  
  
  
344    13    10

Total Co.'s Rs.    344    13    10

I have, &c.

S. F. HANNAY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*  
*Commanding 1st Assam Light Infantry.*

I do certify on honor that the above charge must be necessarily incurred, and will be disbursed by me when realized for the purpose set forth.

S. F. HANNAY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*  
*Commanding 1st Assam Light Infantry.*

## Inclosure 78 in No. 17.

NOMINAL ROLL of the undermentioned men entertained as Cantonment Police in the Military and Civil Station at Debrooghur, agreeably to Station Orders of the 20th August, and 9th September, 1857, pending further instructions from the Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier.

No.	Rank and Names.	Date of Enlisting.	Amount of Pay for September, 1857.	Total.	Remarks.
<b>LOCAL ARTILLERY.</b>					
			R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
	Inderbur Rai .. ..	20 Aug. 1857.	6 8 0		
	Deelburn Rai .. ..	do.	6 8 0		
	Hurreebuns Opudha ..	do.	6 8 0		
	Ram Chunder Opudha ..	do.	6 8 0		
	Oomucksueh Rai .. ..	do.	6 8 0		
5	Soobha Ram .. ..	9 Sept.	4 12 3		
	Drigg Sing .. ..	do.	1 12 3		
	Agona Ram .. ..	do.	1 12 3		
	Gunga Ram .. ..	do.	4 12 3		
	Ramnessur Ram .. ..	do.	4 12 3		
10	Sutbur Rai .. ..	do.	4 12 3		
	Newa Ram .. ..	do.	1 12 3		
	Dya Sing .. ..	do.	4 12 3		
	Suree Bhugut Synhe ..	do.	4 12 3		
	Kurbar Thoppa .. ..	do.	4 12 3		
15	Rama Ram .. ..	do.	4 12 3		
	Ram Sing .. ..	do.	4 12 3		
	Jewan Sing Alleey ..	do.	1 12 3		
	Debbie Ram .. ..	do.	1 12 3		
	Bedoo Ram .. ..	do.	1 12 3		
20	Pussina Ram .. ..	do.	4 12 3		
	Bunsee Ram .. ..	do.	4 12 3		
	Kooshul Ram .. ..	do.	4 12 3		
	Mohan Sing .. ..	do.	4 12 3		
25	Bhumlall Ghurtea .. ..	do.	4 12 3		} Received from 1st As- sam Light Infantry, Sept. 9, 1857.
	Soonmunce Sing Gorooy ..	do.	4 12 3		
	Ajub Sing .. ..	do.	1 12 3		
	Muthur Sing .. ..	do.	1 12 3		
	Ruttee Ram .. ..	do.	4 12 3		
30	Gudgebur Rana .. ..	do.	1 12 3		
31	Boodbur Rhuttrec .. ..	do.	4 12 3		
				156 6 6	
<b>1st ASSAM LIGHT INFANTRY.</b>					
	Dawan Sing Thoppa ..	20 Aug. 1857.	5 0 0		
	Lutchmun Thoppa ..	do.	5 0 0		
	Umrit Ram .. ..	do.	5 0 0		
	Gurrubjul Thoppa ..	do.	5 0 0		
5	Nubab Bhajoo .. ..	do.	5 0 0		
	Jey Ram .. ..	do.	5 0 0		
	Jhubbololl Thoppa ..	do.	5 0 0		
	Mohan Sing .. ..	do.	5 0 0		
	Teeluck Sing .. ..	do.	5 0 0		
10	Punjab Sing .. ..	do.	5 0 0		
	Heera Sing .. ..	do.	5 0 0		
	Bhoodoo Ram .. ..	do.	5 0 0		
	Toola Ram .. ..	do.	5 0 0		
	Mun Sing .. ..	do.	5 0 0		
15	Bhublah Ram .. ..	do.	5 0 0		
	Gumloo Ram .. ..	do.	5 0 0		
	Pistoo Ram .. ..	do.	5 0 0		
	Loodoor Ram .. ..	do.	5 0 0		
	Kessyo Ram .. ..	do.	5 0 0		
20	Gokhool Ram .. ..	do.	5 0 0		
	Ramsur Sing .. ..	do.	5 0 0		
	Mohun Sing .. ..	do.	5 0 0		
	Rana Doss .. ..	do.	5 0 0		
	Shak Chacknu .. ..	do.	5 0 0		
25	Durgheon Sahee .. ..	do.	5 0 0		

No.	Rank and Names.	Date of Enlistment.	Amount of Pay for September 1857	Total.	Remarks.
	<b>1st ASSAM LIGHT INFANTRY.</b>		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
	Nund Kissoore .. ..	20 Aug 1857	5 0 0	281 6 6	Received from 1st Assam Light Infantry, Sept. 9, 1857
	Gugemut Rai .. ..	do	5 0 0		
	Jeetmunn Rai .. ..	do	5 0 0		
	Rungpore Allav .. ..	do	5 0 0		
30	Lutchmun Ruwar .. ..	do	5 0 0		
	Shank Bhultun .. ..	do	5 0 0		
	Samlall Bhango .. ..	do	5 0 0		
	Bhalla Bhango .. ..	do	5 0 0		
	Bijoo Ram .. ..	do	5 0 0		
35	Mugooah Ram .. ..	do	5 0 0		
	Boodhoo Ram .. ..	1 Sep	5 0 0		Transferred to the Local Artillery, Sept. 9, 1857 Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto.
37	Kattavo Ram .. ..	2 do	4 13 4		
	Soommunee Sing Gooruz ..	20 Aug.	1 3 4	.. ..	
	Bhemlall Ghurtee .. ..	do	1 3 4		
3	Ajub Sing .. ..	do	1 3 4	63 7 4	
	<b>Total Company's rupees</b>	..	..	344 13 10	

Paid in my presence,

S. F. HANNAY,

Commanding 1st Assam Light Infantry.

Debrooghur, October 1, 1858.

Inclosure 70 in No. 17.

*Extract of Station Orders issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay, Commanding at Debrooghur.*

Debrooghur, September 9, 1857.

PENDING further instruction from the Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier, the undermentioned recruits and others of the 1st Assam Light Infantry Battalion are entertained from this date for general service on the North-East Frontier of Bengal in Sylhet and Assam —

Soobhar Ram.  
Drigg Sing.  
Agona Ram.  
Gunga Ram.  
Rammessur Ram  
Sutbur Rai.  
Nawa Ram.  
Dya Sing.  
Surce Bhugut Synhee.  
Kurbur Thoppa.  
Pamah Rum.  
Ram Sing.  
Jeevan Sing.  
Debbe Ram.  
Bedoo Ram.  
Pussina Ram.

Bunsee Ram  
Kooshul Ram.  
Mohun Sing.  
Bhumlall Ghortu.  
Soommun Sing Gooroniz.  
Ajub Sing.  
Muthur Sing.  
Ruttee Ram.  
Indrubur Rye.  
Dulburn Rye.  
Hurreebuns Opudia  
Ram Chunder Opudia.  
Muck Sing Rye.  
Gudgebur Rye.  
Boodbur Khuttee.

The above men to receive the same rate of pay as the men of the Assam Light Infantry Regiment, and to have all the advantages of invalid pension, furlough, &c., enjoyed by these corps by the regulation of the service. Besides the usual recruits'

drill with the Light Infantry, the officer commanding Local Artillery will be pleased to have these men instructed in the gun drill as soon as possible.

I have, &c.

S. F. HANNAY, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure 80 in No. 17.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay to the Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier.*

Sir,

*Debrooghur, October 7, 1857.*

WITH reference to station orders of the 20th August and 9th September, 1857, I have the honor to forward a bill for 344 rupees 13 annas 10 pie, being the amount of pay due, with reference to the accompanying nominal roll for the month of September, 1857, to 68 men, entertained agreeably to station orders of the above dates, copy of which is annexed. The copy of the station order of the 20th August, 1857, was forwarded with my letter of the 7th ultimo.

I have, &c.

S. F. HANNAY.

Inclosure 81 in No. 17.

*Bill.*

*Debrooghur, January 1, 1858.*

*To the Honorable Company . . . . . Dr.*

To the amount of pay for the month of December, 1857, for the men entertained as cantonment police in the Military and Civil Station at Debrooghur, with reference to station orders of the 20th August and 9th September, 1857, pending further instructions from the Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier, agreeably to the accompanying nominal roll, dated January 1, 1858.

120 6 8

Total Co.'s Rs. 120 6 8

S. F. HANNAY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*  
*Commanding 1st Assam Light Infantry.*

I do hereby certify on honor that the above charge must be necessarily incurred, and will be disbursed by me when realised for the purpose set forth.

S. F. HANNAY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*  
*Commanding 1st Assam, Light Infantry.*



**Normal Roll** of the undermentioned men entertained as Cantonment Police at Military and Civil Station at Debrooghur, for the month of December, 1857, agreed to Station Orders of August 20 and September 9, 1857, pending further instructions from the Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier.

No.	Names.	Date of Enlistment.	Amount of pay for December, 1857.	Remarks.
1st ASSAM LIGHT INFANTRY.				
			R. A. P.	
	Dewan Sing Thoppa ..	Aug 20, 1857.	5 0 0	Transferred as Supernumerary Recruits from January 1, 1858.
	Nubab Bhanjoo ..	do.	5 0 0	
	Joy Ram ..	do.	5 0 0	
	Shubhoelall Thoppa ..	do.	5 0 0	
	Mohun Sing ..	do.	5 0 0	
5	Teeluck Sing ..	do.	5 0 0	
	Punjab Sing ..	do.	5 0 0	
	Heera Sing ..	do.	5 0 0	
	Kesno Ram ..	do.	5 0 0	
	Gekhul Ram ..	do.	5 0 0	
10	Rumun Sing ..	do.	5 0 0	
	Mohun Sing ..	do.	5 0 0	
	Shaik Chuckun ..	do.	5 0 0	
	Dirghoen Sahee ..	do.	5 0 0	
	Nund Kessore ..	do.	5 0 0	
15	Rungpore Allay ..	do.	5 0 0	Transferred to the Kamroop Regiment November 1, 1857.
	Letchmun Runas ..	do.	5 0 0	
	Shaikh Bhuttun ..	do.	5 0 0	
	Saumlall Bhunjoo ..	do.	5 0 0	Returned December 25, 1857, their pay for November and December, 1857.
20	Bholla Bhunjoo ..	do.	5 0 0	
	Gurrubjut Thoppa ..	do.	10 0 0	Returned December 25, 1857, their pay for November and December, 1857.
22	Ram Doss. ..	do.	10 0 0	
LOCAL ARTILLERY.				
1	Kooshul Ram ..	Sept. 9.	0 6 8	Transferred to the 2nd Company, 6th Assam Light Infantry, December 2, 1857, 6 annas 8 pie per month.
Total Co's. rupees .			120 6 8	

Paid in my presence,

S. F. HANNAY, Lieutenant-Colonel,  
Commanding 1st Assam Light Infantry.

Debrooghur, January 1, 1858.

Inclosure 83 in No. 17.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Agent to the Governor-General,  
North-East Frontier.

Sir,

Fort William, March 27, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 10th instant and to inform you in reply that, under the explanation therein given, the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to pass the salary bills of the cantonment police, at Debrooghur for the months of September, November, and December 1857. The bills in question have been sent to the Civil Auditor with a request that they may be returned to you after audit.

I have, &c.

A. B. YOUNG

## Inclosure 84 in No. 17.

*The Collector of Kamroop to the Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier.*

Sir,

Gowhatty, March 8, 1858.

I HAVE the honor herewith to forward a bill for 383 rupees 4 annas 5 pie on account, compensation for the loss of trees, bamboos, &c., for lands taken up for the cantonment of the Kamroop Regiment, and request the favour of your getting it audited by proper authority for the early adjustment of the amount in question.

I have, &amp;c.

H. ROWLATT.

## Inclosure 85 in No. 17.

Bill.

<i>The Honourable Company</i>	Dr.
To amount of compensation for the loss of trees, bamboos, &c. on account lands taken up for the cantonment of the Kamroop Regiment of Gowhatty	383 4 5
Total Co.'s Rs. (E. E.)	383 4 5

H. ROWLATT.

Kamroop, March 8, 1858.

## Inclosure 86 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier.*

Sir,

Fort William, March 30, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your office memorandum dated the 15th instant, and in reply to state that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to pass the bill therewith submitted, amounting to 383 rupees 4 annas and 5 pie, on account of compensation for the loss of trees, &c., on the lands taken up for the cantonment of the Kamroop Regiment.

2. The bill will be forwarded to the Civil Auditor for audit and returned to you as requested.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 87 in No. 17.

*The Officiating Superintendent of Cachar to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Extract.)

Cachar Camp, Nudgeergram, February 20, 1858.

WITH reference to the concluding portion of your letter, dated I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, the following report upon the defences necessary for this district, and to suggest the means of providing them, with as little expense as possible to the State.

I would strongly urge upon Government the expediency of increasing the numbers of the Kookee levy for local service. It is a measure, I think, which would be attended with less expense than any other, providing for the effectual defence of Cachar and the frontier in general. In raising Kookees, we arm a people with neither political power nor prestige, but who are, at the same time, naturally brave, and inured to this climate and to the warfare that the presence of so much jungle on this frontier is likely to offer. Further, we enlist a people in our service, than whom no other could act as a better

check against the Munipoorees—people who have no sympathy with the caste or creed of any other in Hindoostan, and who are, moreover, bound to us for the protection they have received since they came into our territories.

Of the services of the few men of the Kookee levy, occupied in recent operations, his Honor already knows. But the services of the tribe do not end there, and about as many men of the mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry as were killed in action by our troops, were killed in separate conflict, or brought in as prisoners by Kookee villagers, whom I had organised for the occasion, and armed as scouts. An increase to the Kookee levy would be a fitting reward to these men, many of whom would enlist, as well as being an advantage to ourselves.

The measure that I would, therefore, propose for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, would be to increase the Kookee levy from 200 to 640, duly officered by natives. And I would further recommend the appointment of an adjutant and two European non-commissioned officers, in addition to myself as commandant, to insure the proper training and disciplining of the men. With such a force in Cachar, when properly organised, the services of the Sylhet Light Infantry might be entirely dispensed with, and made available for employment further west, and, at the same time, the district remain efficiently and cheaply defended.

The pay of the Kookee levy is at present 5 rupees per mensem. Moderate as this allowance is, it is sufficient to bring the required number of Kookees to the standard; but as it would be necessary to mix with the Kookees other races as well, in the proportion of at least one to three, and as such good materials of Goorkhas are at hand, to whom it would be necessary to offer an increased rate of pay, I think that 6 rupees a month would not be too much, and at that standard would I recommend the augmentation.

It is unnecessary here for me to enter into details regarding the internal economy of the levy thus increased; should his Honor be inclined to favor my suggestion I shall be happy to do so, and furnish any further information which is required. To show, however, that the measure is not calculated to cause much greater expense in this district than that now incurred, I have noted, in the margin,\* an abstract of the monthly pay of such a corps, exclusive of European officers, which comes to 5,289 rupees. The cost of the levy, as at present constituted, is 1,300 rupees per mensem, and of the three companies of the Sylhet Light Infantry, at 800 per company with establishment, 2,400 rupees, showing a total expense of about 4,000 rupees, also exclusive of Europeans, an increased expenditure of 1,300 rupees thus providing for an augmentation of about 300 men of all ranks.

#### \* EFFECTIVE.

8 Subadars at 30 rupees ..	240
8 Jemadars „ 20 „ ..	160
40 Havildars „ 12 „ ..	480
40 Naicks „ 8 „ ..	320
16 Buglers „ 6 „ ..	96
640 Sepoys „ 6 „ ..	3840
8 Lascars „ 4 „ ..	32
	<hr/> 5168

#### NON-EFFECTIVE.

1 English and Bengalee writer ..	30
1 Havildar-major ..	5
1 Drill naick ..	4
8 Pay Havildars at 3 rupees ..	24
	<hr/> 63

#### HOSPITAL.

1 Native Doctor ..	25
1 Bhacstie ..	5
1 Sweeper ..	1
1 Dresser ..	4
5 Doolie bearers at 4 rupees ..	20
	<hr/> 35

Total .. 5,289

## Inclosure 88 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Mr. Allen.*

Sir,

*Fort William, March 29, 1858.*

I AM directed to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Officiating Superintendent of Cachar, dated the 20th ultimo, and to request that you will favor the Lieutenant-Governor with your opinion on the measures suggested by Lieutenant Stewart.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 89 in No. 17.

*The Officiating Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Fort William, March 19, 1858.*

IN reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, I am desired to acquaint you, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the President in Council sanctions the release of the Sikh fakeer, now detained at Cachar, on the understanding that he is proved to be the man referred to by Captain Dewaal.

I have, &amp;c.

F. D. ATKINSON, Major.

## Inclosure 90 in No. 17.

*Mr. Allen to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Cheera Poonjee, March 25, 1858.*

THE Superintendent of Cachar has informed me that some excitement has been observable lately among the Munipooree population of Cachar, and he thinks it may be ascribed to the approaching trial of the Munipoor Prince Howjou, referred to in my letter, and to the arrest of Roma Singa, a dewan of the Rajah of Munipoor, on a charge of murder. I am aware that the most absurd notions regarding the state of political affairs in the North-West Provinces are still very prevalent in Cachar and Munipoor. It seems desirable that the military force in Cachar should be strengthened for the nonce as much as possible. I have, therefore, directed the commanding officer of the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion to halt at Silchar till further orders the two companies which were about to return to their head-quarters at this place. I have also requested him to send to Silchar Captain H. B. Stevens, his second in command, who is an experienced officer, to take command of the troops in Cachar.

2. I have no reason at present to apprehend that there will be any disturbances among the Munipoor population of Cachar, but I have thought it prudent to adopt these measures of precaution.

3. I take this opportunity of mentioning that, whilst I was riding near the Munipoor barracks yesterday evening, about 200 men of that regiment came round my horse and began to make various complaints, and stated that they were not willing to go to Jemaulpore. There was nothing violent or disrespectful in their language or demeanor, but they seemed much discontented. The regiment not being under my authority, I referred the complaints to their commanding officer, and to Major Richardson, commanding the station.

4. I am afraid there is something wrong in the Munipoor regiment. I never saw a more cheerful, willing, well-behaved, body of men, than the 336 Munipoor recruits who were made over to Major Hasell by Major the Hon. Robert Byng at the end of October last. I have observed lately a change in the men of the regiment. They seem to be dissatisfied, and to apprehend some interference with their religion. I understand that Major Hasell has enlisted a considerable number of Bengalese, a class of men who are well known in this part of the country to be perfectly useless for all military purposes.

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5. The unsettled state of the Munipoorees in Cachar, whence the great majority of the Munipoor recruits of the Munipoor regiment is drawn, renders it very desirable, in my opinion, that the regiment should leave this frontier as soon as possible. I have, therefore, requested the officer commanding at this station to see that no unnecessary delay occurs in carrying out the orders of the Supreme Government for the removal of the regiment to Jemalpoore.

I have, &c.

W. J. ALLEN.

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Inclosure 91 in No. 17.

*The Commissioner of Bhaugulpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Camp, Ragabheeta, March 16, 1858.*

THE Magistrate of Bhaugulpore, having submitted a bill for 202 rupees, paid under my orders to the Deputy Magistrate of Mudelpoora, on account of 50 carts dispatched by him to Shergotty for the use of the European troops marching up the Grand Trunk Road, I have the honor to solicit the favour of your obtaining the requisite sanction of Government to the disbursement of the item in question.

I have, &c.

G. U. YULE.

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Inclosure 92 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore.*

Sir,

*Fort William, March 29, 1858.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, and in reply to convey the Lieutenant-Governor's sanction to the disbursement of 202 rupees, incurred by the magistrate of Bhaugulpore in dispatching 50 carts to Shergotty for the use of the European troops marching up the Grand Trunk road.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

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Inclosure 93 in No. 17.

*The Commissioner of Chittagong to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Chittagong, March 5, 1858.*

WITH reference to paragraph 2 of your letter of 20th ultimo, I have the honor to state for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the personage referred to in my predecessor's letter as "Rajah Comul Krishna Bahadoor," is the zemindar of Pergunnah Gomga Numdul in Tipperah, belonging to the family of Shobhabazar Rajahs, in Calcutta.

I have, &c.

C. STEER.

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Inclosure 94 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Chittagong.*

Sir,

*Fort William, March 25, 1858.*

ADVERTING to your letter of the 5th instant, I am directed to inform you that Comul Krishna, a member of the family of the Shobhabazar Rajahs, in Calcutta, is not himself a Rajah, and should not be so styled.

2. You are requested to convey to the above gentleman the Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments for the elephant lent by him for the service of Government, addressing him as Baboo Comul Krishna.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 95 in No. 17.

*The Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, March 5, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor herewith to forward, for the information of Government, copy of a letter from Captain Smyth, in charge of the Depôt at Chumparun, as to the burning of the rest house at that station, and the measures adopted to rebuild it.

2. I beg to add that an increase to the accommodation would appear to be advisable, since detachments occasionally consist of about three times the number of men for whom the new house is adapted.

I have, &c.

A. SAUNDERS, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure 96 in No. 17.

*The Superintendent of Carriage, &c., to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army.*

Sir,

*Rannegunge, March 3, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor to forward copy of a letter dated the 27th ultimo, from Captain Smyth, depôt officer at Chumparun, detailing the particulars of a fire which occurred at his station on the 27th ultimo, by which the shed built for the detachments by bullock-train was burnt down, and a cart of ammunition was destroyed.

Orders have been sent to Captain Smyth to construct a fresh shed as quickly as possible.

I would solicit your notice to the concluding paragraph of Captain Smyth's letter.

I have, &c.

E. JACKSON.

Inclosure 97 in No. 17.

*Captain Smyth to the Superintendent of Supplies, Rannegunge.*

Sir,

*Chumparun, February 27, 1858.*

IN continuation of my telegraph report of yesterday afternoon, I have now the honor to report the particulars of the fire which occurred here yesterday.

It broke out at 3 p.m., about the middle of the line of sheds, which were built along-side of the road. The carts with bullocks harnessed were drawn up on the road; there was no one in the sheds, the detachment being just on the point of starting. The cause of fire was not ascertained, but there is no doubt it was fired from the outside: and, as it was a very windy day, I have little doubt in my own mind that it was occasioned by one of the soldiers throwing out the contents of his pipe, which were blown against the chopper. It may have been caused by fire from a hookah, but I don't think it very likely, as at that time all the natives were busily employed with the carts and bullocks, preparatory to starting. The fire burnt so fiercely and rapidly that there was no stopping it, and in five minutes, or less (during which time I only managed to get down and save the two end choppers nearest the bungalow), the whole was blazing, and in half an hour the fire had burnt itself out.

All the carts (about fifteen of them) drawn up on the road near the sheds were in the greatest danger; luckily all were removed except one, an ammunition cart, which, from there being (as I judge from the remains) a bale or two of clothing or blankets on

it took fire at once. The detachment (under Captain Hutchinson, Her Majesty's 64th) only numbered thirty-six men, and the whole of them were busily employed in saving the other carts; and I think, taking everything into consideration, that we were very fortunate in only losing one.

The boxes of ammunition must have been very good, the cart was blazing for twenty minutes before the fire reached the powder, and then, strange to say, there was no explosion, but each box, as the powder became ignited, went off like a huge cracker firework, taking two or three minutes to burn itself out, and then perhaps an interval of four or five minutes before another box went off in the same way; it was doubtful, until the first box took fire, whether it was an ammunition cart or not, and every one had come to the conclusion that it was not one, for it had been blazing for twenty minutes before any of the powder ignited, and at that time there were several men near it; luckily no accident occurred, and that detachment started off immediately after.

At that time none of the men appeared to know the origin of the fire, for I asked several of them. Captain Hutchinson may, perhaps, have ascertained something since.

It will be eight or nine days before any kind of shelter can be erected for the men, for every thing was burnt, even the beams and posts, and also a number of beds. I will commence at once to erect a temporary shed, large enough to shelter seventy or eighty men, on the same spot, as it is the best, as it is sufficiently removed from the bungalow and godown to prevent any great danger of their catching fire. I will have it made some twenty or thirty yards still farther off.

Half of the ammunition appeared to have been Enfield rifle. I have picked up about seventy bullets (of both kinds) quite uninjured. I have also picked up and stored a quantity of lead, six or seven maunds I fancy, and request you will obtain instructions regarding its disposal. All the iron work of the cart I shall send to-day to the Superintendent of bullock train at Burhee.

I have, &c.  
E. SMYTH.

Inclosure 98 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Superintendent of Carriage, &c., Grand Trunk Road.*

Sir,

Fort William, March 27, 1858.

IN forwarding to you the accompanying copy of a communication from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, dated the 11th inst., relative to the destruction by fire of the halting sheds at the station of Chuparun, I am directed to draw your attention to the second paragraph of Lieutenant-Colonel Sanders' letter, and to request that you will have the goodness to carry out the suggestion therein contained, should you consider it to be practicable and expedient, but if not, to report for the information of Government any difficulties or objections which may exist.

I have, &c.  
A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 99 in No. 17.

*The Superintendent for Carriage, &c., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Calcutta, March 30, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 27th instant, with its accompaniments, and, in reply, to state for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that immediately upon the receipt of Captain Smyth's letter I directed him to build a shed sufficient to shelter 200 men, and not for 70 or 80 men only, as he proposed.

I have, &c.  
E. JACKSON.

## Inclosure 100 in No. 17.

*The Officiating Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army.*

Sir,

*Fort William, March 24, 1858.*

WITH reference to the letter from the Superintendent of the Remount Depot at Calcutta of the 15th instant, submitted with your docket of the 18th instant, I am desired to acquaint you that, in the opinion of the President in Council, it would be a good plan to remove the depot to Raneegunge before the rains, if shelter can be made available there for them, and if the supplies can be readily provided by the Commissariat Department.

2. I am desired to request that inquiry may be made on these points, and the result reported to Government.

I have, &c.

F. T. ATKINSON, Major.

## Inclosure 101 in No. 17.

*The Officiating Judge to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

*March 3, 1858.*

MR. C. A. D'SOUZA has applied to me for compensation on account of loss of property sustained at Arrah during the disturbances in last July and August. His first application was made to me on the first December; this was followed on the 16th idem by a detailed list of what he lost; he subsequently furnished me with a list of witnesses, four of whom have been examined by me, viz.:—

Jhubboo, Tasuddook, Ramlahal, servants of the applicant; Sookrit Sahai, a respectable-looking inhabitant of Arrah.

The three first all swear to seeing the applicant's property, consisting of a couple of horses, cows, goats, clothes, boxes, furniture, taken by the mutinous sepoys, and the latter heard of the same and saw on the evening of the day on which they arrived at Arrah, several articles of property belonging to the applicant lying in the stream and in the street. Mr. D'Souza was one of those who were besieged in the fortified house at Arrah, and is I consider, deservedly worthy of compensation.

At the time of the disturbances he was not holding any situation in this district, but had been on the railway in the Patna district, on a salary of 150 rupees, previous to the rainy season.

It is impossible for me to say what the amount of his loss may be, and I can only recommend his application to your favourable consideration.

I have, &c.

A. LITTLEDALE.

## Inclosure 102 in No. 17.

*Mr. D'Souza to the Judge of Shahabad.*

Sir,

*Arrah, December 1, 1857.*

I HEREWITH beg to send you a list of my property destroyed by the mutineers.

				Rupees.
A whole household furniture	..	..	..	800
Crockery and glass wares	..	..	..	290
Two horses	..	..	..	300
Clothes, &c., the least	..	..	..	600

Of all the furniture, &c., the mutineers have been kind enough to leave in the bungalow only a broken almirah and a side-board.

I have, &c.

C. A. D'SOUZA.



## Inclosure 103 in No. 17.

*Mr. D'Souza to the Judge of Shahabad.*

Sir,

December 16, 1857.

ACCORDING to your request I herewith beg to furnish a detailed statement of the property I have really lost, showing the value of the several articles thereof, and I also declare on my honor that the under list is correct.

	Rupces.
Two almirahs .. .. .	90
A pair of chest of drawers .. .. .	48
A mahogany dining table .. .. .	65
A pair of camp tables .. .. .	17
A pair of cots .. .. .	22
Three camp ditto .. .. .	24
Nine armed chairs .. .. .	33
Seven unarmed ditto .. .. .	21
A pair of teapoys .. .. .	14
A round table .. .. .	25
A meat safe .. .. .	8
A plate almirah .. .. .	16
A toilet table with glass .. .. .	34
Three chests .. .. .	9
One sideboard .. .. .	15
One lady's work-box .. .. .	17
A pair of tin petarabs .. .. .	5
One writing desk .. .. .	36
One portmanteau .. .. .	16

*Jewellery.*

A lady's plain gold ring .. .. .	22
Two pairs of ear-rings .. .. .	65
A gold chain (English made) .. .. .	75

*Crockery Wares.*

I cannot give a correct number of plates, dishes, glasses, knives, forks, pots and pans, but I value the loss to be at least	200
Two horses (one piebald and the other dark bay) ..	200

*Clothes, &c.*

Neither can I give a correct number of shirts, pantaloons, gowns, &c., but I have lost both summer and winter clothes to the amount of least .. .. .	660
--	-----

I would have replied your letter of the 1st instant long before this, but as some urgent business took me towards Patna, I was unable to do so. The above list of the property is as far as I can recollect.

I have, &amp;c.

C. A. D'SOUZA.

## Inclosure 104 in No. 17.

*Mr. D'Souza to the Judge of Shahabad.*

Sir,

Dinapore, December 27, 1857.

I RECEIVED your letter of 16th instant, and in reply I beg to state that, at the time the disturbance occurred, I was holding no situation in the district, but I was in the railway on a salary of 150 rupees, in the district of Patna, but owing to the rains the railway works being shut up, I went to stay in my bungalow, at Arrah, during the rains. And with regard to any person testifying to the loss I have sustained, I beg to say that my servants will be able to prove that my property has been plundered by the mutinous sepoys of Dinapore. Some of the Europeans had witnessed of the loot.

I have, &amp;c.

C. A. D'SOUZA.

## Inclosure 105 in No. 17.

*Mr. D'Souza to the Judge of Shahabad.*

Sir,

Purneah, February 3, 1858.

I WROTE to you last, with regard to the proofs required of the destruction of my property by the mutinous sepoys, that, after my return from Purneah, I would produce these to your satisfaction. I have since been employed here, and as this will disable me for a time to come to Arrah, may I respectfully beg the favor of your informing me what description of proofs are requisite, as previous to this I wrote to you that no European evidence could be produced. From the state of the then existing circumstances, the deposition of my servants, who were present at the destruction, on oath, will, therefore, I hope, be held corroborative; but if this be deemed not sufficiently respectable, I can give none other. May it be considered that it was impossible for any European to remain unconcealed; and documentary evidence, such as bills, &c., for various articles, were also destroyed with the property itself.

I would be indeed very thankful if the above required information were sent.

I have, &c.

C. A. D'SOUZA.

## Inclosure 106 in No. 17.

*Mr. D'Souza to the Judge of Shahabad.*

Sir,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 15th instant, and in reply to state that the names of my servants who can depose to the destruction of my household property are as follows:—

<i>Names.</i>			<i>Caste.</i>
1 Ameer	..	..	a Mohamedan, serving as a cook.
2 Tasuddook	..	..	ditto, Khitmutgar.
3 Berahema	..	..	ditto, ditto.
4 Jhubboo	..	..	Koormee, bearer.
5 Ramtahul	..	..	Kooree, peon.

A few other residents of the place, living in the vicinity of my bungalow, could also testify to the fact. I could name two—Lalla Sookrit loll Kvet and Nundoo Mirdaha.

Among the witnesses, Nos. 1 and 3 are at present with me in Purneah: the rest are all at Arrah, Nos. 2 and 4 being inhabitants of Bhaloeypore, Arrah, and No. 5 of Mokhulsah, Pergunnah Arrah.

Trusting by your kind instrumentality to recover my losses, which a just Government, I doubt not, is willing to award to such as fought in the beleaguered bungalow, I wait your further instructions.

I have, &c.

C. A. D'SOUZA.

## Inclosure 107 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

Fort William, March 27, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement dated 16th instant, forwarding with your recommendation an application for relief from Mr. C. A. De Souza, on account of losses he has sustained, in consequence of his property at Arrah having been destroyed by the mutineers; and in reply to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to authorize the payment to Mr. De Souza of 500 rupees, as compensation, in accordance with the sections quoted in the margin\* of the Resolution of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated the 13th November, 1857.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

\* Sections 14 and 16; clause 3 of section 2.

## Inclosure 108 in No. 17.

*The Deputy Magistrate of Baraset to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Baraset, February 27, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to submit for the favorable consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the accompanying copies of letters on the subject of my claim for compensation for loss of household property destroyed by the mutineers from Dinapore, on the 7th August last, and to observe that I do not think that what the Commissioner has said in regard to the inadmissibility of my claim will be found to be correct, if reference be made to the records of the Audit Office.

I would also be permitted to state that my claim is not for a trifling loss of a few rupees, but for 614 rupees and 8 annas, or for three-fifths of the whole amount of compensation receivable by me; and I have been unfortunate enough to lose all that I possessed, a sum which I can ill afford to lose, and to the correctness of which I am ready to make affidavit.

I therefore hope that the Lieutenant-Governor will direct my claim to be duly passed.

I have, &amp;c.

W. C. COSTLEY.

## Inclosure 109 in No. 17.

*The Officiating Judge of Shahabad to the Deputy Magistrate of Baraset.*

Sir,

Shahabad, January 22, 1858.

I BEG to forward a copy of a letter from the Commissioner for your information.

I have, &amp;c.

A. LITTLEDALE.

## Inclosure 110 in No. 17.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Judge of Shahabad.*

Sir,

Patna, January 18, 1858.

IN reply to your letters, dated 4th, 5th, and 16th instant, respectively, on the subject of Mr. Costley's claim to compensation, I beg you will inform that gentleman that his claim is inadmissible. Compensation is limited to those cases in which the sufferers have lost the whole, or the greater portion, of their property. Mr. Costley's loss appears to have been limited to a few articles of trifling value.

I have, &amp;c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

## Inclosure 111 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Deputy Magistrate of Baraset.*

Sir,

Fort William, March 22, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 27th ultimo, and to inform you in reply that, under the circumstances therein represented, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the grant to you of the sum of 614 rupees, 8 annas, as compensation for the loss of your property destroyed by the mutineers from Dinapore, on the 7th August last, while you were in charge of the subdivision of Sasseram.

2. The Civil Auditor has been instructed to pass to you the account in question for payment from the General Treasury.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 112 in No. 17.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Camp, Shahpore, March 4, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor to submit applications made to me by Mr. J. Grundy, manager Bengal Coal Company, at Rajharah, and Mr. J. G. Maelzer, engineer in the same concern, for grants under paragraph 14 of Government Resolution of the 20th November last, in consequence of the loss of their property, plundered or destroyed by the Palamow insurgents when they attacked the Rajharah factory on the 27th November.

2. Mr. Grundy, being employed on a salary of 500 rupees a month, and having, he declares, lost property exceeding in value the sum drawn for, claims 2,000 rupees, Mr. Maelzer, employed on a salary of 150 rupees a month, claims 500 rupees, having, he declares, lost property exceeding that amount in value.

3. I consider it necessary to mention that these gentlemen claim on their own account, without reference to losses sustained by their employers.

4. In submitting their claims, I respectfully beg to state there are circumstances connected with the case which appears to me to entitle them to favorable consideration.

5. Mr. Grundy was aware that the attack was to be made on his factory, and made preparation for defending it. Lieutenant Graham was also aware of what was going to take place, and sent to Rajharah a Darogah and some Burkundauzes, all the assistance that, in his own straitened circumstances, could be spared: the Darogah and Burkundauzes, however, fled on the approach of the insurgents, and most of Mr. Grundy's own people, also, abandoned him; nevertheless, he held out the whole day in his entrenchment, against a force numbering thousands, and inflicted on the insurgents considerable loss, and only left his post when his ammunition was exhausted, or nearly so.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON.

## Inclosure 113 in No. 17.

*The Assistant Commissioner of Korundah to the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.*

Sir,

*Camp, Shahpore, March 2, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor to forward applications for remuneration for loss of property destroyed by the insurgents in Palamow, from Messrs. Grundy and Maelzer, employes of the Bengal Coal Company at Rajharah.

2. That the property was plundered and destroyed, as stated by these gentlemen, there is no doubt, but I have no means of ascertaining its amount.

I have, &c.

J. M. GRAHAM, *Lieutenant.*

## Inclosure 114 in No. 17.

*Mr. Grundy to the Assistant Commissioner of Korundah.*

Sir,

*Shahpore, March 2, 1858.*

WITH reference to Government notification in the Financial Department, dated 20th November, 1857, on the subject of granting assistance to sufferers in consequence of the rebellion, I beg to submit this, my application for compensation on account of all my property having been destroyed by the Bogtals, on the the 27th November, 1857, when they made their attack on Rajharah. The particulars of this case being so well known to you I need hardly state anything more.

2. I beg to inform you that at the time of this occurrence I was in the receipt of 500 rupees per mensem, in the employment of the Bengal Coal Company, of which I am manager at Rajharah.

3. I have therefore to request you will be so good as to forward this (together with

the application my assistant, Mr. Maelzer, has preferred) to the Commissioner, with such remarks as you may deem necessary.

4. I beg to inclose a declaration on honor, in accordance with the rule laid down.

I have, &c.

G. GRUNDY.

I do hereby declare, upon my honor, that I have lost property to the amount of 2,000 rupees and upwards.

G. GRUNDY.

Inclosure 115 in No. 17.

*Mr. Maelzer to the Assistant Commissioner of Kozundah.*

Sir,

*Shahpore, March 2, 1858.*

WITH reference to Government notification in the Financial Department, dated 20th November, 1857, on the subject of granting aid to sufferers in consequence of the rebellion, I have the honor to submit this, my application for remuneration, owing to all my property having been destroyed by the rebels on the 27th November, 1857, when they attacked Rajharah. As you are so well acquainted with the facts of this case, I need hardly say anything more.

2. I beg to state that at the time of this event I was drawing 150 rupees per month.

3. I beg to inclose a declaration on honor, &c., and shall feel obliged by your forwarding this to the Commissioner, with such remarks as you may deem fit.

I have, &c.

J. G. MAELZER.

I declare, upon my honor, that I have lost property to the value of 500 rupees and upwards.

J. G. MAELZER.

Inclosure 116 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.*

Sir,

*Fort William, March 27, 1858.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 4th instant, submitting applications from Messrs. Grundy and Maelzer, for compensation under the Financial Resolution dated the 13th November last, on account of losses sustained by them in consequence of their property having been plundered or destroyed by the Palamow insurgents, in their attack on the Rajharah factory, where these gentlemen were employed.

2. In reply I am directed to inform you that, under the provisions of the Government Resolution above quoted, and in compliance with your recommendation the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to authorize the payment to these gentlemen of the sums entered in the margin,\* opposite their respective names.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 117 in No. 17.

*The Officiating Judge of Shahabad to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

*February 15, 1858.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 2d instant, I beg to submit copy of a communication received from Mr. R. L. Ewing, with a list of the property he has lost.

I have, &c.

A. LITTLEDALE.

\* Mr. J. Grundy, 2000 rupees; Mr. J. G. Maelzer, 500 rupees.

## Inclosure 118 in No. 17.

*Mr. Ewing to the Officiating Judge of Shahabad.*

Sir,

*Shahpore, February 8, 1858.*

IN reply to your letter of the 4th instant, and with reference to the Commissioner's letter, dated Patna, 2nd instant, I beg herewith to annex particulars of the property lost by me, the value of which I declare, on honor, to be rather above than under the sum claimed by me, viz., 1,850 rupees.

I have, &amp;c.

ROBERT LECKIE EWING.

## Inclosure 119 in No. 17.

**STATEMENT** of losses sustained by R. L. Ewing, through the mutiny of the Dinapore Sepoys and rising of Koor Sing, during July and August, 1857.

	Rupees.
A bay horse .. .. .	500
A grey horse .. .. .	400
A grey mare .. .. .	150
Saddlery .. .. .	116
A Chubb's safe, containing valuable miniature, gold pin and sundries ..	200
A quantity of wearing apparel consisting principally of English-made clothes, boots, &c. .. .. .	500
Total .. .. .	1866

I declare, on honor, that the above statement represents the property lost by me, along with the value of the same.

ROBERT LECKIE EWING.

## Inclosure 120 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

*Fort William, March 22, 1858.*

ADVERTING to your letter of the 25th ultimo, with which you forward an application on behalf of Mr. R. L. Ewing, for compensation on account of property lost by him in consequence of the mutinies, the Lieutenant-Governor desires me to point out to you that the Orders of the Government of India of the 13th November last would appear to contemplate that the amount of compensation to be given to persons not in the service "should be regulated according to the circumstances of each case," and "on the same principles as those allowed to the officers of Government," that is to say, in proportion to their means and income before the mutinies, the maximum of the grant being limited, as in the case of the uncovenanted servants, to 2,000 rupees.

2. It is necessary, therefore, that some inquiry should in every case be made as to the condition in life and former income of the applicant, and the amount of compensation must not exceed that of the corresponding class described in clause 3, section 2, of the Resolution of the Government of India, cited above.

3. You will be so good as to furnish the particulars herein indicated regarding the applicant in the case now before Government.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 121 in No. 17.

*The Superintendent for Carriage, &c., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Raneegunge, March 11, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to refer to my letter dated the 25th January last, and the orders of the Government of India in reply thereto, contained in Mr. Under-Secretary Dalrymple's letter of the 12th ultimo, forwarded with your office memorandum, dated the 12th February.

I am induced again to trouble the Government on the subject, as several of the depôt officers have again written requesting to be informed whether they will have to remain at their posts during the coming hot weather, in order that they may take measures to shelter themselves from the coming hot winds.

Should it still be impossible to issue very definite instructions on this point, I would propose that the depôt officers be informed that they are at liberty to make use of one-half of the staging bungalows at their station when they find the heat so great as to render living in a small hill tent unbearable. I presume, in that case, that the Government will pay the daily rate of rent required by the authorities in whose charge the bungalows are, the Government having done so when the bungalows were, during October and November last, occupied by these officers.

I have, &amp;c.

E. JACKSON.

## Inclosure 122 in No. 17.

*The Commissary-General to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

March 2, 1858.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated the 22nd February last, requesting my opinion as to whether officers in charge of depôts on the Grand Trunk Road should be detained during the hot season, I have the honor, in submitting the same, to state that it would be altogether premature to contemplate the withdrawal of the officers in charge of the depôts on the Grand Trunk Road, until the further transmission of troops by dāk and bullock-train is discontinued.

2. During the hot weather and rainy season the inconvenience and privations to troops travelling by the above mode of conveyance, and without the existing comforts provided by the rest houses, would be excessive, and I accordingly recommend that they be continued for the present.

I have, &amp;c.

J. RAMSAY.

## Inclosure 123 in No. 18.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Under-Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort William, March 23, 1858.

WITH reference to your endorsement dated the 15th instant, I am directed to forward for submission to the President in Council the accompanying copy of a letter from the Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies recommending that the officers in charge of depôts on the Grand Trunk Road be permitted to occupy one-half of the staging bungalows at their stations at the Government expense, should they be required to continue at their posts during the ensuing hot season.

2. Under the circumstances, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to recommend Mr. Jackson's suggestion for the favorable consideration of the President in Council.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 124 in No. 17.

*The Superintendent for Carriage, &c., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Calcutta, March 24, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to submit for the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal the accompanying copy of a letter, dated the 17th instant, from Captain Lucas, Depôt Officer at Shergotty, from which it would appear that Captain Lucas has been directed to join his regiment. I would solicit that an application be submitted for the nomination of some officer to supply Captain Lucas's place.

I have, &amp;c.

E. JACKSON.

## Inclosure 125 in No. 17.

*Captain Lucas to the Assistant Superintendent for Carriage, Raneegeunge.*

Sir,

Shergotty, March 17, 1857.

HAVING been made over to the authority of the Commander-in-chief, I shall feel obliged by your informing me whether I am to be relieved at once from this duty, or not, to enable me to make the necessary preparations for my departure.

I have, &amp;c.

CHARLES LUCAS.

## Inclosure 126 in No. 17.

*General Order by the Commander-in-chief.*

Calcutta, March 25, 1858.

CAPTAIN A. L. NICHOLSON, of the 64th Regiment of Native Infantry, is placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for employment, under the Superintendent of Supplies, Grand Trunk Road, vice Lieutenant C. P. Lucas, of the 47th Native Infantry, ordered to join his corps proceeding to China on service.

## Inclosure 127 in No. 17.

*Mr. Macleod to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Sarun, March 10, 1858.

ON the occasion of closing the operations of my agency for procuring carts and bullocks for the service of Government, I have the honor to submit a report of my proceedings connected therewith, and to solicit the favour of your placing it before the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for his confirmation and favourable consideration.

2. On offering to undertake the task delegated to me when in Calcutta by his Honor, I was under the impression that, with the influence I possessed myself, together with the assistance of other neighbouring planters of the districts of Sarun and Tirhoot, I would most easily have carried out the wishes of the Government to the fullest extent of its demand for carriage, particularly as the Government has acceded to my suggestion of offering hire on the most liberal terms. But on my arrival in the district I found the duty a most onerous undertaking, difficulties innumerable thwarting and baffling my efforts. It appeared, on careful inquiry, that since June last the demand on the district for carriages had been so pressing from various quarters, that large impressments were made, the people were panic struck, and, having no sympathy whatever for the Government, used every means and artifice not to move from their homes or render any assistance, although, to my certain knowledge, the district was thronging with carriage cattle of the best description, fully equal to the exigencies of the times. The carts, I found, were broken up, buried underground, or in tanks, and the cattle were yoked to ploughs. The offer of hire on the most advantageous and liberal terms aggravated their fears. Under such



circumstances I was induced to suggest to Mr. Commissioner Samuells the propriety of purchasing the carts and bullocks for Government, and upon his considerate ready assent to this proposition, a most cheering and encouraging success immediately attended my efforts, inasmuch as within a short time I was enabled to respond to almost every requisition for carts and cattle, both public and private, without the least embarrassment. The marginal figured \* statement will show the collection made and their disposition.

3. As regards the description of cattle supplied by me, I have only to quote the testimonials of the different functionaries to whom they were made over. Mr. Horne, the Superintendent of Supplies, remarks: "It is probable that we shall not be able to comply with all the demands which will be made still. Just at present we have such an enormous quantity in hand, that if you could keep and feed for three weeks the carts and carriage bullocks you collect, it would be a great boon. Your carts and bullocks carry off the palm here, and have evidently been selected with great care and judgment. Hence I do not wish to check the supply."

Lieutenant-Colonel Fenwick, of Her Majesty's 10th Foot, writes from camp Azinghur, dated 20th January, 1858: "I have much pleasure in stating that the carts and cattle supplied at Chuprah by you have been very good, and far superior to those supplied by the authorities at Dinapore."

Mr. W. F. Maedonell, the Magistrate of Sarun, observes: "The bullocks you bought were first-rate, and the price paid for them very moderate."

Captain Ogilvie, Commissary-General of Dinapore, says: "As you have called on me to express my opinion regarding the fifty pairs of carriage bullocks you sent me on behalf of Government, I have much pleasure in stating that I considered them to be strong serviceable cattle, and far better than I have generally seen in this part of the country."

From the Goorkha camp I have not had an opportunity of requesting a certificate, and, moreover, my assistance towards it with carriage has been of hired carts and cattle, and as to their serviceability and good quality, also, I can unequivocally speak.

4. The average cost of the carts and bullocks purchased is as follows:—

	Sarun.			Tirhoot.		
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
Carts each .. .. .	13	7	6	10	10	4
Bullocks, per pair .. .. .	45	9	0	47	7	8

5. Permit me further to bring to his Honor's notice, with advertence to his remarks on the occasion of Mr. Commissioner Samuells' application for the entertainment of 100 peons by me, the following remarks of Mr. Maedonell, the Magistrate of Sarun. It is unexceptionable proof before his Honor that no coercion or oppressive measures were adopted by me. There was not the slightest compulsion in any one act of the operations of my agency:—"In reply to your letter asking me whether any complaints have been preferred against your peons employed for the purpose of collecting carts for the public service, I have much pleasure in being able to reply in the negative. At the same time, I may add, that I do not think that the large number of carts supplied by you during the last few months could have been furnished with a less display of public discontent. One great proof that the people are not in any great measure dissatisfied, is evident from the fact of carts being at this present moment more readily obtainable than they were when

* Sarun Agency.				Tirhoot Agency.			
* Dispatched to	Purchased, or Government Property.		Hired Carts and bullocks	Dispatched to	Purchased, or Government Property.		Hired Carts and bullocks
	Bullocks	Carts			Bullocks	Carts	
Benares .. .. .	1305	60	64	Benares .. .. .	561	192	..
Dinapore S. A. Commissary General .. .. .	100	50	..	Chuprah Agency .. .. .	490	68	..
Sotheby's Naval Brigade .. .. .	19	5	150	Goruckpore .. .. .	30	115	189
Segowke for Maharaja Jung Bahadoor's force .. .. .	220	68	33	Hajepore Yeomanry Cavalry .. .. .	200	100	..
Her Majesty's 10th Foot .. .. .	76	36	26	Motuhary for ditto .. .. .	40	..	..
Goruckpore for Maharajah Jung Bahadoor's force .. .. .	110	55	239	Made over to the Collector of Tirhoot .. .. .	118	35	..
Total .. .. .	1821	274	512	Total .. .. .	1412	460	189
				Grand Total .. .. .	3263	734	701

you commenced collecting them, although you have sent hundreds out of the district. You certainly deserve the thanks of Government for the zeal you have displayed. No Government servant, especially employed for the purchase of carriage, could have devoted more of his time to the service of Government."

6. It may not be amiss to mention that the operations of my agency have not been confined simply to the collection and purchase of carts and bullocks. Besides the horses purchased for Government by me, I have had the selection, valuation, and purchase of elephants, and the selections made by me have met, I am gratified to say, with approval. Moreover, Her Majesty's 10th Foot has had commissariat stores furnished to it, accompanying the regiment to Azimghur, besides the feeding of the Government bullocks with that corps to that district. This agency has also assisted in supplying provender from Patna for Maharajah Jung Bahadoor's Goorkha force. I also visited Segowlee with the view of assisting Mr. Joint Magistrate Raikes in procuring hired carts. Purchases of bullocks were made at this place also at this place for the Ghoorkha force.

7. In conclusion, I have to observe that I owe much to the cordial assistance, on all occasions of necessity, rendered by Mr. Macdonell, the Magistrate. He was ever ready to forward my views and facilitate my efforts in meeting the requirements of Government, and I have every reason to be thankful to him for his kind and disinterested co-operation.

8. To the Deputy-Collector Mr. J. Macleod, of Sarun, whose services were placed at my disposal, I am much indebted for the valuable and zealous assistance rendered in the dispatch of the carts and bullocks to their respective destinations. To his able management we owe the prompt celerity with which supplies of grain, &c., were procured, and the correctness and facility of all his exertions could not be exceeded.

I have, &c.

R. MACLEOD.

Inclosure 128 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Mr. Macleod.*

Sir,

*Fort William, March 22, 1858.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, and in reply to convey to you the Lieutenant-Governor's cordial acknowledgments for the zealous and valuable services you have rendered to the state in superintending the supply of carriage for the troops marching up country.

2. The superior description of bullocks and carts supplied, and the readiness with which you have been able to comply with all requisitions on your agency bear ample testimony to the judicious manner in which your arrangements have been conducted, and by the promptness and efficiency you have displayed in your operations you have merited the thanks of Government.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 129 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, March 22, 1858.*

I AM directed to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter from Mr. R. Macleod, the Government agent for the supply of carriage at Chuprah, and of the reply of this day's date, conveying the thanks of Government to that gentleman on the occasion of the agency being about to be closed.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor doubts not that the President in Council will be gratified by the perusal of the testimony borne to the success of Mr. Macleod's exertions.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 130 in No. 17.

*The Joint Magistrate of Raneegunge to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Raneegunge, March 20, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that Mrs. Kealy and Mrs. Berger proceeded yesterday from Raneegunge to Benares.

Their husbands are, I understand, employed by the East India Railway Company for the above-mentioned station.

I have, &amp;c.

S. LUSHINGTON.

## Inclosure 131 in No. 17.

*The Joint Magistrate of Raneegunge to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Raneegunge, March 25, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that Mrs. Collinghood left Raneegunge, on the 23rd instant, for Cawnpore.

I understand that her father, Mr. Cornelius, is a merchant, and resides at the above-mentioned place.

I have, &amp;c.

S. LUSHINGTON.

## Inclosure 132 in No. 17.

*The Officiating Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Fort William, March 22, 1858.

I AM directed to state for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that Ahsun Hossein Khan, a state prisoner, has been released and placed under the surveillance of Major Herbert, and to request that his honor will direct the Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs to give Major Herbert such assistance as may be requisite.

I have, &amp;c.

CECIL BEADON.

## Inclosure 133 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs.*

Sir,

Fort William, March 26, 1858.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the officiating secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated 22nd instant, and to request that you will afford Major Herbert any assistance he may require in the matter therein referred to.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 134 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort William, March 20, 1858.

With reference to Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's letter of the 23rd November last, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward for submission to the President in Council the accompanying list prepared from returns furnished by the local authorities of persons in the lower provinces who have taken a leading part in the present rebellion

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.





## Inclosure 136 in No. 17.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

March 10<sup>th</sup> 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 28th January last, and its inclosure, and to state that, under the circumstances explained, the President in Council is pleased to sanction the payment, to Mr. Hockly, of the sum of 1,719 rupees 12 annas, being the amount expended by him in subsisting certain refugees from Allahabad, on board the steamer "Jumna."

I have, &c.

R. B. CHAPMAN.

## Inclosure 137 in No. 17.

*Special Narrative of Events, dated April 21, 1858.*

(Extract.)

1. *Patna Division.*—Considerable anxiety and alarm prevailed in the western districts, and especially at Ohuprah and Arrah, in consequence of rumors of the success of the rebels at Azimghur, and of their intention to attack these stations. To allay these apprehensions, intelligence was conveyed to the Commissioner of Patna of reinforcements and stores having been dispatched from Allahabad and Benares, and of the approach of a large force under Sir E. Lugard, to the relief of Azimghur.

2. In consequence of objections raised by Colonel Michel to the dispatch of the Sikhs at Dehree to Arrah, Brigadier Christie hesitated to carry out his intention of sending two companies of Europeans to that station, considering it would not be right to place them there unsupported. It seemed likely, therefore, that this important place would be left undefended. The serious inconvenience, if not positive danger, of a divided command in the district of Sasseram thus manifested, was strongly insisted upon by the Commissioner, and brought to the notice of the Governor-General.

3. The Marine Brigade destined for Sasseram, left Raneegungee by bullock-train on the 1st April, and the Commissioner was desired to communicate with Colonel Michel as to the best mode of employing them. Mr. Samuells was also directed to apply to the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore for the services of the Europeans at Purneah, if he thought he should require them.

4. The crew of the "Jumna" were reported to have mutinied, and forced the commander to put back to Dinapore. The ringleaders had been seized, and were about to be tried.

5. Eighty persons were tried by Mr. Trotter, under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Behar, during the month of March last of whom three were sentenced to death, eleven to transportation for life, nine to fourteen years' imprisonment, two to imprisonment for ten years, one for five years, and fifty-four acquitted.

6. Four others were tried in the same district by Mr. Latour, under the same Act, and during the month noted above, of whom one was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment, one to imprisonment for three years, and two acquitted.

7. In the Sarun district eleven persons were tried by Mr. Martin, under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of March; of whom one was sentenced to death, one to transportation for fourteen years, one to fourteen years' imprisonment, four to imprisonment for seven years, three for five years, and one for four years.

8. *Bhaugulpore Division.*—An intimation was received from the Government of India, directing that the allowances of the Commandant of the Purneah Military Police Corps be placed on an equality with those of the Bengal Police Battalion.

9. The Government of India also authorised the appointment of Lieutenants to the Purneah Military Police Corps, on the same footing as those attached to Captain Rattray's Corps, and in the same proportion to the number of men entertained.

10. The services of Captain Pughe, commanding the Purneah Police Corps, having at the request of the Supreme Government been placed at the disposal of the Military Department for regimental duty with his corps, the 47th Regiment Native Infantry, proceeding to China, a representation was received from that officer showing how his removal from the command of the Police Corps would affect its organization in its

present incomplete state. A copy of this communication was forwarded to the Military Department, with a request that the Local Government be permitted to retain his services in the appointment held by him for the present.

11. *Rajshahye Division*.—The Magistrate of Rungpore reported having received information from Jelpigoree, that one of the sepoys of the 73rd Regiment Native Infantry, who had deserted and had been wandering about in Bhootan, had surrendered to the military authorities at Jelpigoree, and after trial by court-martial had been sentenced to be transported for life.

12. Six sepoys of the 73rd Regiment, and one havildar, were tried by Mr. Glover, under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Rungpore, during the month of February last, of whom two were sentenced to be hanged, and five to be transported for life.

13. *Nuddea Division*.—The Commissioner of Nuddea reported that under section 23 of Act XXVIII of 1857, a search had been made in the house and premises of the Nawab of Chitpore, by the Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, in order to ascertain whether any arms were secreted therein. It appeared that Mr. Fergusson had been ordered by the Supreme Government to make the search, and proceeded to do so on the morning of the 3rd of March, accompanied by the Chitpore darogah, the superintendent of patrol, and a body of police. The whole of the premises belonging to the Nawab were searched, including the houses of Dillrus Banoo Begum (widow of the late Nawab), Abdool Ally, her agent or manager, and Syud Ally Ahamed, alias Nadir Mirdah, nephew of the late Nawab. No arms were found, and no indications to raise the suspicion of any having been secreted at any time.

14. *Burdwan Division*.—One person was tried by Mr. Reid, under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Burdwan, during the month of March last, and acquitted.

15. *Chota Nagpore Division*.—Since the capture of Thakoor Bishnath Sahce and Gunput Rae, there had been no renewal of disturbances of any kind in the neighbourhood of the Lohardugga district. At Palamow, also, everything was tranquil up to the 31st March, and though several fresh captures of the offenders had been made, no new crimes had been reported. All was quiet likewise in Singhbhum. A number of Palks and others from the portion of Peralia supposed to be in favour of Urjoon Sing, had come in expressing their wish to be at peace with us, and the rebel force had dwindled down to 300 men. It was reported that during the attack of the 26th of March, the temporary barrack built at Chuckerdhurpore for the Naval Brigade, but which had not then been occupied by them, was burnt down by the enemy, and that two chupprassies who happened to be on detached duty at the time, and fell into their hands, were beheaded.

16. Twenty-three persons were tried by Captain Dalton, under Act XIV of 1857, in the Chota Nagpore division, during the month of February last, of whom ten were sentenced to be hanged, three to be imprisoned for five years, four for three years, two for one year, and four acquitted.

17. Nine persons were tried by Mr. Cockburn, under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Sumbulpore, during the week ending on the 13th of March, of whom one was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, three to imprisonment for five years each, and five acquitted.

18. Thirty-eight others were tried by Captain Leigh, under the same Act, and in the same district, during the week ending on the 27th March, of whom three were sentenced to be hanged, two to seven years' imprisonment, four to imprisonment for three years, two for two years, two for one year, and twenty-five acquitted.

19. *Assam*.—A sepoy of the Kamroop Regiment was tried for desertion by the Deputy Commissioner of Assam, under Act XVII of 1857, on the 24th of March, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

20. Two sepoys of the 73rd Regiment were tried for mutiny, under the same Act, in the district of Debrooghur, during the week ending on the 27th of March, and sentenced to be transported for life.

21. *General Subjects*.—The Government of India in the Foreign Department forwarded extracts from a letter addressed by that Government to Mr. J. C. Wilson, regarding the organisation of a Commission, at the head of which he had been placed, for the apprehension and punishment of mutineers and rebels in the North-Western Provinces, Oude, Central India, and Bengal; and orders were issued to the Commissioners and district officers under this Government to afford Mr. Wilson every assistance in carrying out the objects of the Commission.

22. The Government of India in the Foreign Department having forwarded for inquiry a petition purporting to have been written by one Cally Narain Chowdry, and a letter addressed by Cally Narain to Koer Sing and others, was informed that a similar

letter had been submitted to the Lieutenant Governor, and that his Honor was inclined to view the case as one of the many instances in which designing persons had endeavoured to take advantage of the present troubles for the gratification of private enmity and spite, and that it would therefore not be judicious to make any investigation or to take any notice of the matter, as to institute such inquiry would be to do all the mischief that was desired by the parties bringing forward the charges.

23. A Resolution of the Government of India, ruling that the term, "European" in Rule 14 of the rules regarding the grant of assistance to sufferers in consequence of the mutinies, included the descendants of Europeans usually known under the designation "Indo-Briton," was communicated to the Commissioner of Patna, a reference having been made by that officer to this Government on the subject.

24. At the recommendation of Mr. Samuells, the Lieutenant-Governor authorised the payment of 1,000 rupees to Mr. Miller, of the Putsah Indigo Factory, and 300 rupees to Mr. D. Rozario, his assistant as compensation for the loss of property destroyed by the Dinapore mutineers in July last.

25. The Supreme Government sanctioned the admission in full, and without question, of the claim of Captain Dewar, lately commanding a detachment of the 34th Native Infantry at Chittagong, for refund of the advances, amounting to 900 rupees, made by him to his men in payment of unacknowledged remittance drafts, as reported in the Narrative for the week ending on the 6th of February.

26. A statement submitted by the Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies, showing how the elephants borrowed, hired, and purchased in the several districts of the Lower Provinces had been disposed of, was forwarded to the Military Department of the Government of India, in reply to a requisition for information on this subject.

27. A telegraphic message having been received from the Magistrate of Bhaugulpore, requesting to be informed if he was to comply with a requisition made to him by the executive officer at Darjeeling for carpenters, bricklayers, and other artisans, to be impressed and sent up, the Chief Engineer was requested to call upon Lieutenant Trevor to explain on what authority he had made the requisition, and to forward his explanation for the information of Government.

A. R. YOUNG,  
*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Inclosure 138 in No. 17.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal*

(Telegraphic.)

*Patna, March 30, 1858.*

THERE is great alarm both at Chuprah and Arrah. The Brigadier will not send the two companies to Arrah, unless the Sikhs are moved down from Dehree to support them; Colonel Michel objects to the Sikhs being moved. The rebels have collected ninety large boats on the Gogra, and threaten to visit Huttwa and Chuprah; the points of danger seem to be the north of the Arrah district, and Chuprah. I think the Sikhs should march at once to Arrah, whence they and the Europeans could move at once to Chuprah if necessary. It would allay alarm much, if I were enabled to say what steps the Government is taking to disperse the rebels in Azimghur.

Inclosure 139 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Calcutta, March 30, 1858.*

THE disposition of the Sikhs must be governed by the views of the officer commanding at Sasseram. Your message has been forwarded to the Governor-General. Arrange with Colonel Michel what would be the best use to make of the hundred seamen who are going to Sasseram: they start from this by rail on Thursday morning, and go by bullock-train from Raneeunge.



## Inclosure 140 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore.*

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, March 31, 1858.

SAMUELLS has been told to apply to you if he requires the Europeans and guns now at Purneah. If he does so, make arrangements for sending them up as quickly as possible. Telegraph, frequently, any news which reaches you of the state of affairs above.

## Inclosure 141 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.*

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, April 1, 1858.

A WING of the 13th Regiment started from Allahabad, on the 27th, for Azimghur by bullock-train; and fifteen days' supplies for 500 Europeans, with a supply of ammunition, have been sent from Benares, escorted by 100 of Her Majesty's 10th and 97th Regiments, and 60 of the Madras Rifles. The escort will proceed via Ghazeepore, where they will be joined by a squadron of Madras Cavalry. Sir E. Lugard left Lucknow on the 29th for Azimghur, with an Infantry division, 700 sabres, and 18 guns.

## Inclosure 142 in No. 17.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

Patna, April 1, 1858.

THE garrison of Azimghur seem in good heart, and the rebels remained quiet in the town. The alarm at Chuprah and Arrah has in a great measure subsided. The crew of the "Jumna" have mutined, and forced the commander to put back to Dinapore. The Magistrate will try the ringleaders to-day, and we shall send them all down by the "Megna;" I will telegraph to Yule for his sailors and guns. They are much required both at Chuprah and Buxar. I do not like to weaken Gya.

## Inclosure 143 in No. 17.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

Patna, April 3, 1858.

ALL quiet in Chuprah and Shahabad. Pray press on the Governor-General's attention the evils of a divided command in a district like Shahabad, which may be invaded to-morrow. The Brigadier who commands in the north of Shahabad has only a police corps. Surely it is better that Brigadier Christie should command throughout the district. At present we are paralysed, because Michel thinks the Sikhs should remain where they are, and Christie will not send a small detachment of Europeans, unless the Sikhs join them.

## Inclosure 144 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, April 4, 1858.

THE Lieutenant-Governor is not aware what weight is due to the following representation from the Commissioner of Patna, but thinks best to submit it to the Governor-General, who has all the information before him:—

Message dated 3rd April:—"All quiet in Chuprah and Shahabad. Pray press on the Governor-General's attention the evils of a divided command in a district like Shaha-

bad, which may be invaded to-morrow. The Brigadier who commands in the north of Shahabad has only a police corps; surely it is better that Brigadier Christie should command throughout the district. At present we are paralysed, because Michel thinks the Sikhs should remain where they are, and Christie will not send a small detachment of Europeans unless the Sikhs join them."

Inclosure 145 in No. 17.

*The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, April 4, 1858.

ABOUT 5,000 rebels, under Koer Sing, hold the town of Azimghur, while our troops hold the entrenchments to the south of it. The rebels cannot get past to proceed towards Ghazeepore. Reinforcements will reach Azimghur to-morrow, but the garrison is ordered to act strictly on the defensive till General Lugard's division reaches. I expect the rebels to fly down the Gogra towards Arrah when our army approaches, and will send you intelligence of their movements. The country remains perfectly quiet, and the population does not side with the rebels. All quiet towards Rewah and Mirzapore. Is this the information you require?

Inclosure 146 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.*

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, April 5, 1858.

THE sailors should be at Dehree on the 11th or 12th

The following message from Benares, dated 4 P.M. yesterday, is forwarded for your information:—

"About 5,000 rebels, under Koer Sing, hold the town of Azimghur, while our troops hold the entrenchments to the south of it. The rebels cannot get past to proceed towards Ghazeepore. Reinforcements will reach Azimghur to-morrow, but the garrison is ordered to act strictly on the defensive till General Lugard's division reaches. I expect the rebels to fly down the Gogra towards Arrah when our army approaches, and will send you intelligence of their movements. The country remains perfectly quiet, and the population does not side with the rebels. All quiet towards Rewah and Mirzapore."

Inclosure 147 in No. 17.

*The Acting Superintendent of Marine to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

March 20, 1858.

WITH reference to your letter dated 17th instant, I have the honor to request instructions as to whether a commander and officers will be required for the party of Europeans to be engaged for service at Shahabad.

I have, &c.

H. HOWE.

Inclosure 148 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine.*

Sir,

Fort William, March 22, 1858.

IN reply to your letter dated the 20th instant, I am directed to inform you that the party of Europeans to be engaged for service in Shahabad is to be accompanied by a commandant and subordinate officers, in the same proportion as the other detachments of the Marine Brigade.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

**Inclosure 149 in No. 17.**

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army.*

Sir,

*Fort William, March 23, 1858.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to request that you will be so good as to cause arrangements to be made for sending up by bullock-train carts a detachment of 100 seamen and three or four officers under orders to proceed to Sasseram to do duty under the Brigadier Commanding the forces in the southern part of the Shahabad district.

I am to request that intimation may be given to this office of the date on which the party should be at Raneegunge.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

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**Inclosure 150 in No. 17.**

*The Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Fort William, March 27, 1858.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 23rd current, I have the honor to request you will be so good as to cause the detachment of sailors therein mentioned to be sent to Raneegunge on Tuesday next the 30th instant, when arrangements will be made for forwarding them to Sasseram by bullock-train on Thursday 1st proximo.

2. On arrival at Raneegunge the officer commanding the detachment should be directed to report himself to Brigadier Horsford commanding the station.

3. The amount of baggage accompanying the party must be limited as follows:—  
Officers, each 200 lbs.; men, each 75 lbs., including everything.

I have, &c.

A. SANDERS, Lieutenant-Colonel.

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**Inclosure 151 in No. 17.**

*Mr. Trotter to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*April 3, 1858.*

IN compliance with paragraph 5 of the Government circular, dated 15th August, 1857, I have the honor to forward herewith a statement for the month of March, 1858.

I have, &c.

T. C. TROTTER.

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RETURN of Persons tried under Act XVI of 1857, in the District of Behar, for the month of March, 1858.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner	Offence charged	Sentence.	Remarks.
Behar	March 4, 1858	Doorbeejoy Sing	Dacoity and plunder of property valued at 1,005 rupees	Acquitted	<p style="text-align: center;">JUDGMENTS RECORDED —</p> <p>It is quite unnecessary to proceed further with this trial, as the prosecution wholly fails: the evidence I hold to be quite worthless, and the prosecutor even has departed from a very important part of his first statement (made in his petition of the 17th of August, and thannah deposition of 8d September), evidently with the view of favouring the testimony which has now been adduced. These papers refer to the carrying off of the prosecutor's three brothers by the rioters, and of the supposed murder of one Bacho Doobey: and in them no mention whatever is made of the prosecutor himself having been taken to Cheempore. The case now is changed, the prosecutor not only deposes that Bacho, but that he was so taken, that Nutto and Uchul were not; that he was bound by Luchun and Ujaeb Singh, by the orders of Doorbeejoy; and that Nutto, Uchul and Bacho were the only persons in the cutchery besides himself. To show how far this statement even is corroborated, Seeban, the only witness from Omrao, the village in which the plunder was committed, states "that no one was carried off but Seosuhye, and that he was bound by Sohur, Hulman and four others unknown to him, that he could see clearly into the cutchery, and there was no one in it but Seosuhye." Omaid Sing, on the other hand, deposes that he was present, and saw Bulkundee, Wozeer, and Nutto only bind Seosuhye, while Devesee Sing asserts that Seosuhye was bound by Doorbeejoy, Bulkundee, Sohun, and Hulman. If, then, there be such contradictory testimony on this point, one which is made to be of some importance at the time of the outrage, it may reasonably be believed the witnesses were not present to witness that which they have stated; and the fact of them all, with one exception, being residents of Seorye, which is distant about a quarter of a coss from Omrao, and having no better reason for going to that village than this, "that seeing the rioters collecting they desired to see the Tomasha," is proof, in my opinion, that they have given incredible testimony. I therefore direct the release of the prisoner, and that a warrant to that effect shall issue</p>

# RETURN of Persons tried, &c.—*continued.*

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner	Offence charged	Sentence	Remarks.
Behar	March 9, 1858	Bheekharee Chumar	Wilful murder of Yar Khan, deceased	Death	<p>JUDGMENTS RECORDED —</p> <p>That Yar Khan died at the hands of Bheekharee, clear and unquestioned Two witnesses depose to the fact that they saw him beating the deceased from a short distance, and that on their approach to the spot, which was immediate, they found Yar Khan dead. The medical officer has affirmed that death resulted from the injuries received, and must have quickly followed the blows inflicted, and that either wound on the head, causing a fracture of the skull, and depression of the brain was sufficient to take away life. Nor is the prisoner silent on the point. Throughout the inquiry and trial he has confessed that he slew Yar Khan, and that his right arm was raised against him, in consequence of his having found him in the act of having connection with his wife. We have weighed the case well, and cannot see that there was any justification plea, for there was no interference offered at the time when the feelings must have been most keenly roused. Nor can I think that such provocation, even supposing it to have been real, for we have only the prisoner's word for it, warranted murder. And murder the crime assuredly is, as it is shown that eleven days were allowed at the least to pass by, during which the passions had time to subside, the reason to interpose. Now, taking the confession, as it was made before this court, in its integrity, it will be seen that the prisoner fully intended to murder, and that there was express malice gathered from the prisoner's "bidding his opportunity" until he could spring on his victim unawares. He says that he went out to beat out julus, "and met Yar Khan close to his murkha, or sleeping shed; that Yar Khan said he was tired, and wished to be awake when the baboo came, that he went to sleep, and finding him so, he seized the stick by his side a heavy club bound at foot with iron, and felled him." Of the "lying in wait" then, which proves the "malice aforethought," there is no doubt. And if there was wanting proof of further intent it is to be found in this, that the blows were many, and one after another, dealt on a vital spot with such force, as to smash the skull. I see no extenuating circumstance which would authorize me in withholding the extreme penalty of the law, and I therefore under the circumstances of the case direct that the prisoner Bheekharee be hanged by the neck until he be dead, and that his property of every description shall be confiscated. The usual warrant and proceeding shall issue</p>

# Return of Persons tried, &c.—continued.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
JUDGMENTS RECORDED.—					
Behar	March 9, 1858	Doorbeejoy Sing	Dacoity and plunder of property valued at 1,200 rupees, with rebellion	Acquitted	It is not necessary to enter further on the defence as the evidence I hold to be quite untrustworthy, and to have been tutored. To prove the former it will be seen that names are now taken conveniently which were omitted at the thannah. To show the latter, a reference to the different depositions must suffice, and from these it will appear, for the names of the sirdars are mentioned with perfect regularity, and were so with a facility that convinced how completely the mind must have been trained. But apart from all this, who is likely to believe the different excuses set up for appearing so suddenly on the scene, or who is likely to credit the statements of men who affirm that they saw small brass vessels carried off at a distance of one hundred and fifty yards, especially when the list entered at the thannah by the prosecutor, and purporting to be a correct inventory of property plundered, makes no mention whatever of any such loss? Moreover, let it be remarked that no complaint was entered until late in September, and there is every reason to believe therefore that the petition, under such circumstances, is antedated. Furthermore, a previous acquaintance with the history of the prisoner enables me to doubt whether any plunder whatever was committed, for the charge against him in the case of Seosahye fairly fall to the ground for want of proof, and therein the two witnesses, Nask Sing and Devesh Sing, distinctly depose that there was no plunder in the village of Cheinpoore on the 4th August, or 25th sawun, that if there had been they must unquestionably from their near residence to the spot have heard of it. I therefore release the prisoner, and direct that the usual warrant shall issue.
Behar	March 11, 1858	Sooddeen Gurayree, Gunput Geer, Bhugwan Doss, or, Bhagee Bhichook, Kahar	Sooddeen, Gunput, Bhugwan, and Bhichook, 1st, dacoity and plunder of property valued at 5,000 rupees. Bhichook, 2ndly, having in his possession plundered property valued at 2 rupees 8 annas, well knowing the same to such	To be imprisoned, Sooddeen for 14 years, and Gunput and Bhichook each for 10 years, all with labour and iron, and Bhugwan Doss acquitted.	The prisoners in this case have no defence to offer, and their witnesses have nothing favourable to say in their behalf, notwithstanding the fact that some few articles of property were taken out of Bhichook's shop still. I do not consider there is anything like complete proof against the prisoner, Bhugwan Doss or Bhagee. His name has been taken in this court, when it was not referred to in the magistrates, a circumstance suspicious in itself, and the manner in which other witnesses have introduced names, which could not be remembered before the subordinate tribunal, shows the extreme pliancy of the evidence, and how difficult it is to obtain good testimony, after so long a date. I find that the original petition which brings to light the plunder, and on which an inquiry was set on foot, makes mention of the three prisoners, Sooddeen, Gunput, and Bhichook, and at the time the three first witnesses, Goordial, Dodee, and Lalkashun, are named. These men appear to me to give consistent testimony regarding the three prisoners just referred to, and prove, not only that they entered Bhutun Saho's house, but that they plundered it, with the other rioters, of large quantities of property. The amount of plundered property is not accurately stated; but the prosecutor says he lost valuables to the extent of 50,000 rupees, and this much is shown in evidence that he was a man of substance, whose losses must have been severe, especially as his house was rifled of its contents, not in a moment of time, but in the course of hours, extending over the greater part of a day. Under

RETURN of Persons tried, &c.—continued.

District	Date	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged	Sentence.	Remarks.
Behar	March 12, 1858	Chittoo Gwalla. Motee Bhoocean	Plunder of Government and other property belonging to the prosecutor. Valued at 32 rupees	To be imprisoned. Chittoo Gwalla, for 5 years with labour and irons, and Motee acquitted.	<p>JUDGMENTS RECORDED.—</p> <p>all the circumstances of the case, I have no doubt of the guilt of Soodeen, Gunput, and Bichhook, and in the latter the lota taken (No. 180) is recognized as the prosecutor's. Indeed, what the prosecutor states as to the marks being effaced from Nos. 181, 2, 3, and 4, is perfectly possible, considering the number of hands those vessels must have passed through, and there is but little doubt therefore but that they also were his plundered property. I therefore find prisoners Nos. 93 and 94 guilty on the first count, and No. 96 also on the second count of the calendar, and convict Soodeen, who had been in jail, and made his escape, to fourteen years' imprisonment with labour and irons, and Gunput and Bichhook to ten years each with labour and fetters, and considering the case not proven against Bhugee, direct his release. The property Nos. 140 to 154 inclusive will be returned to the prosecutor, and the property of all the prisoners sentenced is to be confiscated. The usual warrants and proceeding will issue.</p> <p>This is not a case of highway robbery, but one of simple plunder, which occurred at the time disturbances were most prevalent in the district. It is, however, so far aggravated in its nature that it was committed on a Government servant, and his property was taken after it had been made known that his bundle contained what belonged to the Government. Regarding the prisoner Motee, there is no evidence in my opinion of any weight, for the prosecutor, Chowkeylal, had as good an opportunity of recognising him as any other, and he has said in this Court he identified him not. Besides, the prisoner Chittoo, in his confession before the magistrate, has declared that Motee was not of the party, and it may be borne in mind that he is not referred to in the original petition entered by the prosecutor in August last. The confessions of Chittoo at the thannah, and before the magistrate have been attested, and are deposited to have been voluntarily made. They show that numbers were engaged; and his statement in this Court savours of a confession. Under these circumstances I convict Chittoo of plunder of Government, and other property belonging to the prosecutor, valued at thirty-two rupees, and sentence him to five years' imprisonment in labour and irons. The other prisoner, or Motee, I consider entitled to his discharge, and accordingly release him. The usual warrants for conviction and acquittal will issue, and a proceeding will be held directing the attachment of Chittoo's property of every description.</p>

# RETURN of Persons tried, &c.—continued.

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District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner	Offence charged.	Sentence	Remarks.
Belur	March 16, 1858	Rasdharee Sing, Rajpoot, Ooda Sing, do, Ram Sing, do, Bedesee Novneeah, Akbur Sing, Rajpoot, Ram Narain, do, Bhabee Chun	Dacoity and plunder of property, valued at 596 rupees. 12 accused.	To be imprisoned, Oda Sing, Ram Sing, Akbur Sing, Bedesee, and Bhabee Chun, each for 14 years, with labour and iron in banishment. Am Rasdharee Sing, Bedesee and Ram Narain acquitted.	<p><b>JUDGMENTS RECORDED:—</b></p> <p>The seven prisoners at the bar are committed to this court on a charge of dacoity, and plunder of property valued at 596 rupees, and the magistrate further remarks, in his final order, "The names of sixteen defendants not present are entered in the list of defendants, to enable the Commissioners, with reference to them, to pass an order for confiscation of property." These sixteen defendants I held to be those whose names are given in a separate paper signed by the magistrate. But regarding them, more anon.</p> <p>It appeared to me perfectly unnecessary to call upon the prisoners Rasdharee, Bedesee, or Ram Narain for a defence, because they were not originally named by the prosecutor at the thanah; the first was not recognized until the 30th of November, the second not until October, and the last named is not prosecuted in this court, or in other words, Hossein Buksh has not referred to him, as having been party concerned in the outrage complained of. I hold them, in consequence, entitled to their release, as it is clear that mere recognition at the time of strangers, under such circumstances as have been stated, could not live in the recollection of any one, so as to lead to identity after so long a period. But it may be believed that a dacoity and a plunder was committed in the house of Hossein Buksh, and that the remaining four prisoners were engaged in it. They have been deposed to by all the witnesses in court, as having been present armed, and as having been occupied in plunder. Moreover, it is shown that there were large numbers concerned, that there were missiles used, and that many of the men had spears, and such weapons as would lead to the conclusion that these defendants, though not dacoits by trade, were associated with dacoits. I therefore find them guilty of the charge on which they have been committed, and under the circumstances of the case, sentence Ooda Sing, Ram Sing, Akbur Sing, Bhabee Chun, each to fourteen years' imprisonment, with labour and iron in banishment, and direct that their property of every description shall be attached. Rasdharee, Bedesee, and Ram Narain are to be released. The usual warrants will issue, and anent the property a proceeding will be held.</p> <p>We now revert to the case of the sixteen persons, and concerning them I hold, that no orders are at present required, excepting in the case of two, or Dorga Sing and Foudzaree Sing; for the provisions of section 2 of Act XXV of 1857, have not been complied with. Regarding Dorga Sing, a "diligent search" assuredly was made, as he was traced to Patna, and Foudzaree having escaped from jail, after he had been apprehended to take his trial in this case, it cannot be said of him that he was ignorant of there being a prosecution against him. The property of these persons therefore is liable to confiscation under the Act cited, and it is accordingly directed to be attached. The day on which the offence was committed must also, under section 2, be held to be the 1st of Bhadoon, 1264, corresponding with Thursday, the 6th of August, 1857.</p> <p>The case of the remaining fourteen persons remains unadjudged, and intimation will be given to the magistrate that the proceedings against them can be revived, so soon as it is shown that a "diligent search" has been made, as pointed out in my letter, to his address of the 5th of February last.</p>



# Return of Persons, tried, &c.—continued.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Behar	March 19 and 26, 1858	Roopdeal Sing, Bab- hun ; Moolchund, Some ; Nauhoo Sing, Babbun ; Bundhoo Gwallah, Kunhyee Sing, Babbun ; Laljee, do. ; Shewlall, do. ; Tulloo, do. ; Guj- jee, do. ; Asman, do. ; Gowree, do. ; Koonjee, do. ; Adheun, do. ; Shunker, do. ; Ghumundee, do. ; Sookhlal Gwalla, Bynath Sing, Babbun ; Takun Gwalla ; Gunput Sing, Babbun ; Dulchand Roy, Choolun Sing, Chuttur Sing.	From Roopdeal Sing to Deel- chand Roy, 1stly, dacoity, with plunder of pro- perty, valued at 37,929 rupees ; 2ndly, rebellion ; 3rdly, aiding and abetting mutiny. Choolun Sing and Chuttur Sing, 1stly, da- coity ; 2ndly, plunder ; 3rdly, rebellion.	Shunker Sing, Bab- hun, and Sookhlal Gwalla, to suffer death, and the rest ac- quitted.	<p>JUDGMENTS RECORDED:—</p> <p>This is a case of a serious nature, one in which immense damage is shown to have happened to property; and which I think would have been more successfully managed had it fallen at first, into more experienced and consequently abler hands. It occurred while the mutinous sepoy of the 32nd regiment were passing through the district, and at a time when the Europeans of Her Majesty's 53rd regiment were in hot pursuit after them. Various reasons have been assigned for the appearance of the men at Mulatty, since this was not their direct road to the Soane, which the mutineers were anxious to cross as quickly as possible; but, as they were ignorant of the country, the reason given by Moonshee Jint Hossein may be assumed as the true one, viz.:—that they were taken to Mulatty, by the villagers of the surrounding estates, to pay off his family for services previously rendered to the Poudaree Sheristadar, in the village of Lokow. Be this as it may, the witnesses swear positively to the appearance of the sepoys at Mulatty, on the 3rd of August—to the plunder of the house of their master—to the destruction by fire of several houses in the village, and to the seizure of five persons in and about the premises of their chief; three of whom, Lila, Gunesh and Jobray, are dead; two of whom live, Shunker and Sookhlal. The first of these admits he was at Mulatty; but taken there. As however he has no evidence in support of his statement, we are at perfect liberty to believe that, which is advanced for the prosecution, and which shows, that Shunker was not only seized, after the sepoys had just left the village, in the house of Jint Hossein; but Buktus recognised him, previous to leaving the village himself, in company with the sepoys. Thus he clearly aided in mutiny and rebellion, and the plunder aforesaid. The amount of plunder cannot fairly be set down at the sum stated, as the principal to the action questions the amount of money said to have been in store. Nevertheless, as he has sworn to a heavy loss under highly aggravating circumstances, the punishment must be commensurate with the nature of the case, one which at the time, caused considerable terror amongst the native community. It behoves us also to see that none suffer excepting those who are clearly shown to be guilty. Now a large number of defendants have been committed, but out of that number only four were originally referred to, by the prosecutor, at the thannah. Two of these are Shunker and Sookhlal, both of whom were wounded; the two others are Choolun and Chuttur. It is impossible to accept of any subse-quent testimony from the prosecutor, as to the remainder; for he named, two days after the occurrence of the outrage, no less than 42 persons, as parties implicated. His depositions having been taken at that time, when he had had the means of making himself master of his case, and with the names of those concerned, it is to be believed that he then omitted none, whom he had clearly identified. But even of these four we have not proof; the witness Faqueerum says he did not see either Choolun or Chuttur. It is, though he has taken the name of Chuttur, could not recognize him in this court, though he had had opportunities of seeing him not very long ago, in the presence of the magistrate. And Buktus names neither. The evidence therefore is against to them fails, as it must clearly against men, who were not in the first instance, charged with any act. I hold them therefore, as well as all the other defendants, save No. 79 and 81, entitled</p>

# Return of Persons tried, &c.—continued.

District	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks
Bohar	March 29, 1858	Roopdeal Sing, Bab- hun ; Moolchund Dome, Nanoo Sing, Babhun, Bundhoo Gwalloo, Kunkye Sing, Babhun ; Lajee, do ; Shew- lal, do ; Tulloo, do, Guyoo, do., Assman, do ; Gowree, do. ;	1stly, dacoity and plunder of pro- perty, valued at 25 000 rupces, 2ndly, rebellion, 3rdly, using se- ditionous lan- guage.	To be im- prisoned, Gowree Sing Koonjee Sing, Bija Sing, Bijo Sing, Jhu- mun Sing, Choolun Sing, Chut-	<p>JUDGMENTS RECORDED :—</p> <p>to their release Considering the charges I have mentioned clearly proved against Shunker, I direct him to be hanged by the neck, until he is dead. Had he been approached by the Euro- peans in pursuit when caught, as stated, he would either have been shot, or met his death by a separate order shall be passed, when his witnesses, who have been summoned, appear Other defendants (absent) are referred to by the magistrate, with a view to their property being confiscated. The prosecutor, however, in this court, has only a charge to bring forward against one Oukhal. Regarding him no order can at present, be passed, as the provisions of section 2, Act XXV of 1857 have not been complied with. When they have, the magistrate has the power to re-institute proceedings against him. The usual warrants will issue, and a separate proceeding be held regarding the attachment of Shunker Sing's property.</p> <p>The three witnesses—Thak, Chohanun, and Nutto, were summoned by this court, in order that the plea raised by Sookhlal of "f rable se zure" might be disposed of. The fact of having been with the s p y s not denied, for, at the thannah even defendant says he was with them, carrying wounded men of the corps, when he was seized, and struck by Junt Hossein's men, and who will account for his contused wound. Thereat however there is no mention of "f rable se zure". In the magistrate's court now whatever, and the evidence of the witnesses of this I think it to be perfectly, worthless, as each is not only contradictory in itself, but points out the falsity of the others. I must say that, after will considering all that has been advanced, I will hold out in my own mind but that the prisoner Sookhlal was present, with the mutinous and plunder of property at Mulatti. Under such circumstances, I hold that the proper punishment for this is death and I accordingly convict him on those charges, and direct that he be hanged by the neck till he be dead, and that his property of every description shall be confiscated. The usual warrant and proceedings shall issue.</p> <p>This case in consequence of what I conceive to be great irregularities in the court of first instance, has cost this court not only much time, but trouble. And with reference to a large proportion of the defendants it must wholly fail, for, out of all present, only twelve persons were originally named in the prosecutor's petition of the 3rd of Bladon. Now, in that there were no less than sixty- two persons named of as having been actively concerned in the plunder of the prosecutor's house. Again we have only reference to some of the same twelve, in a second petition of a much later date. Yet we have twenty men committed, whose names are not to be discovered in any paper, and who were not even recognized before committal. Regarding them it is only necessary to say, that they were called upon for no defence. Nothing moreover could well be more unsatisfactory than the statements made by the prosecutor himself, and his principal witnesses. Not one can be accepted as a whole, and it must be clear,</p>

# RETURN of Persons tried, &c.—continued.

District.	Date.	Names of Prisoners.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
		<p>Koonjee Sing  Babun ;  Kashee, do. ; Kun-  hyee, do. ; 2ndly,  Chuttoorbooj,  Malie ; Nundoo  Sing Babhun ;  Balgobind Byr-  gee, Byja Sing,  Babhun ; Byjoo  Sing, calling him-  self Dureao Sing,  Jhunum Sing.  Babhun ; Jodhun  Telee, Jhundoo  Sing, Babhun ;  Chukhun Kabar,  Bhurrit Sing.  Babhun ; Nettal.  do. ; Oodun Gwal-  la, Goorsubey  Sing, Babhun ;  Mehurba Gwalla,  Neerba Sing.  Lall Sing, Boob-  hun Sing, Babhun,  Choolun Sing,  Chuttur Sing,  Phool Sing, Ras-  beharee Sing, alias  Rebaree Sing,  Khyjoo Sing,  Boolakee Sing.</p>		<p>tur Sing,  Phool Sing, Ras-  beharee  Sing, Khy-  joo Sing,  and Boola-  kee Sing,  each with  labour and  irons in  transporta-  tion be-  yond seas  for life and  the rest  acquitted.</p>	<p>JUDGMENTS RECORDED :—</p> <p>on a perusal of them, that much has been sworn to which is impossible—that the desire appears to have been, and to be, to get rid, if possible, by a sweep, of the inhabitants of villages who have proved dangerous. When the Gohar approached the Cutcherry, I believe recognition to have been possible, but that such numbers were recognized afterwards, as has been stated, I hold to be false, and to be as untrue as the assertions of some of the witnesses, who affirm that, when they were told they would not be assailed, they remained to be spectators of what was going on, and in short, to be damning proof against the parties thus offering the assurance of safety. That a plunder of the kind set forth was committed, by the villages of Lokowr, is undoubted; but I consider there is no proof against any more than twelve persons, most of whom were previously seen armed, and proceeding with a body of men towards the plaintiff's house. Of these Choolun and Chuttur are spoken of as principals; but they do not seem by the plaintiff to have been so considered. However, Choolun, Chuttur, Bekdary, Pholel, Ra-behary, Kyjoo, Boolaky, Gowree, Koonzee, Byza, Byzoo, and Jhunum, were all shown to have been actively engaged in what may be termed dacoity and plunder, and are, therefore, in my opinion, deserving of a severe measure of punishment. All other prisoners I hold to be entitled to their release for the reasons above stated. I accordingly direct that Nos. 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 54, 55, 62, 63 and 64, be convicted on the charge of plunder and dacoity in the calendar, and be sentenced each to imprisonment with labour and irons in transportation beyond seas for life; that Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, and the remaining Nos. from 65 to 75 inclusive, be released. The usual warrants shall issue. Likewise that the property of all the defendants now sentenced shall be confiscated, regarding which a proceeding will be held. And with regard to Bekdary, No. 20, an order shall be passed when his witnesses attend.</p> <p>I also direct that the property of Jeinarain Sing, Mungro Bustee Sing, Oodylal Sing, Shunker and Jukkory, absent, shall be attached; diligent search having been made for them, in conformity with section 2 of Act of 1837. When such search is shown to have been made for Soofal, Purshad, and Lachee, a similar order shall issue; on this point also a proceeding will go forth.</p>

# RETURN of Persons tried, &c.—continued.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Behar	March 31, 1858	Guneshy Passsee, Sobha Koormee, Bhookhun Sower, Sibdial Rujwar, Byjnuth Roy	Aiding in rebellion and plunder	To be imprisoned, Guneshy, Sobha, Sibdial, and Byjnuth, each for 14 years with labour and irons in banishment; and Bhookhun Sower, acquitted	<p><b>JUDGMENTS RECORDED:—</b></p> <p>I do not find that any mention was made of Bhookhun in the original petition of 25th of August, entered by the servant of Feda Ally Khan, and certainly there is not any evidence now adduced, which can convict him of the charges on which he has been committed. It was not, therefore, deemed necessary to put him on his defence. Nor is it requisite to go into any length regarding the circumstances of this case. The trial is supplemental, and relates to the attack which was made by the rebel Hydur Ally on the different villages of Rujgeer and the different government officers empowered with authority in them. From the first, the four defendants, Gunesby, Sobha, Seodial, and Byjnuth, were named as parties who aided the rebel aforesaid, and were engaged in the plunder, which he with his followers committed. They are now sworn to as the persons who were present, and as the testimony offered on their behalf does not clear them of guilt, such guilt seems to me to be clearly established against them. I convict, therefore, Gunesby, Sobha, Seodial, and Byjnuth, of aiding in rebellion and plunder, and, under the circumstances of the case, sentence each to fourteen years' imprisonment with labour and irons in banishment, and direct that their property of every description shall be attached. The remaining prisoner, Bhookhun, not being deemed guilty, his release is directed. Separate warrants, and the necessary proceeding regarding confiscation of property, shall issue.</p>

Inclosure 153 in No. 17.

*Mr. Lautour to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*April 3, 1858.*

IN accordance with paragraph 5 of your circular letter dated the 15th August, 1857, I have the honor to forward a statement of cases tried under Act XIV of 1857 in the district of Behar during the month of March last.

The trials have been conducted at Urwal.

I have, &c.

E. F. LAUTOUR.

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Inclosure 154 in No. 17.

Return of Persons tried, under the Act XVI of 1857, in the District of Behar during the month of March, 1858.

District.	Date	Name of Prisoner	Offence charged	Sentence	Remarks
Behar at Urwal	March 4, 1858	Chundoo Jolah	Assisting and accompanying the mutinous sowars of the 5th Indian Cavalry	3 years' imprisonment, with labour in irons	JUDGMENT RECORDED —  Prisoner acknowledged having accompanied the sowars, acting under Morad Khan's orders, in the capacity of a cooly. The witnesses for the defence all say he accompanied the sowars Sentenced to three years' imprisonment
Behar at Urwal	March 8, 1858	Gopal Mahto	Riot and plunder of property, valued at 448 rupees 5 annas	14 years' imprisonment with labour in irons, and property confiscated	The defendant Gopal Mahto, is convicted of the crime charged, riot and plunder of property valued at 448 rupees 5 annas. His defence before the joint magistrate and myself is, that plaintiff had plundered his house because he (defendant) declined to accompany plaintiff in the plundering excursion, and, therefore, the charge is got up from motives of revenge. The witnesses for the prosecution and others, sent for by me, clearly prove the case against the defendant they also prove the charge made by defendant before the magistrate to be false. His own witnesses likewise prove his guilt. No serious breach of peace took place but the defendant appears to be an active party concerned in this outrage I sentence the defendant to fourteen years' imprisonment, with labour in irons, and direct his property to be confiscated to the State.
Behar at Urwal	March 15, 1858	Nerudhari Sing, and Leodhari Sing	Accompanying the sowars of the 5th Indian Cavalry	Acquitted	The defendants are charged with aiding the sowars and accompanying them to Nerunipore, and there plundering the house of Baboo Ramlal. The witnesses prove the presence of the defendants at Daoodnuggur and they state that on hearing it was the intention of the sowars to visit the Baboo's house, they ran away and gave the Baboo notice, which enabled him to escape. The witnesses lost no time in quitting Daoodnuggur to give notice to their master of the intentions of the mutineers, losing sight of defendants at Daoodnuggur, but no witnesses are forthcoming to prove their presence at the house of this Baboo when it was plundered. I think it very possible they did accompany the sowars but there is no evidence to prove this supposition I, therefore, acquit the prisoners, and direct their immediate release

Inclosure 155 in No. 17.

Return of Persons tried, under Act XVI of 1857, in the District of Sarun during the month of March, 1858.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Sarun	March 3, 1858	Balgobind, prisoner No. 1	1st count, burglary and theft of 2 bullocks, valued at 10 rupees; 2nd count, having in his possession the said bullocks knowing them to have been acquired by burglary and theft	To be imprisoned with labour in irons, for a period of 4 years, from March 3, 1858	<p>JUDGMENT RECORDED:—</p> <p>The prisoner pleads not guilty. Randeelul Doss, sworn, deposes on the night of mungul, a few days since, some thieves dug through the wall of the house in which my cattle are kept and carried off a pair of bullocks, value 10 rupees. Two days after, Gheenoo Rai, chowkidar of Moharajunge Chowki, came round to our village, distant about three kose, trying to discover the owner of the bullocks which had been seized with the prisoner, Balgobind, at Moharajunge. I accordingly went and recognized the bullocks as those stolen from me. I never saw the prisoner before. The wall was not very thick; one person might have done the work. The bullocks had been sent on by the police to Aligunge Chowki where I recognized them.</p> <p>Ramschah, sworn.—I reside in the same village as the prosecutor. It was on the night of mungul, some few days ago, that thieves dug through the wall of his house and carried off two of his bullocks, valued at 10 rupees, which were seized next day at Moharajunge Chowki. I know the bullocks to be his.</p> <p>Soogrun and Achaiber Mohtra, sworn, depose to the same effect as the aforesaid witness.</p> <p>Sunput, sworn.—About seventeen days since, very early in the morning, I, Gheenoo Rai, Bodi Rai, and Ram Schai, were standing in Moharajunge Bazar when the prisoner passed driving a pair of bullocks. We suspected they were stolen, and accordingly seized the prisoner, who, on nearing the police station to which we were taking him, offered us 5 rupees to let him go; but we refused it.</p> <p>The prisoner said the bullocks were his own. We knew him to be a thief, and observed that his legs were covered with dirt, showing that he had been moving during the night.</p> <p>Bodhee Rai and Gheenoo Rai, being sworn, corroborate the evidence of the above witness, Sunput.</p> <p>Balgobind, prisoner.—I did not steal the prosecutor's bullocks. I had purchased 2 rupees worth of "makai" at Moharajunge Bazar, and was returning home to my village about one kose distant, when Ramschah, chowkidar, who had the bullocks, seized and charged me with the theft. I never told the police that the bullocks belonged to me. This is the first time I have been seized.</p> <p>When first apprehended, the prisoner declared the bullocks were his own. Before the law officers he stated that he knew nothing about them; and in this court he accuses Ramschah of having stolen them. The facts are clearly proved against the prisoner, and, convicting him on both counts of the charge, I sentence him to four years' imprisonment, with labour in irons.</p>

# Return of Persons tried, &c.—continued.

District.	Date.	Names of Prisoners.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Sarun	March 8, 1858	Bugeli, prisoner No. 2; Thageli, prisoner No. 3; Moolchund, prisoner No. 4; Jynte, prisoner No. 5; Juggoo, prisoner No. 6	Prisoners No. 2 to 6, burglary and theft of property belonging to prosecutor, valued at 68 rupees, attended with the wounding of Choraman Rai	Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 6, each to be imprisoned with labour in irons for a period of 7 years, from March 8, 1858, and to pay a fine of 68 rupees, under Act XVI of 1838; No. 5 to be imprisoned with labour in irons for a period of 5 years, from March 8, 1858, and to pay a fine of 68 rupees, under Act XVI of 1838	<p style="text-align: center;">JUDGMENT RECORDED:—</p> <p>The prisoners, Nos. 2 to 6, deny the charge. Khooblab Sing deposes: On the night of the 12th Magh last my mother, who was sleeping in the room facing the north, was awoke with the noise of thieves in her apartment, and calling out to me, who was sleeping in the verandah of another part of the house, I jumped up, and raising the cry of "Thief, thief!" ran round to the back of the room my mother occupied, where I found Choraman Rai, who residing close by had been attracted by the cry of thieves. The prisoners Bagelee, Thagale, Moolchund, Jynte, and Juggoo, now in court, and Thug, Gopee and Ram Rusa, not apprehended, all of whom, residing within a short distance of our village, are well known to me, I immediately recognized. They attacked Choraman Rai, and knocked him down, and were in the act of setting upon me when Gopal chowkidar and Dehul Sahoo (witness) arrived, and the thieves made off. Immediately after Sheosehai (witness) came to the spot. We found that the thieves had entered the house by digging a hole in the wall, and, on examining the room, property of the value of sixty-eight rupees, consisting of rice, puttoo, blankets, a silver hussli, a rood rai, two rodals, lottas and sholis of brass were missing. Of the five prisoners here present points to Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 6, as having been before imprisoned for theft. We did not attempt to follow the thieves, as they were armed with lathies and garasseees, and there were so few of us. Monsah Guskal, where these five prisoners reside, is a quarter of a kose west of our village.</p> <p>Choraman Rai deposes:—Hearing the cry of "Thieves, thieves!" I ran to the spot, that is the back of the house, facing the north. I saw eight persons, but only recognized Mool Chund, Ram Rusa and Gopee, who all three struck me and knocked me down, close by the hole through which they had entered the house. The prosecutor and others immediately came up, and the thieves made off. Points to a scratch high up on his forehead, some two-and-a-half inches long, and says, "I was struck there." The prosecutor said they had stolen property worth sixty-eight rupees. Deheel deposes:—Hearing cries of "Thief, thief!" I ran to the gully behind the prosecutor's house, and found Choraman Rai, who had been knocked down by the thieves close to the hole where they had entered the house. Juggoo, prisoner, struck me on the left thigh with a lathie; there were seven others with him there, namely (points to the prisoners Nos. 2 to 4), and Gopee, Ram Rusa, and Thug, not apprehended. The thieves all reside at a short distance from where I live, therefore I had no difficulty in recognising them. They were armed with lathies and garasseees, otherwise we should have followed them. I heard that the prosecutor's property, consisting of puttoo, lathies, bash, and other things had been carried off by the thieves.</p> <p>Sheo Sahai Rai:—This witness corroborates the testimony of the preceding witness Deheel. Gopal chowkidar:—Ditto, ditto.</p> <p>Bageli, prisoner No. 2:—The night the prosecutor was robbed I was at my "bathau;" and never left it. In Poos I had a quarrel in the bazar with prosecutor, about the price of some rice I wanted to purchase of him. He is a bannya: out of spite he has accused me of robbing him. Twenty-five years ago I was imprisoned for one year as a budmash. Hunuman and Chutree, witnesses, will prove that I stopped at my own "bathau" in the night in question.</p>



District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
					JUDGMENTS RECORDED :—
					<p>Tageli, prisoner No. 3 :—I was before imprisoned two-and-a-half years for theft, which is the reason why the prosecutor, who is a "zubburdust" man has accused me of the robbery, which I had nothing to do with. Guggoo and Jeolal, witnesses, will prove that, on the night in question, I slept at the former's house at Chuck Shahabaz.</p> <p>Mool Chund, prisoner No. 4 :—I am a day labourer. I refused to work for the prosecutor, hence his accusation against me. Janki, witness, will prove that I was at Panapore Ghaut the night of this occurrence. I was formerly sentenced to one-and-a-half year's imprisonment for theft, but released by the sessions judge.</p> <p>Iynte, prisoner No. 5 :—About a year ago I purchased one rupee's worth of grain at the bridge from the prosecutor, which turned out to be under weight, and, in consequence of that business, he has falsely accused me. Bika, witness, has been bought over by the prosecutor. This is the first time I have been apprehended.</p> <p>Jugoo, prisoner No. 6 :—I do not work for the prosecutor, which is the reason of his falsely accusing me. Sahai, witness, will prove that I was at his house at Mughspore the night of this robbery. A long time ago I was imprisoned four years for burglary.</p> <p>Hunnomam deposes :—Bageli, prisoner, slept at my "bathan" after twelve o'clock on the night of the robbery.</p> <p>Chutri deposes :—I know nothing regarding the prisoner Bageli.</p> <p>Jeolal deposes :—Tageli, prisoner, who is related to me, slept at my house at Chuck Sahabaz on the night of the robbery.</p> <p>Jugroo deposes :—Tageli, prisoner, slept at Jeolal's house, where I also reside, on the night of the robbery.</p> <p>Janki deposes :—It is not true that Mool Chund, prisoner, slept at my house at Panapore Ghaut on the night of the robbery.</p> <p>Bika deposes :—I know nothing about the prisoner Jynte.</p> <p>Sahai deposes :—I know nothing about the prisoner Jugoo.</p> <p>All the five prisoners were recognised in the lane behind the prosecutor's house, close to the ludo by which the burglary had been committed. Some of them struck the witness, Choramm Rai, who first ran to the spot, and knocked him down, and it is probable the prosecutor would have been similarly treated but for timely assistance. With the exception of the prisoner Jynte, the rest have examined witnesses to prove <i>alibis</i>; but their evidence does not clear them. With the exception of the prisoner Jynte the four others are old offenders, Bageli, No. 2, having been imprisoned two years for having in his possession stolen property. Tageli, No. 3, one year's imprisonment as a bad character. Mool Chund, prisoner No. 4, one-and-a-half year for theft of the cattle, but released on appeal; and Jugoo, prisoner No. 6, seven years for burglary. Considering the charge fully proved against the prisoners, Nos. 2 to 6, I sentence the prisoners, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 6 to seven years' imprisonment each, with labour in irons, and the prisoner, No. 5, to five years' imprisonment, with labour in irons, and each of the five prisoners to pay a fine of 68 rupees under Act XLV of 1860.</p>

# Return of Persons tried, &c.—continued.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Saran	March 9, 1858	Jobraj, prisoner No 7	1st count, theft of a bullock, valued at 16 rupees; 2nd count, having the said bullock in his possession, knowing it to have been acquired by theft	To be imprisoned with labour in irons in banishment for a period of 14 years, from March 9, 1855	<p><b>JUDGMENTS RECORDED:—</b></p> <p>The prisoner pleads not guilty.</p> <p>Nuanak deposes —Awaking about midnight, some nine nights ago, I found that one of my bullocks, value 16 rupees, which was tied up in the verandah, had been stolen by the thief lifting the latch of the door leading into the verandah. Immediately raised the cry of "Thief! thief!" which brought Daroodun Duffadar, Gopee Sing and Mohun Sing, who were going the rounds, to my house, and having told them of the theft of my bullock at the same time hearing the village dogs barking they set off in the direction of the north, and immediately after espied the prisoner leading the bullock through the mangoe grove of Ram Dass, about five russees length from my house. The prisoner with the bullock, was taken first to the Adda, which is very near my house, and then to the thannah. The prisoner said nothing when he was seized; he resides about fifteen bgs from my house; he is a noted thief, having been several times imprisoned. His occupation is cattle stealing and he is well known by every resident of the town of Chuprah.</p> <p>Damoodah (pundit), duffadar of Adla, No 9, deposes —About nine nights ago, as I was going the rounds of Nulb guaze, I heard the prosecutor calling out "Thief! thief!" and, immediately running to his house, he told me that a thief had stolen one of his bullocks, and he thought he might have gone in the north direction. Upon this I sent the two burkundauzes Afzul and Olfat, who were with me, in one direction, and Gopee Sing and Mohun Sing burkundauzes of the Adda, close by in another direction and prosecutor and I took a third route. We had not gone far when the latter-named burkundauzes met us, and as we could see no one, I thought it would be best to search a long deep ditch close by Ram Dass's grove. We had not gone many paces when we came upon the prisoner with the bullock, whom we immediately seized. He is an old offender and a well known thief, and has no other occupation.</p> <p>Gopee Sing and Mohun Sing, burkundauzes, corroborated the above statement.</p> <p>Tool-ec Moutoc and Mungur depose that they recognize the bullock as belonging to the prosecutor.</p> <p>Jobraj, prisoner No 7 —I was sleeping in a wheat field belonging to Nubbee Bux (witness) and his relations, by their directions, when Damooda, pundit, duffadar, and several others, including burkundauzes, came and seized me. The duffadar asked me for money, which, as I did not give, he took me to a "bathan" belonging to Zeaollah, and there designing me to take one bullock, accused me of theft. The above is the same defence as I made at the thannah, which, if the Darogah altered it, is not my fault. I had been previously imprisoned three or four times. I have no witness to call, every one being against me.</p> <p>By the return of the magistrate's record keeper it appears that the prisoner was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in July, 1846, as a budmash; he was again imprisoned for two years in June, 1847, for having stolen cattle in his possession. In May, 1850, he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for theft, and again, in June, 1855, he was sentenced to one-and-a-half years' imprisonment also for theft. The Government Vakeel Heralal, now in court, near to whose house in this town the prisoner resides, as well as other disinterested persons also present, speak of the prisoner as a most notorious thief, and the terror of the place.</p>

# Return of Persons tried, &c.—continued.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner	Offence charged	Sentence	Remarks.
Sarun	March 12. 1858	Byjanot Sahai prisoner No 8, Ramnara Tewari, prisoner No 9	Maltreatment of Boondela husband of prosecutrix, from the pain and shame of which the said Boondela put an end to his life by drowning himself in a well.	Nos 8 and 9, each to be imprisoned with labour in us for a period of 5 years from March 12 1857	<p>The present case is clearly established against the prisoner, who varied his defence at the thannah and before the magistrate; but has not attempted to prove either of his statements. I, therefore, convict him of theft of a bullock, valued at sixteen rupees, the property of the prosecutor, and of having it in his possession, knowing it to have been stolen, and in consideration of his character and his being a hardened offender, I sentence him to fourteen years' imprisonment, with labour in irons, in banishment.</p> <p>The prisoners deny the charge. Must Dookia deposes, on a Sookin Pooa, my husband, Boondela deceased, who farmed a tari machat from Kooldeep Sahai, was employed beating out grain for Cojager Bahadur at his Kullean, about 12 beegahs distant from our house in Noornugger. I heard from Cojager Bahadur and Ram Lal who were at the kullian with my husband, that in the afternoon the prisoners Byjanot Sahai and Ramnara Tewari, now present and a third person not apprehended, Pajal, of Kooldeep Sahai's came and demanded rent from my husband, who had, on a previous occasion, paid 4 rupees 5 annas, all that was due. On not getting any money from him, they took off his dhuti, and tying his hands behind his back, dragged him off, beating him with their sticks and fists in the direction of Noornugger. On coming near Luchmun Kair's house, they stopped at a well, about a beegah distant from our house, my husband still remaining naked, and with his hands tied behind his back suddenly he jumped into the well and was drowned. I heard from the bazar people of his being seized, and went to where my husband was seated at the well, and explored them to release him, but they, prisoners, and the man who escaped, not minding, beat him for me.</p> <p>Cojager deposes, on a Sookin Pooa, I Ram Lal and Boondela, chowkedar, deceased, were employed beating out grain in my kullian, about 25 beegahs from Noornugger, where Boondela resided. In the afternoon (dhar pahardun) the prisoners Byjanot Sahai and Ramnara Tewari, and a third person not apprehended, whose name I do not know, peadals of Kooldeep Sahai Abkari, tichadar came and demanded rent of Boondela, who declared he did not owe any; upon which the peadah (not apprehended, seized hold of the hair of Boondela's head and dragged him off in the direction of Noornugger, the prisoners present having hold of his arms, and all three of them beating Boondela with their fists and sticks. I watched them only for a short distance, and did not follow. In the evening I heard Boondela was drowned; neither the prisoners nor the peadah who escaped, stripped the deceased of his dhota before me, nor did they bind his hands behind his back.</p> <p>Behari deposes, on a Sookin Pooa, I was working at a salpetre manufactory, close to the well by the road side, at Noornugger. In the afternoon I saw the prisoners here present, and a third person who escaped (peadahs of the Abkari Tehsildar), dragging Boondela, deceased, along naked, with his hands tied behind him, and beating him with their fists and sticks; on arriving at the well, which is close to the road, deceased, in the state above mentioned, jumped down the</p>

# Return of Persons tried, &c.—continued.

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District	Date.	Name of Prisoner. Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
				<p>JUDGMENT RECORDED:—</p> <p>well and was drowned. I and Joobodun, deceased's son, seized the two prisoners present; the third prisoner made his escape. Boondela threw himself into the well from shame, being quite naked.</p> <p>Towna deposes, on a Sook in Pooa, I was returning from Nubegunge bazar, when nearing the Bahari station at Noornugger, I met the two prisoners present in court, and a third prisoner who escaped, pead his I believe, of Kooldeep Sahai Abkari, tickadar, dragging along Boondela, deceased and with his hands tied behind his back. In the evening I heard that Boondela had drowned himself in the well. Neither of the prisoners, nor the peadah who escaped, beat the dead body before me.</p> <p>Joobodun deposes, my father, Boondela, deceased, rents the Abhari Mehal, of Noornugger, from Kooldeep Sahai, at 4 rupees 8 annas, which he had paid. On a Sook in Pooa, I was in my compartment with my mother, the prosecutrix, when hearing that my father had been seized by the Abhari peadah, I ran with her towards the well, a short distance from our house, and on reaching it found that my father had thrown himself down the well. I assisted in seizing the two prisoners, and at a third person made his escape, when my father's body was taken out of the well. His arms were tied behind the back, and he was naked. Neither I nor my mother, the prosecutrix, saw the prisoners or the peadah, who escaped, beat my father, for we arrived after he had thrown himself into the well.</p> <p>Bygnath Sahai deposes, I never struck the deceased, I went with Ramnerain Tewari and Pran Paul Tewari, peadus of Kooldeep, Sahai Tehseeldar, to the kullean of Ram Sahai, Ram Paul Tewari, and brought out Boondela, deceased, who he said was a bakidar, and carried him off to Noornugger desiring us to follow. I went to ease myself, and on arriving at Noornugger I found that Boondela had thrown himself down a well. His son and others seized me and took my money and clothes but I have no witnesses for all the village are against us.</p> <p>Ramnerain Tewari prisoner No 9, makes the same defence as the foregoing prisoner.</p> <p>Ram Lal, one of the chief witnesses in this case, who was present at the kullean, is absent, but as the witness, Oogazer, in whose village he resides, says, that Ram Lal is a poor labourer, and left his house, in what direction is not known, some days ago in search of work; it appears needless to postpone the case with the hope of his making his appearance within any reasonable time.</p> <p>It is not stated that there were any bruises on the deceased's body, and the civil surgeon in his evidence before the magistrate declares there were none, so that the beating inflicted on the deceased by the prisoners and the peadah (not apprehended), as deposed to by the witnesses Oogazer and Bahari, with fists and sticks, could not have been severe. Nevertheless there can be no doubt that the maltreatment he received at their hands whilst being dragged along the road, in a state of complete nudity, with his hands tied behind his back, as seen by the witnesses, Bahari and Loona, the former when deceased was in the act of throwing himself into the well, and by the latter on his way to it, as also by his wife and son, when his body was taken out of</p>

Return of Persons tried, &c.—*continued.*

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
					JUDGMENTS RECORDED:—
					the well, produced a feeling of despair and shame in his mind, which caused him to put an end to his existence by throwing himself down a well. Considering the charge fully established against the prisoners Byjonothe Sahai, No. 8, and Ramnarsain Tewari, No. 9, I sentence them to five years' imprisonment each, with labour in irons.
					The prisoner pleads not guilty to both charges.
					Dulsingir Rai deposes, I am acquainted with the prisoner, whose name is Tilluck Sing; he is a sepoy, and his house is about five beegahs apart from mine in Monzah Pandara. In Magh last, I met his mother and sister at a kandoo's shop in the village, and heard them tell the shopman that Tilluck Sing had returned; but I did not see him until the morning the darogah arrested him.
					Ruggobhur Mohitce deposes, the prisoner is a resident of Pandara, where I also live; he is a sepoy, and his name is Tilluck Sing; some time in Magh, on my asking his son where his father was, he said he had come to his house and fled away again. I did not see the prisoner till the morning he was arrested.
					Uttim Mohitce deposes to the same purport as the foregoing witness.
					Punchia Patde deposes, I was present when the darogah seized the prisoner, and searched his house, from the western room of which a burkundaize brought out a "pitarrali" containing the articles now on the table. Witness points to a sepoy's bag, a bundle of blank cartridges, three bullets, several flints, and ditto brass buttons, marked V, and a pair of gloves.
					Jan Mohamed corroborates the evidence of the above witness, and recognizes the articles as found in the prisoner's house.
					Tilluck Sing, prisoner.—My father's name is Jotee Sing; I am an inhabitant of Pandara, I am a sepoy of the 2th Company, 5th Regiment, stationed at Umballah, and was enlisted in 1842. In Jyest last, I accompanied the Light and Grenadier Company of my regiment to Roopur; but as the sepoys did not obey their officers on the march, after being four days at Roopur, we were recalled to Umballah, and immediately on our arrival disarmed, as five other companies of the regiment had previously been; after remaining three days in jail, the two companies, escorted by cavalry, were marched to the 12th mile stone on the Kurnal road, where we sepoys received two rupees each, and where desired to go about our business. I started alone for Simlah, where I remained two days, and then went on to Almorah, thence to Budruarain, and thence to Pudrona in the Guruckpore district, where I remained eight or nine months, begging from door to door. I do not know whose house I put up at, nor can I name any person of that place. About the eighth or ninth day of Fagoon, I returned home; five or six days after which I was arrested. The disturbed state of the country prevented my coming home direct, so I came along the Nejeri boundary. These articles belong to me, I have had them many years; the flint I bought at Benares; they are all blank cartridges. My regimentals were taken from me at Umballah.
Saran	March 15, 1858	Tilluk Sing, prisoner No. 10	1st count, mutiny; 2nd count, desertion	Transportation beyond seas for a term of 14 years, from March 15, 1855	

# Return of Persons tried, &c.—continued.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged	Sentence.	Remarks.
					<p><b>JUDGMENTS RECORDED:—</b></p> <p>The regiment to which the prisoner belongs was disarmed for mutinous conduct at Uballah, and in consequence of the sepoy's deserting, the men were confined in the jail. The prisoners story that the Light and Grenadier Company were escorted to the 12th mile stone on the Kurnal road, and there receiving two rupees each, were told to go about their business, is, to say the least, improbable, and even if such had been the case, they would not have been sent adrift without certificates, which the prisoner has not got. Again, if his story were true, he would have come direct home, whereas, according to his own showing, though discharged in May last, he had only reached home a few days before he was apprehended by the police, on the 1st March. Before the magistrate he stated that he had been on a pilgrimage. He now varies his defence, and says he traveled via Simlah, Almorah and Budrenarian to Pudrona, which latter is a Tehseeldar in the Goruckpore district, about 60 miles east of the Sudder station, and though he professes to have remained there eight or nine months, he cannot name a single person resident of the place.</p> <p>The improbability of the prisoner's story, the discrepancies in his defence, his inability to account satisfactorily for the time occupied between his quitting his regiment and his reaching home a few days before he was apprehended, added to the seizure in his house of gun flints, bullets, and cartridges, which though some are blank, others appear to have had the ball extracted from them, and the possession of which is not satisfactorily accounted for, affords convincing evidence that the prisoner deserted his regiment, and, convicting him of being a deserter, I sentence him to transportation beyond seas for a term of fourteen years.</p>
Saran	March 15, 1859	Pulluk Sing, prisoner No. 11	1st count, mutiny; 2nd count, desertion	To be hanged by the neck, and all his property to be confiscated to the State	<p>The prisoner pleads not guilty to both charges. Judgeolal deposes. I know this prisoner in court, whose name is Pullock Sing; his home is situated five dwellings apart from mine, in the village of Ibrahimpur; he is a sepoy, and was apprehended in his own house by the Thannah. Moonshree, on the 3rd Chait, previous to which I did not see him in the village.</p> <p>Sheo Deral deposes to the same effect as the foregoing witness, save that his house is about ten beegahs distant from the prisoners, and he only returned home the day before the prisoner was apprehended, having been absent about twelve months.</p> <p>Pullock Sing, prisoner. My father's name is Mohun Sing, and my place of residence Mouzah, Ibrahimpur. I belong to the 7th Company of 6th Regiment Native Infantry, which was stationed at Puraag, in Jeyt last, when the regiment mutinied, which was at nine at night; I do not remember the day of the month; I was on duty over the prisoners in the fort. The number of sepoy's of the regiment on duty that night was from 150 to 200, composed of all the companies—excepting Mungul Sing. I do not know any of their names. Having been on duty during the night, between seven and eight o'clock the next morning we were all disarmed by order of the colonel, and turned out of the fort, after which I made for my house through Futtehpoore and</p>

Return of Persons tried, &c.—continued.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
					<p style="text-align: center;">JUDGMENT RECORDED :—</p> <p>Jawnpore, where I was laid up for two months, at a bannias shop, the name I do not know, but on recovering I came home by slow marches of two kose a day, and reached my house in Bhado; I did not leave it afterwards. I was released from hospital two days before the mutiny broke out.</p> <p>The Court well remembers having in August last heard a letter read from Dr. Clifford, who was in the fort, and an eye witness of what occurred there on the night of the mutiny of the 6th Regiment, in which he stated that the sepoys of the 6th in the fort, were disarmed in the night, and turned out of the fort. It is, therefore, ordered that this trial be postponed, and a letter be addressed to Dr. Clifford, now at Allahabad, requesting to be informed what are the facts of the case. That a proceeding be also sent to the magistrate to know if further evidence of a respectable character can be obtained in regard to the time when the prisoner was first seen on his return to his village.</p> <p>A copy of the letter to Dr. Clifford to be put up with this record.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">G. L. MARTIN, Commissioner under Act XIV, of 1857.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Copy No. 27.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">To Dr. F. M. Clifford, Allahabad.</p> <p>Sir.— In a case before me of a sepoy of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, charged with mutiny and desertion. the man pleads having been on guard in the fort on the night of the mutiny, and that between seven and eight next morning, he and the rest of the men of his regiment, numbering from 150 to 200, were disarmed and turned out of the fort.</p> <p>From public and private reports I have been under the impression that the men of the 6th on duty in the fort when the mutiny broke out, were ejected that night, and if I am rightly informed, that you were present when they were disarmed and turned out, I shall be much obliged by your kindly informing me if such was the case.</p> <p>If you could give me the address of any officer or person who is likely to know the names of the sepoys, or what companies of the regiment were on duty in the fort the night of the mutiny, it would be a great assistance to myself and the authorities here.</p> <p>The favour of an early reply is requested.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">I have, &amp;c., G. L. MARTIN, Session Judge and Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857.</p> <p style="text-align: left;">Zillah Sarun, March 16, 1858.</p>

# Return of Persons tried, &c.—continued.

District	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged	Sentence	Remarks
					<p>JUDGMENT RECORDED —</p> <p>To G L Martin, Esq, Session Judge, Chuprah</p> <p><i>Allahabad, March 19, 1958.</i></p> <p>Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 16th instant, about the prisoner sepoy of the late 6th Regiment Native Infantry, I beg to inform you that the man is both right and wrong in his assertion—right so far—that the guards of the 6th who were on duty within the fort of Allahabad on the night of the mutiny, the 6th of June, were disarmed and turned out of the body of the fort on that very night, but during the night, and until the next morning, they were kept under surveillance between the draw bridge of the main gate and the outer draw bridge, and I were not finally ejected beyond the outer gate until early in the morning of the 7th.</p> <p>He is wrong in stating the number of men turned out of the fort amounted to from 150 to 200; there were merely two guards, one over the State prisoners, and the other one over the main gate and amounted in all, I should say to the best of my recollection, to about fifty, or at the outside sixty men. Their names were, I believe, all taken down before they were turned out by order of Colonel Simpson who commanded the regiment. That officer is now in Calcutta, living, I believe, at Spence's hotel and I have no doubt he will be able to give you the names and any other information you may stand in need of.</p> <p>If I can afford any further information in pray command my service</p> <p>I have, &amp;c</p> <p>F M CLIFFORD, Surgeon</p> <p>March 22, 1958.</p> <p>The prisoner, Pulluk Sing was this day called into Court, and his defence being explained to him, he was asked if he wished to state anything further regarding where and how he was employed on the night of the mutiny of his regiment. Answers—At about eight in the morning, two days previous to the mutiny, I was released from hospital, and at 3 A M next morning was told off with twenty-three other sepoys, of different companies, I being the only one of mine, for duty in the Fort over the Sikh prisoners, that day passed, and at nine at night the mutiny broke out. I was on duty during the night, and next morning at gun fire, Colonel Simpson ordered us to lay down our arms, and we were then turned out of the fort. We were not disarmed during the night; no list was taken of our names before we were turned out, I don't know where all the men were posted in the fort, there was a guard at the main gate, another over the prisoners and magazine. This trial was postponed in order to give time for an answer to a reference made to Dr Clifford, at Allahabad, which reply dated 19th instant, was received this morning, and is put up with the record.</p> <p>On a review of the proceedings in this case, it is established by his own admission and his recognition before the magistrate of Sheosagar Sing, a sepoy of his own regiment, recently apprehended, that the prisoner, Pulluk Sing, belongs to the 7th Company of the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry,</p>



# Return of Persons tried, &c.—continued.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
					<p>JUDGMENT RECORDED:—</p> <p>which it is well known mutined at Allahabad on the night of the 6th June last, brutally murdering many of their officers, and plundering and devastating the station. The prisoner's defence is, that he was on duty in the fort of Allahabad on the night of the mutiny, and made the best of his way to his house, when he was turned out of it the next morning.</p> <p>The following are my reasons for believing that the prisoner's defence is made up, that so far from being in the Fort, he was one of those of his regiment who mutinied on the night of June 6, and it is not unreasonable to conclude was acting in open rebellion against the State long afterwards. When first apprehended, the prisoner told the police that he belonged to the 19th regiment, and entered into various particulars as to the causes which led to that regiment being disbanded; but on being brought before the magistrate, and when asked, was unable to give the name of the Colonel who commanded the 19th. Prisoner then owned that he belonged to the notorious 6th Regiment, adding that he was ill in hospital when it mutinied. When examined by the magistrate on the 4th instant, he stated that he was on duty in the fort when the mutiny broke out. Before the Court he stated that he had been released from hospital two days before the mutiny occurred; that he was on duty in the fort the night of the mutiny; that he and the rest of the sepoy's of his corps were disarmed next morning, and immediately turned out of the fort. Prisoner, though repeatedly asked, insisted the disarming took place, not at night, but in the morning after gun-fire. Independent of its being against all reason that the officers who had escaped to, and others who were in the fort previously, would have allowed the sepoy's to continue all night in possession of their arms, the answer of Dr. Clifford proves that the men of the 6th, who were in the fort, and who numbered, not from 150 to 200 men, as stated by the prisoner, but <del>at the most</del> 60 men, were disarmed during the night, and turned out of the fort next morning. Being kept during the remainder of the night under surveillance between the drawbridge of the main gate and the outer drawbridge. Further, it is most improbable that the prisoner would have been the only one of his company on duty in the fort, as also that, with one exception, he should be ignorant of the names of any of the sepoy's on guard with him. The inability of the prisoner to state the name of the bunya who, he alleges, put him up for two months at Jaunpore, and the long time, according to his own showing, that he took to reach his house, where, for some unexplained reason, he confined himself, which, however, he does not attempt to prove, induces a strong presumption that between the mutiny and his return to his village, which probably took place two or three days before he was apprehended, he was in open rebellion against the State. But however this may be, I am of opinion that the charge of mutiny is clearly brought home to the prisoner, and, convicting him on that charge, I sentence him to be hanged by the neck within twenty-four hours, and all his property to be confiscated to the State.</p> <p>Zillah Sarun, March 28, 1858.</p> <p>G. L. MARTIN.</p>

## Inclosure 156 in No. 17.

*The Magistrate of Behar to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

Gya, March 15, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to submit for your sanction the inclosed bill amounting to 3,125 rupees, being the cost of twelve horses purchased by me on account of the Behar Mounted Police, the average price of each horse being 260 rupees 6 annas 8 pyce.

The horses were purchased under the authority of Government, conveyed in the following telegram:—

“Horses cannot be obtained from the stud; you must search in all directions, and may pay any reasonable price not exceeding say five hundred rupees.—Calcutta, December 4, 1857.—A. R. YOUNG.”

I have, &amp;c.

A. MONEY.

## Inclosure 157 in No. 17.

## Bill.

*The Honorable Company*

Dr.

To the value of twelve horses purchased for the Behar Mounted Police as follows:—

1857.							Rupees.
December 12.	2 horses	.	.	.	.	.	450
14.	1 horse	.	.	.	.	.	350
28.	1 ditto	.	.	.	.	.	225
28.	1 ditto	.	.	.	.	.	200
28.	1 ditto	.	.	.	.	.	200
31.	1 ditto	.	.	.	.	.	300
31.	1 ditto	.	.	.	.	.	200
31.	1 ditto	.	.	.	.	.	250
31.	1 ditto	.	.	.	.	.	450

1858.

January 6.	1 ditto	.	.	.	.	.	200
9.	1 ditto	.	.	.	.	.	300

12

Total Co.'s Rupees 3,125  
(E. E.)

A. MONEY.

*Behar Magistracy, Gya, March 15, 1858.*

## Inclosure 158 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

Fort William, March 30, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 17th instant, and to inform you in reply that the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to pass the bill amounting to 3,125 rupees, on account of the cost of twelve horses purchased by the magistrate of Behar for the mounted police of that district.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 159 in No. 17.

*The Officiating Magistrate of Tirhoot to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

March 20, 1858.

WITH reference to the Government letter of the 23rd January, 1858, to your address, sanctioning the disbursement of 788 rupees 11 annas 8 picc, on account salary

of extra police from June to August, 1857, I have the honor to inform you that a sum of 2,650 rupees 1 anna 7 pice has since been paid for similar account up to February, 1858, for which I beg the favour of your obtaining the sanction of Government.

To avoid the necessity of a further reference, I would solicit sanction to the entertainment of the establishment till the end of April, by which time it will, I trust, be advisable to discharge them.

The expense for March and April, 1858, will be 924 rupees.

I have, &c.

H. D. DAMPIER.

Inclosure 160 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

Fort William, April 3, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your office endorsement of the 23rd ultimo, and to inform you in reply that, in anticipation of the approval of the the supreme Government, the Lieutenant Governor sanctions the disbursement of 2,650 rupees 1 anna 7 pice on account of the salary of the extra police force entertained by the magistrate of Tirkoot from September, 1857, to February last, and also authorizes the continuance of this establishment for the months of March and April, 1858, at an expense of 924 rupees.

2. You are requested to call for and submit the usual tabular statement, specifying the number of men employed since, June, 1857.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 161 in No. 17.

*Captain Rattray to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

Dehree, March 22, 1858.

I DO myself the honor to forward copy of latter from Lieutenant Ogilvie, Assistant Commissary-General to my address, making me responsible for the payment of feed of elephants, and this officer does not inform me under what authority he lays upon me this extra trouble. I am, however, compelled to request you to pass my bills for the payment of the above, as I have no funds from which I can advance money. I have already advanced 100 rupees from my own private funds.

As regards the bills for the elephants lately attached to the left wing, the Assistant Commissary-General referred me for payment to the Commissariat officer, Fort William. This officer referred me to the Commissariat officer at Allahabad, and this latter officer refers me to the civil authorities, so I have to request that you will pass the bills for payment on Sasseeram, and empower me to do so monthly.

I have, &c.

T. RATTRAY.

Inclosure 162 in No. 17.

**BILL** of Expenditure on account of eight elephants attached to a detachment of the Left Wing Bengal Police Battalion while on service at Hazareebaugh for the month of January, 1858.

Sasseeram, March 12, 1858.

	Amount.	Total.
	R. A. P.	
January 1st.—Rice for eight elephants for 1 day, at 8 seers each, 1 maund, 24 seers at 21 seers per rupee .	3 0 9	
" 2nd to 23d.—Ditto, for seven ditto for 22 days, (30 maunds, 32 seers) at the above rate	58 10 8	
" 24th to 31st.—Ditto, for six ditto for eight days (9 maunds 24 seers), at the above rate	18 4 6	
" " Paddy straw for eight elephants for 1 day, at 1 anna each	0 8 0	
" " Ditto for seven ditto, for 22 days at the above rate	9 10 0	
	3 S 2	

		Amount.	Total.
		R. A. P.	
January 24th to 31st.	Paddy straw for six elephants, for 8 days at the above rate	8 0 0	
" "	Mussallah, for eight elephants for 1 day, at 12 annas each per month	0 2 8	
" "	Ditto for seven ditto, for 22 days at the same rate	3 3 4	
" "	Ditto for six ditto, for 8 days ditto ditto	1 0 0	
" "	Fodder for eight elephants, for 1 day, at 2 annas 8 pycs each	1 5 4	
" "	Ditto for seven ditto, for 22 days at the above rate	24 10 8	
" "	Ditto for six ditto, for 8 days ditto ditto	8 0 0	
			131 7 11

## ESTABLISHMENT :—

Jemadar, pay 10 rupees, batta 1 ditto		12 0 0	
Six mahouts, pay for full month at 6 rupees each, batta 1 ditto ditto		42 0 0	
Six mates ditto ditto, pay 3 rupees each, batta 1 ditto		24 0 0	
One mahout for 23 days, at the above rate		5 3 1	
One mate, ditto ditto		2 15 5	
One mahout for 1 day, ditto ditto		0 3 7	
One mate, ditto ditto ditto		0 2 0	
			86 8 1
Total Company's rupees			218 0 0

T. RATTRAY, Captain.

## Inclosure 163 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

Fort William, April 3, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement, dated 25th ultimo, submitting a bill amounting to 218 rupees, being the expenses incurred in January last on account of eight elephants attached to a portion of the left wing of the Bengal Police Battalion, while on service at Hazareebaugh, and in reply to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the charge, and to authorize you to pass Captain Rattray's bills for the monthly expenditure that may be necessary on this account so long as the force remains on field service.

2. The bill has been forwarded to the Civil Auditor, with a request that it may be returned to you after audit.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 164 in No. 17.

*Major Jenkins to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Patna, March 24, 1858.

HAVING heard from the officer in charge of the Buxar stud that he had some rejected brood mares for sale, which were likely to serve my purposes, I took advantage of the first steamer that arrived, to run up to Buxar to look at them, and although I did not succeed in securing so many as I anticipated, owing to the great age and high prices of many of them, I am happy to say that I purchased seven very good and serviceable ones; and I have now the honour to request that you will solicit the Lieutenant-Governor to authorize the Civil Auditor to pass my bill for travelling expenses herewith inclosed.

I beg to report that I have this morning received thirteen horses sent to me by Mr. Money, Collector and Magistrate of Gya, but I have not yet received any particulars regarding them.

I have, &amp;c.

F. JENKINS.

## Inclosure 165 in No. 17.

*Bill.*

<i>The Honorable Company</i>	<i>Dr.</i>	
	<i>R.</i>	<i>A.</i>
To my travelling expenses from Patna to Buxar and back on duty -	39	12
Total rupees -	39	12

C. F. JENKINS, Major,  
Commanding Behar Irregular Cavalry.

To the Civil Auditor, Calcutta.

I hereby certify that the sum drawn for has been actually expended by me for the purposes set forth.

C. F. JENKINS, Major,  
Commanding Behar Irregular Cavalry.

## Inclosure 166 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Civil Auditor.*

Sir,

I AM directed to inform you that the accompanying bill for 39 rupees 12 annas, on account of travelling expenses of Major Jenkins, commanding the Behar Irregular Cavalry from Patna to Buxar and back on duty, has been passed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

You will be so good as to return the bill to Major Jenkins after audit.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 167 in No. 17.

*The Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Camp, Purneah, February 2, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith a letter with inclosures to your address from Captain Pughe, upon which he has requested me to make such remarks as I may deem requisite.

2. I have already stated my opinion regarding police corps in general, and the unfitness of the Bhaugulpore Hill Rangers for being turned into a police corps; but I presume Government will be unwilling to retain both the Hill Rangers and a police corps in this division, and it is necessary to consider how the difficulty can be obviated. The best plan would be to amalgamate the Rangers and the Parbutteas now being raised, getting rid of the Poorbeas, about 100 in number in the former corps, and, as the Hill men decrease, filling up the places of two out of three by Parbutteas, but there is this obstacle, that the Hill Rangers are intitled to invalid pensions, which the Parbutteas will not be; that the native officers of the former corps receive higher salaries than those to be paid to the latter, while the privates in the Parbutteas corps will receive a rupee more per mensem than those of the Rangers. On account of these differences, Captain Pughe dislikes the fusion, and also perhaps because the Parbutteas promise to be much finer soldiers than the Hill men; but what is to be done if two corps are not to be entertained, and the Rangers are decided to be unfit for police purposes? It would not be fair to disband the Hill men, they have done such guard work, &c. as they have had to do, as well as can be expected; and besides, I do not think it would be quite advisable to reject Hill men altogether as soldiers; it gives us some hold on the remainder of the wild race; it would be no use transferring them to a Lower Bengal division, for though there they might have more credit as soldiers, than they have where they are better known, they would be still useless as police. I see no alternative but amalgamation, and it must also be considered, that supposing Government should decide on turning the Rangers into a

police corps, it will be necessary to increase its strength by about 300 men, and these most certainly ought to be Parbuttecas. Why not then make the corps more efficient at once, by uniting to it the 500 Parbuttecas newly raised, weeding it of Poorbeas and incapables, and giving the privates an increase of one rupee per mensem, in exchange for the loss of pensions, and the reduction in the pay of officers hereafter promoted. It is unnecessary to enter upon variations in the scheme or its petty details, unless its principle should be approved. In the mean time I think Captain Pughe should be allowed to raise at least 1,000 men, and get on with their drill as fast as possible, for I have no doubt that Parbuttecas will be wanted for other divisions.

3. With regard to Captain Pughe's proposal to amalgamate the 300 Sonthals now being raised with his Parbuttecas, I am not at all inclined to think ill of it; but the Sonthals have enlisted to serve (as mentioned in my letter on the subject, dated 25th August, 1857,) for six months only at first, and within the country loosely defined as bounded by Bhaugulpore, Deoghur, Sooree, and Rajmehal, and it would be injudicious at present to ask them to consent to an alteration in these terms. In time I think I shall be able to get them to agree to anything; but it must be done gradually, and after full explanation, at the periods of re-enlistment.

4. I fully agree with Captain Pughe in his praise of the Parbuttecas; in his proposals regarding the number, ranks and pay of the native officers, and the arming and clothing of the men. I beg attention to his request that the Civil Surgeon may be directed to afford medical aid to the corps, and that a native doctor be appointed to it, and a dresser also.

5. Captain Pughe's suggestions, Nos. 1 and 2, regarding the strength, disposition, and officering (European) of police corps, agrees so much with what I have before written to you on the subject, that I need only notice the fact: on no account whatever should any Zillah detachment be left without a European officer.

6. Lastly, I beg to urge the propriety of Captain Pughe's suggestions, Nos. 7 and 8; unless the commandant has full power to promote and reduce, without appeal, and to flog, I do not believe the police corps will ever be half as good as they might be.

7. I beg no delay will take place in forwarding the articles now indented for by Captain Pughe.

8. With reference to the Sonthal recruits, I have the honor to state that they now amount to 200, who are being drilled under Mr. Asstt. Commissioner Braddon's superintendence, by a native officer of the detachment of the Hill Rangers, stationed at Deoghur.

I have, &c.

G. U. YULE.

Inclosure 168 in No. 17.

*Captain Pughe to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Purneah, January 28, 1858.*

WITH reference to my letter of the 28th ultimo, I have now the honor to report the progress made by me in the organization of the Military Police Corps, which the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to direct me to raise in this district. On my arrival here I found that only 116 men had been entertained--the levy now amounts to nearly 230, and as I hear from Mr. Kenny that recruits are rapidly coming in, I hope to have the number complete before the end of March.

The Parbuttecas are quite the Goorkha in appearance, smart, well-made, and intelligent, not very clean, but none of the hill tribes are. They have, however, much improved in this respect. They take to the drill very kindly, and I have no doubt, after steady training, will turn out useful soldiers. They are much more independent in their bearing than Poorbeas, at the same time they are very anxious to learn, and they obey orders to the letter. I applied to the officers commanding the Sikh Police Battalion and the Hill Rangers for drill instructors—but neither of them could afford me any assistance, so that I have been entirely thrown upon my own resources. Having, however, selected twelve smart lads and instructed them myself three times daily, I found that they picked up the drill rapidly, and now they are of great use in instructing others. I propose to divide the levy into five companies of ninety men, with five serjeants and five corporals to each, with two drummers and two buglers, making a

total of 504 men. Should it be decided to raise the corps to 800 men, I would suggest that 300 Sonthals be added, provided that they will agree to serve out of their own district. I am of opinion that the mixture of castes would be advisable, and I learn from Mr. Yule, the Commissioner, that the latter are likely to turn out good soldiers.

I do myself the honor to forward the accompanying indents for arms, ammunitions, and accoutrements, and trust, if approved of, that it may be sent to the Inspector-General of Ordnance for compliance. I shall have nearly 200 men ready to be instructed in the manual and platoon exercise before the arms can arrive here.

Might I request that the Civil Surgeon be directed to afford medical aid to the sick of the corps, and it would be a great convenience, as the battalion increases in numbers, if a native doctor and dresser could be allowed.

I would venture, with all deference, to make the following suggestions for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor:—

1. That the battalion should be of sufficient strength to allow of a proper guard at all the stations in the division, and still leave half or at least a third at head quarters, who would of course be regularly drilled and kept up to their work. For instance in this division 800 men would be required, of whom 400 would be stationed at Bhaugulphore, 200 at Purneah, and 200 at Monchee. These detachments would furnish guards to any smaller stations in their vicinity.

2. That there should be two or three European lieutenants of police according to the strength of the corps. They would be stationed with the largest detachments, leaving the adjutant and commanding officer only at head quarters—in this case one native officer per company would be required—otherwise if there is no European superintendence, two would be necessary. The senior to be sufficiently well paid to put him beyond the reach of temptation. Thus rendering his situation a position of consequence, and one which he would be sorry to forfeit.

3. That each detachment should be relieved every three, or at least every six months, and in the intervals that they should be visited by the Commandant at irregular times.

4. That the old titles of havildar, naik, and sepoy be done away with, and those of serjeant, corporal of police, &c., be introduced. The men learn the English words of command readily enough, and would soon become familiar with the above.

5. That the men should be dressed in a loose blue or buff tunic, with full pantaloons, and a red turban, armed with fusils (they are too short for the common musquet). The parbatceas, with the kookies in addition, which most of them now wear, and all know how to use. The Government to provide each man with a cloth or wadded tunic, and a pair of pantaloons for winter wear, in alternate years. The summer clothing they would, of course, pay for themselves.

6. That the privates should receive, as at present, five rupees per month, until fit for duty; then to get six rupees; corporals, eight rupees; and serjeants, ten rupees. The serjeant-major and each priv-serjeant three extra, as staff pay. The above is ample, and on these terms the men agree to go any where.

7. That the commandant have full power to promote and reduce.

8. Lastly, with respect to punishments:—If the Commandant had authority to administer a couple of dozen stripes on the parade for acts of insubordination, neglect of duty, and other offences not requiring a more serious punishment, it would have a much more salutary effect than imprisonment; but to do this, I presume that he must be invested with the power of a magistrate for that special purpose.

Should the Government think proper to sanction the above, I feel confident that they would have an efficient body of men; and it would only be necessary for the success of the plan that the European officers should be active and intelligent, and well acquainted with the language.

I have, &c.

J. R. PUGHE, *Captain.*

## Inclosure 169 in No. 17.

PROBABLE EXPENSE of a Police Battalion of 800 men, as proposed above.

Nos.	Rank.	Pay of each.			Total per month.		
		R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
1	Commandant .. ..						
1	Adjutant .. ..						
2	Lieutenants of Police .. ..	200	0	0	400	0	0
8	Native Officers .. ..	30	0	0	240	0	0
40	Sergeants .. ..	10	0	0	400	0	0
40	Corporals .. ..	8	0	0	320	0	0
4	Drummers .. ..	6	0	0	24	0	0
720	Privates .. ..	6	0	0	4,320	0	0
1	Serjeant-Major	3	0	0	3	0	0
8	Pay-Serjeants	3	0	0	24	0	0
	Staff pay						
	Total .. ..				5,731	0	0

The pay of the Adjutant would depend upon whether or not he was a commissioned officer.



## Inclosure 170 in No. 17.

**Report on the Arsenal of Fort William for Arms, Accoutrements, Ammunition, &c., &c., required for the use of the Military Police Corps, Purneah.**

					Headquarters or Sergeants.	Nails or Corporals.	Drummers.	Sepoys or Privates.
ESTABLISHED COMPLEMENT:					25	25	4	450
Names of stores.	Established Proportion.	Quantity in store.	Due on former Indent.	No w indented for.	Purpose for which required.			
Bayonets, musquet fusil ..	500	..	..	500	For the use of the Military Police Corps, Purneah.			
Belts, brown waist bayonet ..	500	..	..	500				
Belts, " pouch ..	500	..	..	500				
Belts, brown swords, drummers ..	4	..	..	4				
Cartridges, balls, ammunition, mus. sec. ..	50,000	..	..	50,000				
Do. do. practice ..	12,000	..	..	12,000				
Caps, percussions, mus. sec. ..	75,000	..	..	75,000				
Do. do. practice ..	15,000	..	..	15,000				
Cramps, percus. spring lock ..	50	..	..	50				
Drums, side, complete ..	2	..	..	2				
Glasses, stand, one hour ..	2	..	..	2				
Ghurry, bell metal ..	1	..	..	1				
Horns, bugle ..	2	..	..	2				
Measures, powder, mus. ..	3	..	..	3				
Musquetry, perc. fusil coms. ..	500	..	..	500				
Nipples, spare ..	150	..	..	150				
Pawlin's waxd. mag. medium ..	2	..	..	2				
" bullock ..	20	..	..	20				
Pockets, brown leather for per. caps ..	500	..	..	500				
Pouches, ordinary infantry ..	500	..	..	500				
Ramrods, fusil ..	500	..	..	500				
Scabbards, bayonet ..	500	..	..	500				
" swords, drummers ..	4	..	..	4				
Slings, brown fusil ..	500	..	..	500				
" silk, bugle ..	2	..	..	2				
Swords, drummers ..	4	..	..	4				
Turnkeys, to nipple wrench ..	50	..	..	50				
Vice, cooper, brass ..	1	..	..	1				
Worms, musquet ..	500	..	..	500				
Washers, copper ..	150	..	..	150				
Hides, buff, 1 per company ..	5	..	..	5				
Paper, country do. ..	100	..	..	100				
Powder, mus. bar. ..	7 3 2	..	..	7 3 2				
Twine, country ..	7 11 2	..	..	7 11 2				
Wax cloth, 2 pieces per company ..	10	..	..	10				

I do hereby certify that the articles herein indented for are indispensably necessary for the use of the Military Police Corps, Purneah, according to the best of my judgment and belief, after the most careful examination.

J. R. PUGHE, Captain,  
Commanding Military Police Corps, Purneah.

Head Quarters, Purneah, January 28, 1858.

**Inclosure 171 in No. 17.**

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, February 24, 1858.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you the accompanying indent from the Commandant of the Purneah Police Corps for arms, ammunition, and accoutrements required for the use of the corps, and to request that instructions may be issued for complying with Captain Pughe's requisition with the least possible delay.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

**Inclosure 172 in No. 17.**

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Director General of the Medical Department.*

Sir,

*Fort William, February 24, 1858.*

WITH reference to the accompanying extract from a letter from the Commandant of the Military Police Corps in Purneah, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to request that the Civil Surgeon of the District may be instructed to render any assistance that may be necessary to the men of the corps, and that a native doctor and dresser may be appointed to the corps as soon as practicable.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

**Inclosure 173 in No. 17.**

*The Commandant of the Military Police Corps in Purneah to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Extract.)

MIGHT I request that the Civil Surgeon be directed to afford medical aid to the sick of the corps; and it would be a great convenience, as the battalion increases in numbers, if a native doctor and dresser could be allowed.

**Inclosure 174 in No. 17.**

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs.*

Sir,

*Fort William, February 26, 1858.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 2nd instant, giving cover to an original letter with an inclosure from Captain J. R. Pughe, relative to the future organization of the Purneah Police Corps under his command.

2. As regards the Hill Rangers, it is not necessary at present to determine in what manner any addition that may be considered necessary to raise the number of that corps to the strength requisite for a police battalion should be made. It is most probable that they will form the nucleus of one of the police regiments and possibly the Sonthal companies, now being raised, will eventually be amalgamated with them. Captain Pughe cannot do wrong in continuing his levy of Parbutteas even beyond the number already sanctioned, as they will be useful acquisitions to other local regiments.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes that all these police battalions shall be placed on the same footing exactly, in regard to pay and allowances, as Captain Rattray's corps, including pensions, to which the latter are entitled.

4. The Civil Surgeon of Purneah has been directed to afford medical aid to Captain Pughe's corps, and a native doctor and dresser will be appointed by the Director-General of the Medical Department.

5. Captain Pughe will be vested with full power to promote and reduce without

appeal; but the power to flog cannot be exercised without a Legislative Enactment to authorize it. This part of the subject is now under the consideration of Government.

6. The indent for arms, &c., received with Captain Pughe's letter has been forwarded to the military authorities for compliance, and an application will be made to the Government of India for European officers for the corps.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

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**Inclosure 17b in No. 17.**

*The Officiating Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Fort William, March 1, 1858.*

I AM directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the indent submitted with your letter of the 24th ultimo, has been sanctioned by the President in Council, and forwarded to the Inspector-General of Ordnance for compliance.

I have &c.

F. D. ATKINSON, Major.

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**Inclosure 176 in No. 17**

*The Director-General of the Medical Department to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Fort William, March 16, 1858.*

WITH reference to your letter dated the 24th ultimo, I have the honour to state, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the Superintending Surgeon of Dinapore reports, in his letter of the 11th instant, that 1st Class Native Doctor, Moer Ozur Allee, has been directed by Dinapore Station Order of that date to proceed, with all practicable haste, to Purneah, and to report himself to the Civil Assistant Surgeon on arrival there, for the purpose of affording medical aid to the Military Police Corps at that station.

I have, &c.

J. FORSYTH.

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**Inclosure 177 in No. 17.**

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, March 2, 1858.*

WITH reference to Colonel Birch's letter, dated 10th December last, placing the services of Captain J. R. Pughe, 47th Native Infantry, at the disposal of this Government, with a view to his being appointed to the command of the Purneah Military Police Corps, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to inquire what amount of salary is to be passed to that officer as commandant of the corps.

2. Captain Rattray, the Commandant of the Bengal Police Battalion receives a consolidated allowance of 800 rupees per mensem, and under the orders of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated 29th January last, a similar allowance will be drawn by Captain Bird, who has been recently appointed to command four companies of Sebundies in Sumbulpore.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 178 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, March 2, 1858.*

WITH reference to Colonel Birch's letter, dated 10th December last, placing the services of Captain J. R. Pughe, 47th Native Infantry, at the disposal of this Government, with a view to his being appointed to the command of the Purneah Military Police Corps, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to enquire what amount of salary is to be passed to that officer as commandant of the corps.

2. Captain Rattray, the Commandant of the Bengal Police Battalion received a consolidated allowance of 800 rupees per mensem, and under the orders of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated 29th January last, a similar allowance will be drawn by Captain Bird, who has been recently appointed to command four companies of Sebundies in Sumbulpore.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing letter be forwarded to the Home Department for consideration and orders, the police corps being a civil one, accompanied by the former papers.

## Inclosure 179 in No. 17.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*March 24, 1858.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 2nd instant, to the address of the Officiating Secretary in the Military Department, and to state that the President in Council is pleased to direct that the allowances of the Commandant of the Purneah Military Police corps shall be precisely the same as those of the Bengal Police Battalion.

I have, &c.

R. B. CHAPMAN.

## Inclosure 180 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore.*

Sir,

*Fort William, April 3, 1858.*

IN continuation of my letter of the 2nd instant, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to inform you that the President in Council has been pleased to permit Captain Pughe, the Commandant of the Purneah Military Police corps, to draw a consolidated allowance of 800 rupees per mensem.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 181 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, February 26, 1858.*

SOME progress having been made in the formation of the Purneah Military Police corps, under command of Captain J. R. Pughe, the Lieutenant-Governor desires, with the permission of the President in Council, to appoint to the corps lieutenants of police,

on the same footing as those attached to Captain Rattray's corps, and in the same proportion to the number of the men entertained.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 182 in No 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort William, March 10, 1858.

IN consequence of the proposition to raise a corps of Parbutteas for police duty in the Purneah district, having in the first instance been brought under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by the Government of India, in the Military Department, the subsequent correspondence has been hitherto carried on with the Military Department.

2. But as the subject of the correspondence is connected with the station guards which have been sanctioned in the Home Department, it seems more proper that the details should be considered and settled in that Department.

3. I am accordingly directed to forward to you a copy of the previous correspondence in explanation of the proposal referred for sanction in my letter to your address dated the 26th ultimo.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 183 in No. 17.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

March 24, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 26th ultimo, and to state that the President in Council authorizes the appointment of lieutenants to the Purneah Military Police corps, on the same footing as those attached to Captain Rattray's corps, and in the same proportion to the number of the men entertained.

I have, &c.

R. B. CHAPMAN.

Inclosure 184 in No. 17.

*The Officiating Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

March 9, 1858.

I AM directed to request that the Lieutenant-Governor may be moved to cause the services of the officers named in the margin,\* to be placed temporarily at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief for regimental duty with their corps, the 47th Regiment Native Infantry, proceeding on foreign service to China.

I have, &c.

F. D. ATKINSON, Major.

Inclosure 185 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

March 10, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, and to inform you in reply that as requested the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased

\* Captain J. R. Pughe, Commanding Police Corps, Purneah; Lieutenant C. P. Lucas, under the Superintendent of Supplies, Grand Trunk Road.

to place the services of the following officers at the disposal of the Government of India, viz:—

Captain J. R. Pughe, commanding Police corps, Purneah.

Lieutenant C. P. Lucas, employed under Superintendent of Supplies on the Grand Trunk Road.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 186 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort William, March 10, 1858.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to request that the services of a military officer may be placed at the disposal of this Government, with a view to his being appointed to command the Police corps in Purneah, in the room of Captain J. R. Pughe, whose services are required by the Military Department for regimental duty with his corps, proceeding on foreign service to China.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 187 in No. 17.

*Captain Pughe to the Secretary to Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Purneah, March 16, 1858.

OBSERVING in the Gazette of the 10th March, that I am placed at the disposal of the Military Department, I take the liberty of requesting that you will bring the following circumstances to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Having been ordered here, with directions to raise and command a police corps, I have used my best endeavours to do so. I have now nearly 400 men, and expect the number shortly to be increased to 500. All these men have had advances of pay. I have made up clothing for them, and also built huts for them,—in addition to this, I have recruiting parties out all along the Morrong, as reported in my letter of the 12th ultimo. These men, too, have also money with them, so that the accounts to be settled are endless, and will take some months to settle, as must always be the case with a new corps. I trust, therefore, that the Lieutenant-Governor will see fit to allow me to remain in command here. I feel that the corps I am raising will do me credit, and be of use to the Government, and that I can do better service here than by joining my regiment which is not half its full strength.

I have taken the liberty of forwarding this direct to save time.

I have, &c.

J. R. PUGHE.

Inclosure 188 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort William, March 25, 1858.

WITH reference to my letter, dated the 10th instant, placing the services of Captain J. R. Pughe at the disposal of the Military Department, I am directed to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter from that officer, and to state that in consideration of the very great efficiency displayed by Captain Pughe in the formation and organization of the Purneah Police corps, and of the serious inconvenience which his removal would be likely to occasion in the present incomplete state of the corps, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to solicit the sanction of the President in Council to retain Captain Pughe's services in his present appointment, should that arrangement be compatible with the exigencies of the public service.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 189 in No. 17.

*Captain Pughe to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Purneah, March 23, 1858.

IN continuation of my letter of the 15th instant, I do myself the honor to forward the accompanying letter, with its annexure, to the address of the Military Secretary to the Government of India, which I trust the Lieutenant-Governor will do me the favour to forward, should he see nothing objectionable in it.

I feel so strongly, that to change a commanding officer who is raising a corps among a new class (particularly when he is the only European with the regiment) might prove so disadvantageous to the public service, that I have considered it my duty to submit the accompanying letters. I feel convinced that Mr. Commissioner Yule, under whose instructions I have been acting, would agree with me on this point.

By the wording of the order in the Gazette it would appear that I am placed "absolutely" instead of "temporarily," as is usually the case, at the disposal of the Military Authorities. I trust that his Honor may be kind enough to direct this to be altered; and that the officer who relieves me, may be only directed to act during my absence, so that I may have the opportunity of returning here, either when my service with my regiment is over, or when the Native Army is remodelled, which I presume it will be in the course of this year.

I have, &amp;c.

J. R. PUGHE.

Mr. Commissioner Yule is at present in the Southal Pergunnahs, and it takes some days for a letter to reach him, otherwise I should have forwarded these letters through that officer.

## Inclosure 190 in No. 17.

*Captain Pughe to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Purneah, March 23, 1858.

OBSERVING in the Gazette that I have been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief, I have the honor to request that you will bring the following circumstances to the notice of the President in Council.

His Honor is aware that under the sanction of the Governor-General, I was ordered, in the middle of December last, to this district for the purpose of raising a police corps among the Parbuttee tribes who inhabit this frontier.

I have, up to the present time, succeeded in enlisting upwards of 400 men, and shortly expect the number to be increased to 500, as I have recruiting parties out all along the Moorung.

These men I have drilled and trained without the assistance even of a single drill instructor. About 200 of them already much as well as regularly trained troops, and would do no discredit to a corps of the Line. The President has been pleased to pass my indents for arms and ammunition, so that in a few months I should have had a very serviceable body of men, who, I am sure, would have done credit to me and service to the State.

In consequence of my having been the only European officer here, I have been obliged to keep the whole of the accounts connected with the men myself; and, as I have had to furnish them with everything connected with their keeping, food, and clothing, the same are very numerous; of course, in a few months all these would have been settled.

A great portion of the men are fresh from the jungles, speaking a "patois" which is at first very unintelligible, and have probably never seen a European before. They have as yet looked up to me entirely, and taken my word as law.

I am, of course, aware that I am bound cheerfully to go wherever the Government may consider my services most required; at the same time I would venture, with all submission, to represent that I might do better service by remaining in command here, than by joining what is merely a remnant of my regiment in China. This is a new experiment among an hitherto untried class. I have had the responsibility and trouble

from the commencement, and it might not be advantageous to the public service to change the commanding officer before this work is completed.

I shall of course bow, with all deference, to the decision of the Government should it be against me. Much as I shall regret leaving a body of men in whom I have taken a great interest, I shall have the satisfaction of knowing that, before making over charge, I have done my duty in bringing to the notice of the Government all the circumstances connected with my command.

In the event of it being decided that I am to leave, might I solicit that a competent officer may be at once sent up to take charge. I should not feel justified in leaving 400 men to take care of themselves, and there is not a single military officer in the station to whom I could make them over.

I do myself the honor to annex a few remarks upon the habits and customs of the men with whom I have been lately associated.

I have, &c.

J. R. PUGHE.

Inclosure 191 in No. 17.

*Remarks upon the "Parbuttea" tribes of the Moorung.*

AT a time when the reconstruction of the native forces in Bengal must be occupying the attention of the Government, I feel it my duty, with all respect, to bring the following remarks to notice.

It is with reference to the military qualities of the "Parbuttea" tribes, that I would tender the following observations.

I believe that I am the first military officer who has had the opportunity of testing their fitness or otherwise for military duties. I have had ample time to observe their habits and feelings, and I have no hesitation in stating it, as my opinion, that they possess the qualities requisite for turning out most useful soldiers.

Originally from the Nepal Hills, they have, for various reasons, descended and settled in the plains at the foot. They inhabit the Moorung, a belt of jungle, which is quite as hot and far more unhealthy than our own districts. They consequently bear the heat of the plains much better than the regular Goorkhas; it is well known that the latter suffer considerably during the hot season, and it has consequently been considered advisable to locate such regiments in our service in the Hill stations.

The "Parbutteas" still retain many of the good qualities of their original highland homes. They are well made, the generality rather short in stature, but broad shouldered and clean limbed. They have the Tartar features, not so strongly marked, perhaps, as they are among those tribes who have mixed less with Hindoostances; fearless and independent in their bearing, they have none of the outward cringing of the "Poorbea" sepoy. They have taken to the drill very kindly. I have seldom been obliged to resort to punishment, although many of them are raw lads. I have enforced the most strict obedience, and they have looked up to my word as law. The inhabitants of this station have frequently remarked upon their smart appearance and orderly behaviour.

They are perfectly ready to go anywhere; in fact I was asked by one of the men, whether they were always to remain a Police Corps, as in that case he added, they would have no opportunity of distinguishing themselves, or, in other words, of "obtaining a name."

They are certainly dirty in their persons, but this is partly owing to poverty. I furnished each man with two suits of native clothes, and by insisting that they should not come to parade except they appeared clean, a great change has been effected for the better.

They have of course "castes," but their active habits and straightforward manners make them regard with contempt many of the ceremonies and observances of the Brahmins; if they do not wash themselves quite as often as a rajpoot, neither do they give so much trouble about their food. They drink slightly, but I have had only two cases of drunkenness. The higher castes among them, such as the "magars," "newars," &c., descendants of the military tribes of Nepal, are decidedly more intelligent than their lower caste brethren; but I have made a point of enlisting the latter in some numbers, such as the "Karins," "Damairs," and others (who are not entertained in the Goorkha army) in order to show the men that no preference would be given to caste, provided the soldier was faithful and willing. They all drill and but together, the higher caste men



not having made the slightest objection. They are certainly as a body trustworthy; an advance of one month's pay has been made to each man, either to live with his family or to help him to bring them into the station; I have scarcely had an instance of a man who has taken the advance, failing to appear.

There are other tribes in the Moorung, the "Meech," fine strong men, who have no caste at all; the "Bhaturs," who although not regular "Porbutteas," are the wood cutters of the jungle, hardy and fearless—all these tribes would make good soldiers. I feel convinced that with a little energy and management, a considerable number could easily be obtained, and once the start is made, and it is generally known along their forests that food and regular pay can be obtained by steady and faithful service, no difficulty would be experienced.

I would sum up the advantages to be obtained by enlisting these men briefly as follows:—

1st. That they are hardy and independent, and have a habit of obeying orders to the letter, if they know that it is the "Sahibs" command.

2nd. That they have few caste prejudices, and would give little trouble on that score.

3rd. That a great portion of them come from our own provinces, some of course belong to Nepal, as the Moorung is a joint possession.

4th. That they do not suffer from the heat of the plains as the Goorkha soldiers do, and might, therefore, without injury be located any where. Although this is a proverbially unhealthy station, and the natives themselves suffer much, I have had very little sickness, while the contrary is the case with the Goorkha soldiers at Julpegooree; and lastly that they might be obtained in sufficient numbers, to make a most useful addition to the native forces, either as police or regulars, as regiments of themselves, or mixed with others.

J. W. PUGHE, *Captain,  
Commanding Police Corps, Purneah.*

*Purneah, March 23, 1858.*

Inclosure 192 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, March 31, 1858.*

WITH reference to my letter of the 25th instant, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you, for submission to the President in Council, the accompanying copy of a communication from Captain J. R. Pughe, of the 23rd idem, together with a letter in original to your address from the same officer.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 193 in No. 17.

*Captain Pughe to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Purneah, February 12, 1858.*

IN continuation of my letter of the 28th ultimo, forwarded through the Commissioner Yule, I have now the honor further to report that the number of men enlisting and arrived here up to date, in the Military Police Corps amounts to two rupees, as I have dispatched recruiting parties into the Moorung, and as Mr. Reny is also entertaining men, I expect to have 500 by the end of next month. The men's homes are at a distance varying from 40 to 60 miles from this; and as the work is new to them, they are disinclined to come so far by themselves; it takes, therefore, some little time to collect them. This will of course improve as the corps becomes better understood in these parts. Nearly all the men at present enrolled come from one zemindaree, in the neighbourhood of Nalpoor, where they appear to have settled, after leaving Nepal. Many of them are sons of small yeomen, and are very respectable youths. There are, however, other Perbutteas along the Moorung, and it is among these tribes that I have sent recruiting

parties, as should more men be required from these districts, it is well that a commencement should be made.

2. I would respectfully request that as I shall probably have 500 men here by the 1st of April, that by that time an Adjutant or Lieutenant of Police may be nominated to the Corps. I have mentioned in my former letter that I could get no assistance in the shape of drill instructors, and, with the number above mentioned, it would be impossible for me unaided to carry on the instruction as efficiently as I could wish. I take the liberty of forwarding for submission to the Lieutenant-Governor, the annexed applications, I have received from Mr. Smith, for employment with the corps. I know nothing of him personally; but his certificates appear good, and he has had some military training. I would add that I am quite satisfied with the progress hitherto made by the Parbuttecas, it is very creditable, considering that there has been no nucleus of old soldiers, round which to form the young corps.

3. May I request the favour of your informing me the amount of allowances his Honor has been pleased to sanction for me, as I have been unable to draw any pay for last month.

I have, &c.

J. R. PUGHE.

Submitted to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, with a recommendation that a Lieutenant of Police may be appointed to the Corps of Parbuttecas.

G. W. YULE,

Commissioner 12th Division.

Bhaugulpore, February 12, 1858.

Inclosure 194 in No. 17.

*Mr. Smith, Junior, to Captain Pughe.*

Sir,

*Calcutta, December 27, 1858.*

THE organization of a Military Police Corps to be raised in the district of Purneah having been sanctioned, I beg respectfully to tender my services for one of the appointments to be made under you, and solicit you will be pleased to recommend me to Government.

Permit me to state that I have received a liberal education, am twenty-one years of age, have served Government three years, and am employed in the office of the Military Auditor General, under the immediate orders of Captain G. B. Malleon, who will be able to answer any further reference you may make.

I beg to add, that I am a member of the Calcutta Volunteer Infantry Guards, and seldom if ever missed parade.

Should my application meet with your favorable consideration, I shall be prepared to proceed to join without delay.

I have, &c.

C. R. SMITH, Jun.

Inclosure 195 in No. 17.

*Certificates.*

*Calcutta, January 6, 1858.*

IT is hereby certified that Mr. C. R. Smith, junior, has been some months (since August, 1857), a member of the 3rd Company of Calcutta Volunteer Infantry Guards, and during that time his conduct both on picket and parade, has been such as to deserve the commendation of his officers, and that he has acquired considerable acquaintance with the drill of infantry, both manual and otherwise.

W. CORNELL, *Serjeant,*  
Acting Captain, 3rd Company C. V. I. G.  
W. DAVIS, *Major,*  
Commanding C. V. I. Guards.

This is to certify that Mr. C. R. Smith, junior, has served in this office for a year and eight months, during which period he has been assiduous in the performance of his duties, regular in attendance, and has conducted himself to my satisfaction.

E. G. I. CHAMPNEYS, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*  
*Military Auditor General.*

*Military Auditor General's Office,*  
*Fort William, January 4, 1858.*

A. J. S.

Mr. C. R. Smith, junior, has served in the Audit Office, in the department of which I have charge, with great satisfaction to me; he is very diligent and attentive to his duties, and has always conducted himself with steadiness and propriety.

G. B. MALLESON, *Brevet Captain,*  
*Assistant Auditor General.*

*Calcutta, January 4, 1858.*

Inclosure 196 in No. 17.

*The Commissioner of Bhaugulpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Camp, Purneah, February 4, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor to inclose the salary bills of Purneah Military Police Corps for November and December, 1857, and January, 1858, which I beg may be forwarded to the proper Audit Office, with instructions to pass them as speedily as possible. Captain Pughe is not aware of what his allowances as commandant of the corps are to be, and has left the column blank.

I have, &c.

G. U. YULE.

Inclosure 197 in No. 17.

PAY ABSTRACT of the Military Police Corps, Purneah, for the months of November and December, 1857, as per accompanying Muster Roll.

*Purneah, January 12, 1858.*

No.	Rank.	Total of each.	Grand Total.		
		R. A. P.	R.	A.	P.
1	Captain-Commandant. . . . .				
110	Sepoys, Nos. 1 to 110, for 1 month and 18 days, at 5 rupees per mensem . .	8 0 0	850	0	0
6	Ditto, Nos. 111 to 116, for 19 days. .	3 1 0	18	6	0
	Ditto, Nos. 117 and 118 for 2 days . .	0 0 1	0	10	2
	Total Company's Rupees . . . . .		869	0	2

J. R. PUGHE, *Captain,*  
*Commanding Military Police Corps, Purneah.*

*To the Civil Auditor,*  
*Fort William.*

## Inclosure 198 in No. 17.

**MUSTER ROLL** of the Military Police Corps, Purneah, for the month of December, 1857.  
Muster taken at Purneah, January 1st, 1858.

No.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
	COMMANDANT.	
1	J. R. Pughe .. ..	Captain, appointed by order of Lieutenant-Governor, December 14, 1857, joined December 27.
	SERVOYS.	
	Adhul Sing (1st) .. ..	Entertained November 13, 1857.
	Bathoo Sing .. ..	Do.
	Roopun Sing (1st) .. ..	Do.
5	Muyhnoot Sing .. ..	Do.
	Adhul Sing (2nd) .. ..	Do.
	Bunsee Sing .. ..	Do.
	Jakhun Sing .. ..	Do.
	Adjupal Sing .. ..	Do.
10	Suttul Sing .. ..	Do.
	Ramah Sing .. ..	Do.
	Sewamloll Sing .. ..	Do.
	Lallehund .. ..	Do.
	Teeckah Ram .. ..	Do.
15	Unther Sing (1st) .. ..	Do.
	Kubroo Sing .. ..	Do.
	Dunhoman Sing .. ..	Do.
	Golaub Sing .. ..	Do.
	Bahadoor .. ..	Do.
20	Sarubjheet (1st) .. ..	Do.
	Rugbeer Sing (1st) .. ..	Do.
	Gookool .. ..	Do.
	Rowdhee Sing .. ..	Do.
	Bhummaram Sing .. ..	Do.
25	Bhaka Sing .. ..	Do.
	Lella Sing .. ..	Do.
	Mudharoo Sing .. ..	Do.
	Purman Sing .. ..	Do.
	Rootpul Sing .. ..	Do.
30	Unbher Sing (2nd) .. ..	Do.
	Sewam Loll (2nd) .. ..	Do.
	Joonther Ram .. ..	Do.
	Rassee Ram .. ..	Do.
	Janker Ram .. ..	Do.
35	Seereemah .. ..	Do.
	Rugbeer Sing (2nd) .. ..	Do.
	Julim .. ..	Do.
	Layun .. ..	Do.
	Joggobind Sing .. ..	Do.
40	Junghbheer .. ..	Do.
	Mooshaher Ram .. ..	Do.
	Teghman Sing .. ..	Do.
	Tituroo Sing .. ..	Do.
	Roopun Sing (2nd) .. ..	Do.
45	Cheebeloll .. ..	Do.
	Lollheet Sing .. ..	Do.
	Unant Sing .. ..	Do.
	Chundroo Bhur .. ..	Do.
	Dulbheer Sing .. ..	Do.
50	Jogruni Sing .. ..	Do.
	Khybur Sing .. ..	Do.
	Oodha Sing .. ..	Do.
	Urtha Sing .. ..	Do.
	Jusman Sing .. ..	Do.
55	Dowlut Sing .. ..	Do.
	Ramehunder .. ..	Do.
	Seethoo .. ..	Do.
	Ukhhbeer .. ..	Do.
	Runkhee Roy .. ..	Do.
60	Ugger Sing .. ..	Do.
	Joomuch Sing .. ..	Do.
	Kishma Ram .. ..	Do.

## MUSTER ROLL, &amp;c.—continued.

No.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
	Joothe Ram .. ..	Entertained November 13, 1857
	Bhyrow .. ..	Do.
65	Chundiabheer .. ..	Do.
	Dikhman Sing .. ..	Do.
	Ninjheet Sing .. ..	Do.
	Jughtoo .. ..	Do.
	Sewjhan Sing .. ..	Do.
70	Udheem Roy .. ..	Do.
	Jusputhee Sing .. ..	Do.
	Ubheer Sing .. ..	Do.
	Lutchmun Sing .. ..	Do.
	Huring Sing .. ..	Do.
75	Chundra Cheer .. ..	Do.
	Buckraj .. ..	Do.
	Juara Sing .. ..	Do.
	Dabunauth .. ..	Do.
	Dulbeer Sing .. ..	Do.
80	Dulbheer Sing .. ..	Do.
	Panchoo .. ..	Do.
	Jauker .. ..	Do.
	Bhang Sing .. ..	Do.
	Juggut Ram .. ..	Do.
85	Dulbheer Sing .. ..	Do.
	Jutun Sing .. ..	Do.
	Beekoo Roy .. ..	Do.
	Rachay Run .. ..	Do.
	Climthoo .. ..	Do.
90	Athbheer .. ..	Do.
	Lutchmun Sing .. ..	Do.
	Ralloo Ram .. ..	Do.
	Bakhabheer .. ..	Do.
	Lakhun Sing .. ..	Do.
95	Pathan Sing .. ..	Do.
	Moosun Sing .. ..	Do.
	Kubler Sing .. ..	Do.
	Bluggut Bhur .. ..	Do.
	Saile Sing .. ..	Do.
100	Sarkhu Ram .. ..	Do.
	Boodhee .. ..	Do.
	Umber Sing (2nd) .. ..	Do.
	Nungul Sing .. ..	Do.
	Bughut Bheer .. ..	Do.
105	Suntry Sing .. ..	Do.
	Ralloo Ram .. ..	Do.
	Lutchmun Sing .. ..	Do.
	Surubheet (2nd) .. ..	Do.
	Aithoo .. ..	Do.
110	Teeluk Sing .. ..	Entertained December 12, 1857.
	Juthman Sing .. ..	Do.
	Perthee Mun .. ..	Do.
	Budab Sing .. ..	Do.
	Ramoo .. ..	Do.
115	Boodhoo .. ..	Do.

I certify that the parties mentioned in this roll were present at muster on the 1st January, 1858, unless otherwise accounted for.

J. R. PUGHE, Captain,  
Commanding Military Police Corps, Purneah.

## Inclosure 199 in No. 17.

**PAY ABSTRACT** of the Military Police Corps, Purneah, for the month of January, 1858,  
as per accompanying Muster Roll.

*Purneah, February 1, 1858.*

No.	Rank.	Total of each.	Grand Total.		
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.		
1	Captain-Commandant .. .. .				
117	Sepoys, for whole month .. .. .	5 0 0	585	0	0
1	Ditto, for 28 days, No. 58, 2nd Company .. .. .	4 8 3	4	8	3
19	Ditto, 25 days, No. 60, 2nd Company; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, No. 3 Com- pany .. .. .	4 3 1	79	10	7
1	Ditto, 18 days, No. 59, 2d. Company .. .. .	2 14 5	2	14	5
26	Ditto, 17 days, Nos. 19, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 3rd Company .. .. .	2 11 10	71	3	8
2	Ditto, for 7 days, Nos. 20, 21, 3rd Company .. .. .	1 2 0	2	4	0
5	Ditto, for 3 days, Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 3rd Company ..	0 7 8	2	6	4
1	Ditto, for 1 day, No. 51, 3d Coy .. .. .	0 2 6	0	2	6
6	Discharged, 2d January, for 2 days .. .. .	0 5 1	0	5	1
Total Company's Rupees .. .. .			748	6	10

*J. R. PUGHE, Captain,  
Commandant Military Police Corps, Purneah.*

*To the Civil Auditor, Fort William.*

## Inclosure 200 in No. 17.

**MUSTER ROLL** of the Military Police Corps, Purneah, for the month of January, 1858.

Muster taken at Purneah, February 1, 1858.

No.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
	COMMANDANT.	
1	J. R. Pugh .. .. .	Captain, appointed by Lieutenant-Governor December 14, 1857, joined December 28, 1857.
	1ST COMPANY.—SEPOYS.	
	Adul Sing .. .. .	On duty. Do.
	Bathoo Sing .. .. .	
	Roogum Sing .. .. .	
	Majbhoo Sing .. .. .	
5	Adhub Sing .. .. .	On duty.
	Rumsee Sing .. .. .	
	Takhun Sing .. .. .	
	Adjirpaub Sing .. .. .	
10	Seetul Sing .. .. .	On duty.
	Ranub Sing .. .. .	
	Sewain Loll .. .. .	
	Rajpaub Sing .. .. .	
	Dullechand .. .. .	On duty.
	Teekab Ram .. .. .	
15	Umbhur Sing .. .. .	
	Kubroo Sing .. .. .	
	Dunhoonan Sing .. .. .	On duty.
	Goolaub Sing .. .. .	
	Bahadoor .. .. .	
20	Sarabghat .. .. .	On duty.
	Rugber Sing .. .. .	

## MUSTER ROLL, &amp;c.—continued.

No.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
	Gookool .. ..	
	Roodhee Sing .. ..	On duty.
	Bheemnarain Sing .. ..	
25	Baplw Sing .. ..	
	Leella Sing .. ..	
	Muttoo Sing .. ..	
	Purnar Sing .. ..	
	Koospub Sing .. ..	
30	Umber Sing .. ..	On duty.
	Seram Loll .. ..	
	Joonthee Ram .. ..	
	Kusee Ram .. ..	
	Jankee Ram .. ..	
35	Sceramun .. ..	
	Rugber Sing .. ..	
	Julin .. ..	
	Surjun .. ..	
	Jeggobind Sing .. ..	Sick.
40	Junghbhur .. ..	
	Mosaham Ram .. ..	
	Tegman Sing .. ..	
	Tituroo Sing .. ..	
	Roopun Sing .. ..	
45	Bhubee Loll .. ..	
	Lallheet Sing .. ..	
	Ununt Sing .. ..	
	Chundroo .. ..	
	Dubbhur Sing .. ..	
50	Jogram .. ..	
	Khybur Sing .. ..	
	Oodhu Sing .. ..	
	Urtha Sing .. ..	On duty.
	Jus-man Sing .. ..	
55	Dowlut Sing .. ..	
	Ranchunder .. ..	
	Seethoo .. ..	
	Ukhbhur .. ..	
	Ruubhee Roy .. ..	
60	Nuggur Sing .. ..	
2ND COMPANY.—SEPOYS.		
	Joomuch Sing .. ..	
	Kichna Ram .. ..	
	Joonthee Ram .. ..	
	Bhyrow .. ..	
5	Chundrubheer .. ..	
	Dilibman Sing .. ..	
	Mujhut Sing .. ..	
	Jughtoo .. ..	
	Sewjhan Sing .. ..	
10	Udhurn Rin .. ..	
	Jaspurthee Sing .. ..	
	Ubhur Sing .. ..	
	Luchmun Sing .. ..	
	Hurrug Sing .. ..	
15	Chundrabhur .. ..	
	Buchraj .. ..	
	Marn Sing .. ..	On Duty.
	Dabaenanth .. ..	
	Dulbhur Sing .. ..	
20	Dulbhur Sing .. ..	
	Punchoo .. ..	
	Janhu .. ..	
	Bhag Sing .. ..	
	Juggut Ram .. ..	Sick.
25	Chundrabhur .. ..	
	Jeetun Sing .. ..	On duty.
	Bukhoo Raie .. ..	
	Rudha Ram .. ..	
	Chinthoo .. ..	
30	Atbbhur .. ..	

## MUSTER ROLL, &amp;c.—continued.

No.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
	Luchmun Sing .. ..	
	Kalloo Ram .. ..	
	Bakha Bhur .. ..	
	Luchmun Sing .. ..	
35	Prithen Sing .. ..	
	Moosum Sing .. ..	
	Kubheer Sing .. ..	
	Surb Sing .. ..	
	Sarkee Ram .. ..	
40	Seikh Ram .. ..	
	Boohoo .. ..	
	Umbhur Sing .. ..	
	Mungul Sing .. ..	
	Bhuggut Bhur .. ..	
45	Suntog Sing .. ..	
	Kalloo Ram .. ..	
	Lutchmun Sing .. ..	
	Sarubjheet .. ..	On recruiting service.
	Aithoo .. ..	
50	Teeluck Sing .. ..	
	Binda Sing .. ..	
	Bindah Sing .. ..	On recruiting service.
	Jeithman Sing .. ..	
	Pirthuman Sing .. ..	Sick.
55	Rumoo .. ..	On recruiting service.
	Boodhoo .. ..	
	Lutchmun .. ..	
	Beer Sing .. ..	
	Bukha Sing .. ..	Entertained January 4, 1858.
60	Jootee .. ..	Do. 14, do.
	Sookun Sing .. ..	Do. 7, do.
3RD COMPANY.—SEPOYS.		
	Kunchun Sing .. ..	Entertained January 7, 1858.
	Boodhoo Sing .. ..	Do.
	Durjoo Sing .. ..	Do.
	Nein Sing .. ..	Do.
5	Judhee Sing .. ..	Do.
	Ramoo Tappa .. ..	Do. On recruiting service.
	Aubdub Roy .. ..	Do.
	Dun Bahadoor .. ..	Do.
	Panthoo Roy .. ..	Do.
10	Lattahbhur .. ..	Do. On recruiting service.
	Ramehurn .. ..	Do. Absent without leave from January 31.
	Sunt Bhur .. ..	Do. do.
	Aiheeman Rovah .. ..	Do. do.
	Buggut Sing .. ..	Do. do.
15	Jeq Mirck Sing .. ..	Do. do.
	Moongu Sing .. ..	Do. do.
	Bhur Sing .. ..	Do. do.
	Neen Sing .. ..	Do.
	Entertained January 15, 1858.	
	Goordeal .. ..	Do. 25,
20	Ramproop Sing .. ..	Do.
	Rama .. ..	Do. 29
	Bhyrow .. ..	Do.
	Mudhoo .. ..	Do.
	Panchoo .. ..	Do.
25	Agarjheer .. ..	Do.
	Jeyrat Sing .. ..	Do. 15
	Dibbhur Sing .. ..	Do. Sick.
	Nund Kissove .. ..	Do.
	Chunoo Sing .. ..	Do.
30	Phugwa .. ..	Do.
	Dadase Ram .. ..	Do.
	Kootman Sing .. ..	Do.
	Amrit .. ..	Do.
	Bhoobun Sing .. ..	Do.
35	Millurjheer .. ..	Do.
	Hurruck Sing .. ..	Do.
	Hingen .. ..	Do.
	Sathun .. ..	Do.
40	Goothmanee .. ..	Do.



# **Muster Roll, &c. continued.**

No.	Names and Rank.	Remarks.
	Gopaul .. ..	Entertained January 15, 1857.
	Kumbhur Sing .. ..	Do.
	Jeymann Sing .. ..	Do.
45	Lutchmun Sing .. ..	Do.
	Bowun Sing .. ..	Do.
	Krilah .. ..	Do.
	Munpore .. ..	Do.
	Gopaul Sing .. ..	Do.
50	Dallup Sing .. ..	Do.
	Urjoon .. ..	Do. 31
52	Mungul Sing .. ..	Do. 15. Non-effective since last muster.
		Buggutbhur, No. 98 last Roll, discharged January 2, 1858, in consequence of deafness.

I certify that the parties mentioned in this roll were present at muster on the 1st February, 1858, unless otherwise accounted for.

J. R. PUGHE, Captain,  
Commanding Military Police Corps, Purneah.

Inclosure 201 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore.*

Sir,

Fort William, March 2, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 4th instant, and in reply to inform you that the salary bills of the Purneah Military Police Corps therewith received,\* amounting in the aggregate to 1647 rupees 7 annas, having been passed by the Lieutenant-Governor, have been forwarded to the civil auditor, with a request that they may be returned to you after audit.

2. In regard to the amount of pay and allowances to be drawn by the Commandant, a reference has this day been made to the Government of India, and their decision will be communicated to you on the receipt of their reply.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 202 in No. 17.

*The Commissioner of Bhaugulpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Camp, Nonu, March 9, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to forward the salary bill of the Purneah Military Police Corps for February last, which I beg may be forwarded to the proper audit office.

2. Owing to the increase in numbers in the corps, and in order to get the companies into a state of discipline, Captain Pughe has been obliged to promote six non-commissioned officers, to which measure I request you will obtain the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor.

3. I also take this opportunity to draw your attention to my letter of the 4th ultimo, and to request that the return of the bills therewith forwarded for audit may be ordered.

I have, &c.

G. U. YULE.

\* One Bill for November and December, 1857, 899 rupees 2 pycs; one Bill for January, 1858, 748 rupees 6 annas 10 pycs.

## Inclosure 203 in No. 17.

PAY ABSTRACT of the Military Police Corps, Purneah, for the month of February, 1858.

Purneah, March 1, 1858.

No.	Rank.	Total of each.			Grand Total.		
		R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
1	Captain-Commandant .. .. .	10	0	0	80	0	0
0	Havildars, for the whole month .. .. .	5	0	0	1,160	0	0
230	Nepoys, for ditto .. .. .	4	13	1	4	13	1
1	" No. 48, 3rd Company, for .. .. . 27 days	4	7	5	22	5	1
5	" Nos 44, 45, 46, 17, 48, 3rd Company .. 25 "	1	4	6	8	9	0
2	" Nos. 49, 50, 3rd Company .. .. . 24 "	3	12	0	13	0	0
4	" Nos 53, 54, 55, 56, 4th Company .. 21 "	3	9	1	14	4	4
4	" Nos. 57, 58, 59, 60, 4th Company .. 20 "	3	6	3	20	5	6
6	" No. 61, 1st Company; 63, 64, 2nd Company; 61, 62, 68, 4th Company .. .. . 19 "	3	3	5	3	3	3
1	" No. 59, 1st Company .. .. . 18 "	3	0	6	3	0	6
1	" No. 60, 2nd Company .. .. . 17 "	2	8	0	15	0	0
6	" No 65, 1st Company; 65, 66, 2nd Company; 67, 68, 3rd Company, 66, 4th Company 14 "	1	12	6	5	5	6
3	" Nos. 62, 63, 1st Company, 64, 4th Company 10 "	1	4	0	2	8	0
2	" No. 64, 1st Company; 65, 4th Company .. 7 "	0	11	5	2	2	3
3	" Nos. 67, 68, 69, 4th Company .. 1 ..						
ARREARS -							
61	" Nos 51 to 64, 3rd Company, 6 to 62, 4th Company .. .. . 12 "	1	14	11	117	13	11
BROKEN PERIODS.—							
1	" discharged from 9th ult, for .. .. . 9 "	1	9	8	1	9	8
Total Company's Rupees .. .. .					1,446	0	8

J. R. PUGHE, Captain.

To the Civil Auditor,  
Fort William.

## Inclosure 204 in No. 17.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore.

Sir,

Fort William, March 23, 1858.

\* I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 9th instant, and to inform you in reply that the salary bill of the Purneah Military Police Corps therewith received for the month of February last, amounting in the aggregate to 1446 rupees 3 pyce, has been passed by the Lieutenant-Governor and forwarded to the Civil Auditor, with a request that it be returned to you after audit.

2. The promotion of certain non commissioned officers of the police corps, reported in your second paragraph, is approved by the Lieutenant-Governor.

3. In reply to your third paragraph, I am directed to refer you to my letter of the 2nd instant.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 265 in No. 17.

*The Officiating Magistrate of Rungpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Rungpore, April 3, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor to report for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that the district is quiet.

2. I have received information from Julpigoorie that one of the sepoys of the 73rd Regiment Native Infantry who deserted, and has been wandering about in Bhootan, has surrendered to the military authorities at Julpigoorie, and, being tried by a court martial, has been sentenced to be transported for life.

I have, &c.

W. J. LONGMORE.

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# Inclosure 206 in No. 17.

Summary of Persons tried, under the Act XVI of 1857, in the District of Rungpore during the month of February, 1858.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Rungpore.	February 6, 1858.	1, Chuttoo Sing, sepoy; 2, Runggan Khan, sepoy; 3, Meer Mahdee Hossain, havildar; 4, Sheikh Korbane, alias Purwanee; 5, Azgur Alee, sepoy; 6, Doorgaram, sepoy.	The prisoners are charged with having, when in the service of Government, as havildars and sepoy of the 73rd Regiment Native Infantry, stationed at Dacca, mutinied and deserted in contravention of the provisions of Act XVI of 1857.	Nos. 1 and 4 to be hanged, and Nos. 2, 3, 5, and 6, each to be imprisoned with labour and irons, in transportation beyond seas for life, and to be marked with letter D, in the manner in accordance with the provisions of Act XXIII of 1857.	<p><b>JUDGMENT RECORDED:—</b></p> <p>The case was tried by me as Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857. The prisoners who belonged to the two companies of 73rd Regiment Native Infantry which mutinied at Dacca in November last, were arrested by the police whilst endeavouring to make their way towards Bootan, whither the main body of their mutinous comrades had preceded them. Some of the prisoners had medals, inscribed with their names, hidden about their persons, and few regimental coats were likewise found amongst their baggage. On being brought before the Magistrate, all the prisoners confessed to having deserted from Dacca, stating at the same time that they did so from fear of the European force sent against them.</p> <p>The identification of the prisoners is satisfactorily made out by the evidence of the witnesses noted in the margin.* These men deposed that the prisoners, with the exception of prisoner No. 4, belonged to the 6th and 7th companies of the 73rd Regiment on command at Dacca; prisoner No. 4, belonged to the 4th company, but was doing duty at Dacca at the time of the mutiny. These witnesses depose, that Lukhun Sing and Kale Mahomed Sirkar (witnesses Nos. 4 and 5 not examined) arrested the prisoner No. 1, and took him before the police jemadar. The man said, that he was a Byrag-e, and, on being searched, nothing was found upon him, until the jemadar himself searched him, when two medals, inscribed with the name Chuttoo Sing Sepabee, 73rd Native Infantry, were found concealed between his legs. The prisoner said nothing when he was captured.</p> <p>These witnesses point out prisoner No. 1 as the man who was arrested before them, and on whose person the medals were found. The prisoner declined questioning those witnesses; he admitted that they spoke the truth.</p> <p>These witnesses prove the capture of prisoner No. 2 on the road at a place called Khydabaree. The man was going northwards, and gave out that his house was at Titalyah. The chowkeydar's suspicions were excited by the prisoner not knowing the direction in which Titalyah lay although he said his house was there; he arrested the man, and took him to the "Adda," from whence he was sent to the thannah.</p> <p>The witnesses named in the margin† were present at the arrest of the prisoners Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6. The men came to Cheerghaut on the Teesta River, and tried to persuade the Ghal Manjee to</p>

\* 24. Jalfekar, havildar; 25. Roshun Alee, naik; 26. Boodhee Sing, sepoy; 27. Romdeal Pundary, sepoy.

† 1. Neel Mahomed; 2. Nador.

3. Eader Mahomed, chowkeydar; 7. Baktur, chowkeydar.

8. Dewanoo, chowkeydar; 11. Jattroo Ghateal; 12. Phoolbar.

# RETURN of Persons tried, &c.—continued.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
					<p><b>JUDGMENT RECORDED:—</b></p> <p>ferry them over, and on his refusal they swam across. They were pursued by several prisoners, including the chowkeydar, and captured on the other side of the river (one of the prisoners was taken in the water; he was not able to swim very well, and could not get on so fast as his comrades). The men gave out that they were from Dacca, and were going to their houses. They at the men had red coorties under their arms; they asked frequently how far distant Bhootan was, and when they were near the thannah, whither they were being taken, showed symptoms of endeavouring to make off. The chowkeydar (witness 10), however, ran, as before, to the thannah, and procured assistance, and all the men were safely lodged at the police station.</p> <p>Those witnesses point out the prisoners Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, as the men captured by them. The prisoners declined asking them any questions.</p> <p>The witnesses named in the margin* attest the Mofussil and Foudary confessions of the prisoners; they were to the effect that they deserted from Dacca for fear of the Europeans there.</p> <p>Before me the prisoners make the following statement:—</p> <p>Prisoner No. 1, Chuttores Sing, states, that, on the night preceding the disturbance, he was sleeping in his hut in the lines with his family. He got up in the morning, and went to the maddan; on his return, he found the lines full of Europeans, and hid himself in the jungle from fear. His remained three days there, and then, not finding his family, ran away. He states, nevertheless, that the hut in which he was, is not in the Lallbag lines, but outside them. On being questioned, however, he made the distance of one from the other ten or twelve battis only.</p> <p>Prisoner No. 2, Kunjan Khan, states, that he was on the Treasury guard, and that he gave up his arms when called upon to do so. The Europeans, after disarming the Treasury guard, went towards the Lallbag lines, firing was heard in that direction, on which the prisoner got frightened, and to save his life, ran away.</p> <p>Prisoners Nos. 3, 5 and 6, make similar defences, prisoner No. 3 was on the Barrack Master Guard, the other two on the Commissariat.</p> <p>Prisoner No. 4, Sheakh Korbancee, alias Purwanee, states, that he was in his hut with his family, outside the Lallbag lines, and that seeing a number of Europeans under them, he got frightened and ran off.</p> <p>None of the prisoners call any witness.</p> <p>It is proved by incontestable evidence, and admitted by the prisoners themselves, that the prisoners belonged to the two companies of the 73rd Regiment Native Infantry, stationed at Dacca, and deserted from thence at the time of the mutiny; they were arrested making their way towards the main body of their mutinous comrades who were in the Bhootan Jungles, close to Jajpore, where the head quarters of the regiment were stationed; these comrades were in open and defiant mutiny.</p> <p>As to the precise share taken by each prisoner in the mutiny at Dacca, there is no evidence other</p>

\* 1. Noor Mahomed, 2. Nader, 11. Jabbar Ghateek, 13. Telanga, 19. Koolibollah, 20. Madurkash, 21. Inalootah.

# Return of Persons tried, &c.—continued.

District	Date.	Name of Prisoners.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
					<p style="text-align: center;">JUDGMENTS RECORDED:—</p> <p>than their own confessions. The books in which the names of those told off for different guards were entered, are not forthcoming, whilst the Havildar Major himself, whose business it was to keep these books, was killed in the skirmish between the European troops and the mutineers. Allowing the prisoners, therefore, the full benefit of their confessions, it is proved that two of them, prisoners Nos. 1 and 4, Chutroee Sing and Sheikh Korbanee, alias Purvanee, were in the lines at the time the firing began, and it must be supposed that they took a full share in the proceedings, they are guilty of the crime charged against them, and I can see no reason why they should be exempted from the full punishment due to such a crime.</p> <p>As regards the other four prisoners, there is no proof that they took any active share in the mutiny; they belonged to guards which were quietly disarmed, and do not appear to have been in the lines at all. By the strict letter of the law, they too are deserving of death; but justice requires that some distinction should be made between them and those of their fellows who were actually with arms in their hands fighting against the State. At the same time, their crime deserves the severest punishment short of death: they were arrested in full march to join their mutinous comrades, and had they reached Bootan, would, doubtless, have with them taken arms against the Government.</p> <p>I convict prisoners Nos. 1 and 4 of mutiny and desertion, and seeing no extenuating circumstances in their case, sentence them to suffer death.</p> <p>I convict prisoners Nos. 2, 3, 5, and 6, of desertion, and sentence them to transportation for life.</p>
Bungpore.	February 24, 1858.	Tuhulram, sepoy.	The prisoner is charged with having, when in the service of Government, as sepoy of the 73rd Regiment Native Infantry, stationed at Dacca, mutinied and deserted in contravention of the provisions of Act XVII of 1857	Imprisonment with labour in irons, in transportation beyond sea for life, and to be marked in the usual manner with the letter D, according.	<p>The prisoner, who is a sepoy belonging to the 6th Company of the Native Infantry, which mutinied at Dacca in October last, was arrested near the thannah of Patgong, in this district, whilst endeavouring to make his way towards Bootan, where the main body of the mutineers were posted; when arrested, he first stated that he was a Gra "Panda;" but on being questioned regarding his "Poita," or Brahminical thread, he said, that he was not a "Panda," but an up-country Pallie bearer; this statement was likewise proved to be false, and the man was sent to the magistrate; before that officer, he made the same statement, until the arrival of some men of the 78rd Regiment from Julpigoorie. On being confronted with, and recognized by them, he at once confessed that his name was Tuhulram, of the 6th Company 73rd Native Infantry, and that he had deserted from Dacca at the time of the mutiny.</p> <p>Before me, the prisoner made a similar statement, pleading not guilty to the charge of mutiny, but admitting the charge of desertion.</p> <p>The manner of the prisoner's arrest, and the account he gave of himself, are deposed to by the witnesses named in the margin.* The prisoner was arrested going towards the north.</p> <p>The prisoner was fully identified by the witnesses, Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, as having belonged to the 6th</p>

\* 1, Bada, bukundaaz; 2, Bhyrub Sing, bukundaaz; 3, Bakee Mahomed; 4, Jolforter Khan, havildar; 5, Roushan Alee, naik; 6, Boodheeran, sepoy; Ramdya, sepoy.

# Return of Persons tried, &c.—continued.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
				to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1857	<p style="text-align: center;">JUDGMENT RECORDED:—</p> <p>Company of the Regiment, stationed at Dacca. The prisoner declined to cross-examine the witnesses.</p> <p>In defence, Tuhulram states, that on the day of the mutiny, he was on the Treasury Guard, and was disarmed, along with his comrades of that guard, without violence; that when the sound of firing was heard from the lines at Lalbag, he got frightened, and ran away with the others who were on duty with him.</p> <p>He called no witnesses.</p> <p>The charge of desertion is fully proved against the prisoner. The charge of mutiny is not, in any opinion, made out. The prisoner belonged to the Treasury Guard, which, as appears from a letter from the magistrate of Dacca, was disarmed without resistance; there is nothing to establish the prisoner in the charge of mutiny, beyond his own confession. The regimental books in which the names of all those toll off for the several guards were entered are not forthcoming, and the prisoner is entitled to the benefit of his own confession, there being no proof that he was in the lines at the time the mutiny took place.</p> <p>At the same time, however, the crime deserves the severest punishment short of death. The prisoner deserted at a time when the man body of the detachment was in open and violent mutiny; and, from the place in which he was arrested, it is evident that he was in full strength to join his mutinous comrades, and with them to take arms against the Government.</p> <p>I sentence the prisoner, Tuhulram, to transportation beyond sea for life, and to be marked in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 32 of 1857, with the letter D in the usual manner.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">F. A. GLOVER.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Zillah Rungpore, Sessions' Court,</i> <i>March 15, 1859</i></p>

**Inclosure 207 in No. 17.**

*The Officiating Session Judge of Rungpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Rungpore, March 2, 1858.*

IN reply to your letter dated 22nd ultimo, I have the honor to state that the four prisoners therein alluded to were convicted of desertion only, and it seemed to me but just to make a difference between them and those who had taken an active part in open and defiant mutiny against the State.

2. The same remarks apply to the case of Tuhulram, sepoy, sentenced by me to transportation for life on the 24th ultimo.

3. Copies of my remarks on these trials will be furnished in the usual course.

I have, &c.

F. A. GLOVER.

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**Inclosure 208 in No. 17.**

*The Commissioner of Nuddea to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Berhampore, March 21, 1858.*

I BEG to report for the information of Government that under section 23 Act XXVIII of 1857, extended to all the places within the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by notification dated 26th October, 1857 (in Government Gazette of the 28th idem), a search was made by the magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs in the house and premises of the Newab of Chitpore, for the reasons and in the manner set forth in a memorandum submitted by Mr. Fergusson, copy of which has, I believe, already been laid before Government. No arms whatever were found by him, nor was there any appearance of any such having been concealed therein.

I have, &c.

A. GROTE.

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**Inclosure 209 in No 17.**

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Nuddea.*

Sir,

*Fort William, March 27, 1858.*

WITH reference to your letter dated 21st instant, reporting that a search for arms was made by the magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs in the house and premises of the Newab of Chitpore, I am directed to state that the Lieutenant-Governor knows nothing officially about this matter, and has seen no such memorandum as that referred to by you.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

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**Inclosure 210 in No. 17.**

*The Commissioner of Nuddea to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Berhampore, April 1, 1858.*

WITH reference to your letter dated 27th ultimo, I have the honor to subjoin for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor the memorandum of Mr. Fergusson referred to in my letter dated the 21st idem.

"Memorandum. — Late in the evening of the 2nd instant Colonel Cavanagh delivered to me a message from the Supreme Government, desiring me to proceed to Chitpore early next morning and search the house and premises of the Newab of Chitpore, in order to ascertain whether any arms were there secreted.



"Accordingly on the morning of the 3rd instant I proceeded to Chitpore, and accompanied by the Chitpore Darogah, the Superintendent of Patrol and a house police, I went to the residence of the said Newab. I searched the whole premises including the house of Dillrus Banoo (widow of the late Newab), that of her agent and manager Abdool Ally, and that of Syud Ally Ahamed alias Nadir Mirdah, nephew of the late Newab.

"I found no arms whatever, and no appearance of any having been concealed on the said premises."

I have, &c,

A. GROTE.

Inclosure 211 in No. 17.

Return of Persons tried and punished, under Act XVI of 1857, in the District of Zillah East Burdwan, during the month of March, 1858.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Zillah East Burdwan	March, 2, 1858	Abejan Mussulman	Using seditious language, with the intention of forwarding the designs of those who are waging war against the State; 2nd count, wilfully destroying a place of worship, its idol, and appurtenances, the property of Gopal Chunder Bhattacharge.	Acquittal	<p>JUDGMENT RECORDED:—</p> <p>It appears from the evidence of the prosecutor and his witnesses that the prisoner, who resides in the same village as prosecutor, came one day to the residence of the latter, and having entered the house where the idols were kept, commenced destroying the idol Kalae and the ornaments and appurtenances which were in the house, and seating himself on the body of the idol "Joseph Mahadeu," commenced calling out, that "Hindoo and Mahomedans were no longer to remain separate—that there was henceforth to be a Mahomedan king, and that the Company's reign was to cease."</p> <p>Prosecutor having collected the villagers, took the prisoner off to the police.</p> <p>The prisoner denies the charge, but is unable to give any satisfactory defence, and declines examining the witnesses who have been cited by him.</p> <p>There can be no doubt of the prisoner having made use of the seditious words stated in the charge; but that he did so with the wilful intention charged against him, I do not consider proved. It does not appear that there were any other Mahomedans with him at the time, and the prisoner in acting in the manner in which he did, that is to say, in destroying the idols of his Hindoo neighbour, certainly did not adopt the most likely method to incite the Hindoo inhabitants to rebel against the State.</p> <p>The defence set up by the prisoner before the police appears to me to disclose the real state of the case. It is to the effect that he was under the influence of ganjah when the occurrence took place, and that he had no recollection of what actually occurred. This defence is supported by one of the two witnesses for the prosecution. I have accordingly acquitted the prisoner of the 1st count of the indictment, and have sent him back to the Magistrate to be dealt with in respect to the 2nd count, as it did not appear to me to be one with which I could deal as Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857. The prisoner has since been punished by the Magistrate on that count with six months' imprisonment.</p>

Zillah East Burdwan, April 8, 1858.

WM. HEDD.

*Inclosure 212 in No. 17.*

*The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Chota Nagpore, March 3, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor to report, that during the week just closed, the district of Soharguggah has been perfectly quiet.

2. Captain G. N. Oakes is still investigating into the disturbances that took place at Newaghur and Burway; but since the capture of the proclaimed rebels, Thakoor Bishnath Shahaee and Gunput Rae, now safely lodged in jail at this station awaiting trial, there has been no renewal of disturbances of any kind.

3. Up to the 31st ultimo, Palamow continued tranquil. Several fresh captures of old offenders had been made, but no new crimes had been reported.

4. Major Simpson reports his district in perfect tranquillity.

5. Since the attack on Captain Moncrieff's position at Chuckerdherpore on the 26th ultimo there had, up to the 31st ultimo, been no renewal of hostilities in Singbhoom. In a demi-official letter just received, Captain Moncrieff states that a number of Paiks and others from the portion of Poorahant supposed to be in favour of Urjoon Sing, had come in to him expressing their wish to be at peace with us, and that the rebel force had dwindled down to 300. He further reports, however, that during the attack the temporary barrack built for, but not occupied by, the Naval Brigade was burnt, and two chupprasees, who happened to be on detached duty at the time, were caught and beheaded by the rebel Rugoo Deo.

6. The party of the Cole and Sonthal levy, under Lieutenant Reeves, proceeding to Singbhoom, march to-morrow.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON.

*Inclosure 213 in No. 17.*

*The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Chota Nagpore, March 29, 1858.*

WITH reference to paragraph 5 of your circular dated the 15th of August last, I have the honor to forward herewith in prescribed form the return of cases tried under Act XIV of 1857, for the month of February last.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON.

## Inclosure 214 in 17.

## Return of Persons tried, under Act XIV of 1857, in the Chota Nagpore Division, during the month of February, 1858.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks by the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.
Korandah Sub-Division	February 1, 1858	No. 1. Glumshyam, Kluirwar 2. Phimber do. 3. Demon do. 4. Soobuns do. 5. Amar do. 6. Uttwar Ootay do. 7. Chootca do. 8. Boodhun do.	Committing dacoity on the house of Bartal Gunjho, and plundering property valued at 192 rupees & annas	Convicted of plundering, and sentenced; prisoners Nos. 1 and 2, to be imprisoned for five years each, with labour in irons; prisoners Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 8, to be imprisoned for three years each, and fined 192 rupees & annas, for the reparation of the prosecutor's loss; in default of payment, to be realized from the sale of property belonging to the aforesaid prisoners. Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 8. Prisoners Nos. 6 and 7, to be imprisoned for one year each, with labour in irons	
	February 3, 1858	No. 1, Rambux Sing 2, Shewdeal Sing 3, Tilluch Sing 4, Randeal Sing	Committing dacoity in the house of Teka Mant, and plundering him of several maunds of rice, and other eatable things, and bullocks, &c., &c.	Acquitted and released	
	February 8, 1858	No. 1, Jewloll 2, Poorun	Wilful murder of Dosea Gowalla and Musst Dollari Gowallin, for the sake of their property	The prisoners were convicted of the charge, and sentenced to suffer death, by being hanged forthwith by the neck	These prisoners were caught in the act of committing the dacoity, and confessed to the whole of the charges against them.
	February 11, 1858	No. 1, Bhumroo 2, Mathavua	Charged with rebellion against Government, in closing the Toon-garree Ghaut, with the view of obstructing the progress of British troops, and making other preparations to oppose the said troops. Also charged with committing dacoity on the village of Kirnamar	Do do.	
	February 18, 1858	No. 1, Jhoola 2, Loelhowa 3, Andaroo	Prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 were charged with wilful murder of Hummun Buya and his wife; and prisoner	Convicted as charged. Prisoners Nos. 1 and 2, were sentenced to suffer death by being hanged by	

# RETURN of Persons tried, &c.—continued.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks by the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.
Korundah Sub-Division.	February 19, 1858	No. 1, Panchoo	No. 3, with being an accessory to the same	the neck; and prisoner No. 3, to be imprisoned for five years, with hard labour in irons	Prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge.
			Charged with rebellion against Government, in closing the Toon-garree Ghaut, with the view of obstructing the progress of British troops, and making other preparations to oppose the said troops: also charged with committing a dacoity on the 10th February, 1858, on the village of Kirnamar. Rebellion against Government	Sentenced to suffer death, by being hanged by the neck Do do Do do	
	February 22, 1858	No. 1 Deo Nath			These prisoners were proved to have been active amongst the Bhogtah insurgents, and in the fight against us at Chemoo.
	Do. do.	No. 1, Fibro Manjhee 2. Buggah	Do do Do do		

Commissioner's Office, Chota Nagpore. March 29, 1858.

E. T. DALTON.

Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore and Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857.

**Inclosure 215 in No. 17.**

**Reviews of Persons tried, under Act XVI of 1857, in the District of Cuttack and Sumbulpore Division for the week ending March 13, 1858.**

District.	Date	Name of Prisoner	Offence charged.	Sentence	Remarks
Cuttack Sumbulpore	March 6, 1858	None			
		Mokoondo	Rebellion	10 years' imprisonment, with labour and irons	Aiding and abetting Oooul Saee (brother of Soorunder Saee) in rebellion.
		Kalla	Do	5 years'	Do
		Koonyo Jhullputta	Do	5 do	do.
		Seebo	Do.	5 do	do.
		Gobindo Sahoo	Do	Released	No proof obtained of any criminal act.
		Bulbindder	Do	Do	Do.
		Annando	Do.	Do.	do.
		Bhuddoo	Do	Do	do.
		Urjoon	Do	Do	do.
G. F. COCKBURN.					

*Office of Commissioner of Circuit, Cuttack and Sumbulpore Division,  
March 26, 1858.*

Inclosure 216 in No. 17.

**Return of Persons tried, under Act XVI of 1857, in the District of Sumbulpore, ending Saturday March 29, 1858.**

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoners.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Sumbulpore.	March 23, 1858	Balram Punth	Aiding in rebellion	To be hung	Sentence carried into effect
	Do.	Nurhur Sing		Do.	
	Do.	Soonur Sirdar		Do.	
	Do.	Rowal Sing		To two years hard labour and irons	
	Do.	Toonyia Sirdar		To one year do do	
	Do.	Rallie Sirdar		To three years do do.	
	Do.	Barejos Tellee		To seven years transportation	
	Do.	Rurramut Toorkaree		To three years do.	
	Do.	Nizam Toorkaree		To seven years do	
	Do.	Buldes		Acquitted	
	March 25, 1858	Matee Ram	Do.	Do.	Not proved
	Do.	Chaitun Sing Dawoo	Do.	To two years with hard labour and irons	Not proved
	Do.	Deo Razpoos	Do.	Acquitted	
	Do.	Churkoo Gawntia	Do.	Do.	
	Do.	Ghasee Roomoan	Do.	Do.	
	Do.	Bnohoara Roomoan	Do.	Do.	
	Do.	Ganda Roomoan	Do.	Do.	
	Do.	Ranehur Roomoan	Do.	Do.	
	Do.	Ghasee Sirdar	Do.	Do.	
	Do.	Boozoor Ruller	Do.	Do.	
	Do.	Soekdeo	Do.	Do.	
	Do.	Son Shaie	Do.	Do.	Not proved
	Do.	Purren Roawar	Do.	Do.	
	Do.	Mitwar Sirdar	Do.	Do.	
	Do.	Ruttee Roawar	Do.	Do.	
	Do.	Thugtkoo Gowalla	Do.	Do.	
	Do.	Ram Chand	Do.	Do.	
	Do.	Boareeh Gowalla	Do.	Do.	
	Do.	Steerradhur Gorantia	Do.	Do.	
	Do.	Sheik Ghoarum	Do.	To (sic) years with labour and irons	
	Do.	Rolla Rhan	Do.	To three years do do	
	Do.	Deenbandhoo Ganda	Do.	Acquitted	Not proved
	Do.	Makoond Soonar	For purchasing money from rebels	Do.	
	Do.	Gorman Sirdar	Aiding in rebellion	Do.	
	Do.	Debes Sing	Do.	Do.	
	Do.	Rungaboo Ghasee	Do.	To one year with labour and irons	
	Do.	Serdaness Doolay	Do.	Acquitted	
	Do.	Bhooltraya Bahoot	Do.	Do.	

Senior Assistant, Commissioner's Office, Sumbulpore,  
March 27, 1858.

R. T. LEIGH, Captain,  
Senior Assistant, Commissioner.

## Inclosure 217 in No. 17.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Maunbhoom and Singbhoom to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Camp Chyebassah. March 18, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to report, that, in obedience to the instructions contained in your letter dated 26th January last, I gave the Rajah of Seraikelah his khelut on the 15th instant.

2. I also distributed at the same time the sunuds from the Governor-General to Baboos Lokenath Sing and Ujoynath Sing, of Keyrah.

3. These honors were given with as much pomp and publicity as circumstances would permit, and I took the opportunity of explaining to the people, collected for the occasion, the grounds on which the rewards were bestowed, and that Government would be prepared at every future time, as well as at the present, to recognize in a becoming manner the zealous services of all their loyal subjects.

I have, &amp;c.

E. H. LUSHINGTON.

## Inclosure 218 in No. 17.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Maunbhoom and Singbhoom to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Camp Chyebassah, March 19, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to report, that, on 2nd or 3rd September last, Captain Oakes, Principal Assistant Commissioner of Maunbhoom, received supplies of attah and ghee, amounting to 778 rupees 12 annas 5 pice from the Collector of Burdwan for the use of the troops accompanying him to re-occupy his district.

2. In consequence of bad weather, want of carriage, and other difficulties, the greater part of these supplies was lost or damaged, and the remaining quantity was so far unfit for use as to render it necessary to dispose of it by public auction. The proceeds of this sale, amounting to 178 rupees 3 annas 1 pice, have been remitted to the Collector of Burdwan, thus leaving an unadjusted balance against Captain Oakes' account, of 600 rupees 9 annas 4 pice. The permission of his honor is now solicited to write off the latter sum to profit and loss.

I have, &amp;c.

E. H. LUSHINGTON.

## Inclosure 219 in No. 17.

Bil..

*The Honorable Company*  
To the loss incurred in the sale of flour and ghee supplied  
by the Collector of Burdwan on the 2nd and 3rd  
September, 1857, which was rendered useless in trans-  
sit between Ranegungee and Purulia

Dr.

600 9 4

Total Company's rupees 600 9 4

J. S. DAVIES,

Senior Assistant Commissioner in charge.

*Maunbhoom District,  
Principal Assistant Commissioner's Office,  
Purulia, March 15, 1858.*



## Inclosure 220 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.*

Sir,

Fort William, March 30, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the letter, dated the 19th instant, from Mr. Lushington, late Officiating Commissioner of Maunbhoom and Singhbhum, and to inform you that for the reasons therein stated the Lieutenant-Governor authorizes the writing off to profit and loss the sum of 600 rupees 9 annas 4 pice, being the unrealized portion of the amount which was paid on account of attah and ghee supplied by the Collector of Burdwan for the use of the troops who accompanied Captain Oakes to re-occupy Maunbhoom.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 221 in No. 17.

*The Acting Superintendent of Marine to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.*

Sir,

Fort William, April 1, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to submit for your information the accompanying original letter of the 26th ultimo from Mr. H. Jouran, commanding the detachment of seamen at Chuckerdurpore, furnishing a detailed report of the engagement which took place on the 25th ultimo between the forces of the Rajah of Poorahant, and the body of seamen under his command.

I have, &c.

H. HOWE.

## Inclosure 222 in No. 17.

*Captain Jouran to the Acting Superintendent of Marine.*

Sir,

Camp Chuckerdurpore, March 26, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to state for the information that on the morning of the 25th instant the forces of the Rajah of Poorahat moved down and attacked the force of seamen under my command encamped at Chuckerdurpore.

2. We were surrounded on three sides by great numbers of the enemy, but they were warmly received with musketry and artillery; that after half an hour's firing they were compelled to retire under cover of the neighbouring villages and jungles.

3. Three small field pieces were captured during the action without loss on our side. At about 2 p.m. they again commenced the attack, but were again repulsed with some loss on their part.

4. After the second repulse, I was directed by Captain Moncrieff, Senior Assistant Commissioner (under whose orders I am at present) to send a detachment of twenty-five men and one officer to burn down the jungles to the right of the village, and proceeded myself in charge of another detachment to drive the enemy out of the villages. This was accomplished without loss on our side; the enemy were pursued about a mile beyond the village, but could not be overtaken. On our return to camp the villages were burnt down by order of the Senior Assistant Commissioner. Owing to my force numbering but eighty available men, it was not considered prudent by Captain Moncrieff, Senior Assistant Commissioner, to expose the men in small detachments in the jungle, being compelled to keep at least half the force to protect the camp, it would only expose the men to be cut to pieces by the overwhelming numbers of the enemy.

5. The strength of the Rajah's force, from a statement made by one of the wounded men, must have been over 2,000; he also stated that the Rajah was not present, but that the force was commanded by Rughoe Deo, an officer in his service, who was wounded during the action.

It is impossible to estimate the number of killed or wounded, as they were carried off by their companions as they fell.

I am sorry to say that owing to the attack being so unexpected most of the cattle belonging to the camp that were at the time out in the jungles grazing have fallen into their hands, and will be a great loss to us.

A detachment has this morning been sent out to scour the country and recover them, if possible, and to disperse any small forces of the enemy who may be loitering in the neighbourhood.

I have, &c.

H. JOURAN, *Captain,*  
*Commanding Naval Brigade.*

Inclosure 223 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine.*

Sir,

*Fort William, April 6, 1858.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 1st instant, and to return the original paper therewith received from Mr. Jouran regarding the engagement which took place on the 25th ultimo between the force of the ex-Rajah of Porahat and the Naval Detachment of Chuckerduapore.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

**Inclosure 224 in No. 17.**

**Return of Persons tried and punished by the Deputy Commissioner of Assam, under Act XVII of 1857, from March 19 to 25, 1858.**

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Regt. to which he belonged.	Offence charged	Sentence.	Remarks.
Kamroop	March 24, 1858	Gania Kacharee	Kamroop regt.	Desertion	12 months' imprisonment, with labour without irons	<p align="center"><b>JUDGMENTS RECORDED:—</b></p> <p>Read a letter, No. 21, of March 16, 1858, from Captain Drew, commanding Kamroop Regiment, addressed to Captain Rowlett, Magistrate, forwarding a deserter to be tried under Act XVII. of 1857.</p> <p>Two witnesses, Konaram, jinnahar, and Lamlall Kote, havildar, being duly sworn, depose before the Magistrate that the prisoner, Gania Kacharee, was enlisted in the Kamroop Regiment in October last, and deserted in February, 1858. The prisoner confessed he deserted because he became hard of hearing. The Magistrate finds the prisoner guilty; and, as he committed the act subsequent to the punishment of other deserters from this regiment, who have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, he recommends that he be sentenced to one year's imprisonment, with labour without irons. I concur with the finding of the Magistrate, and convict the prisoner of the charge of desertion, and sentence him to twelve months' imprisonment, with labour without irons, from this date.</p>

*Commissioner's Office, Assam, Gochattay.*  
*March 25, 1858.*

*J. BUTLER, Major,*  
*Deputy Commissioner of Assam, and Commissioner under Acts XIV and XVII of 1857.*

Inclosure 225 in No. 17.  
RETURN of Persons tried and punished under Act XVII of 1858 in Zillah Gawalparah, from March 20 to 27, 1858.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Regt. to which they belonged.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Gawalparah	March 24, 1858	Bhyro Sing Soorjhalli	73rd Ditto	Mutiny	Transportation for life	<p>JUDGMENTS RECORDED:—</p> <p>On the 9th of December, or nine days after the Dacca mutineers had plundered the Kurribee Thannah, in this district, the prisoners, in the disguise of fakirs, were arrested as suspicious characters by the police of the Singenari Thannah. They admitted they were sepoys belonging to the 26 miles from Kurribaree. They left the lines to make some purchases at a hut in the morning of the mutiny, they left the lines to make some purchases at a hut in the neighbourhood, and that having, while absent, heard of the proceedings of their comrades, they were afraid to return, and made off westward, never joining or even seeing the mutineers at all.</p> <p>This story, as far as regards the visit to the market, I disbelieve. I considered it probable that the men had belonged to one of the disarmed station guards, but, judging from their having made their appearance so long after the main body had come and gone, I thought it probable they had spoken the truth in saying they had travelled from Dacca alone. At all events, one thing was manifest, that supposing they had started with the main body, it was certain, had they been so inclined, they could have kept up with it, as they were neither sick nor wounded, and their not having done so clearly proved to my mind that their sympathies were not with the mutineers, whose cause they had no inclination to take any part in: theirs, therefore, it seemed to me, was not a case calling for the sharp infliction of capital punishment, nor indeed for that penalty at all. I wished, however, before passing sentence, to learn if possible how the men were employed on the day of the outbreak, and also what character they bore, and accordingly, on the 16th of December, I addressed Lieutenant McMillen on the subject. (On the 4th of January he replied, saying he was then at Syhel, and could not give me the required information, but that on his return to Dacca, where he was just proceeding, he would do so. Nearly two months having elapsed, however, without receiving the promised communication, I wrote to Colonel Storer about the matter, but have got an answer to say merely that the prisoners are mutineers from Dacca. I do not deem it, however, necessary or expedient to delay concluding the trial any longer by prosecuting my inquiries further, and accordingly sentence the prisoners as shown in the statement, and I trust the Lieutenant-Governor will consider that, under the circumstances above stated, I was justified in not making it a capital sentence.</p>

W. AGNEW, Magistrate.

## Inclosure 226 in No. 17.

*Memorandum.*

THE annexed bills forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, amounting to 60 rupees, being the amount of pay of twelve extra sepoy added to the Militia Company at Sebsaugur, with a request that it be passed and returned to the Principal Assistant at Sebsaugur, dated the 4th March, 1858.

FRANCIS. JENKINS,  
*Agent to the Governor-General.*

*Agent, Governor-General's Office,  
North-East Frontier, March 10, 1858.*

PAY Abstract of the Extra Assam Militia Sepoys attached to the District of Sebsaugur, entertained agreeably to the instructions received from the Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier, for the month of February, 1858.

<i>The Honorable Company</i>		<i>Dr.</i>		
Number.		Total of each.	Total.	Grand Total.
12	Sepoys, from February 1 to 28, 1858, being one month .. .. .	Rupees. 5	Rupees. 60	Rupees. 60
	Grand Total Co.'s Rupees .. .. .	..	..	60

W. THORNTON,  
*Sub-Assistant Commissioner in charge.*  
F. JENKINS,  
*Agent to the Governor-General.*

*Assistant Agent's Office,  
Sebsaugur, March 4, 1858.*

## Inclosure 227 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier.*

Sir,

*Fort William, March 20, 1858.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement dated the 10th instant, and to inform you in reply that the bill therewith submitted for 60 rupees on account of pay of the twelve extra sepoy added to the Militia Company at Sebsaugur, for the month of February last, has been passed by the Lieutenant-Governor and forwarded to the Civil Auditor for audit, and returned to the Principal Assistant at Sebsaugur.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 228 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Allahabad, March 13, 1858.*

I AM directed to transmit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, the accompanying extracts from a letter which has been this day addressed to Mr. J. C. Wilson, regarding the organization of a commission, at the head of which he will be

placed, for the apprehension and punishment of mutineers and rebels in the North Western Provinces, Oude, Central India, and Bengal.

2. The Governor-General requests that orders may be issued to the Commissioners and District Officers, under the Government of Bengal, to furnish Mr. Wilson with the documents which he may require, and to co-operate with him, cordially and actively, in carrying out the objects of the Commission.

I have, &c.

G. F. EDMONSTONE.

Inclosure 229 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to Mr. Wilson.*

(Extract.)

March 13, 1858.

2. THE Commission, of which you will be the head, will be under the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and you will correspond direct with the Secretary to Government in that Department.

3. The Commissioner will have authority in the North-West Provinces, in Oude, in Central India, and in Bengal.

4. The primary business of the Commission will be the detection, trial, and punishment of mutineers; that is, of men who, being soldiers or military pensioners of the Government, took up arms against it, and of the ringleaders amongst the rebels. It is not intended that the time of the Commission should be spent in hunting out the common herd of villagers and townspeople who have been in revolt.

5. At present, and probably for some time to come, these duties will continue to be performed by the district officers and by others holding special commissions for the purpose, as well as by yourself. But eventually as other duties arise to claim the attention of the district officers, the tracing and punishing of mutineers will fall mainly to you and to those under your authority:

6. You will have access to all muster-rolls and regimental books which can be furnished to you. Instructions will be given to all military authorities with whom these may be deposited to aid you promptly when called upon by you to do so.

7. Instructions to the like effect will be addressed to the Commissioners and district officers. These officers will furnish your office with a full and regular list of the convictions and executions of mutineers or rebels which may be carried out under their direction.

8. The same officers will likewise send to you all documentary evidence against mutineers or rebels which may come into their possession or copies of the documents, if the original papers are required for local purposes.

Inclosure 230 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioners of Patna, Bhaugulpore, Rajshahye, Dacca, Chittagong, Nuddea, Burdwan, Cuttack, Assam, Arracan, and Chota Nagpore.*

Sir,

Fort William, March 23, 1858.

I AM directed to forward to you herewith printed copies of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General, dated the 13th instant, and its inclosures, and to request that you will instruct all officers in your division to comply with any requisitions they may receive from Mr. Wilson, and afford him every assistance in their power in carrying out the objects of his commission.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 231 in No. 17.

*The Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Fort William, March 3, 1858.

I AM directed to forward to you, for any inquiry the Lieutenant-Governor may think necessary, the accompanying translation of a petition purporting to be written by Callynarain Chowdry, and another, to Koonwur Sing, and others.

I have, &c.

R. B. CHAPMAN.

## Inclosure 232 in No. 17.

*Calinarain Chowdry and Mogul Aga Gholam Ally to Baboos Koer Sing, Ummer Sing, and Maun Sing.*

(Translation.)

15th Fagoon, 1265.

THE writer, after making the usual compliments, proceeds thus—

Your letter was received by us, per Narain Sing, three days before the expiration of the month of Chytc. We were very much pleased to learn its contents. You write to us to send the sword, but we cannot at present do so as an order has been passed by Government to take up any man who may be found armed with a sword. The state of this place you will be able to learn from the following circumstances:—

The sepoys at Dacca were ordered to give up their arms and ammunition; but we two cautioned the sepoys not give them up and warned them to be always on the alert. One day in the month of Aghan the Captain swore by the Koran, and prevailed upon every sepoy to go to his bed. All the sahibs and the European soldiers then taking advantage of their remissness, fell upon them at 5 A.M., surrounded them, and opened a fire on them. Such as were sleeping, never rose again, and those that awoke saved their lives by escaping; about thirty or thirty-two sepoys were killed, the rest, viz., those who escaped came to our house and we received them with great courtesy. We gave them 2,000 rupees for preparing their dress. Five of the sepoys were wounded; they were therefore sent off on two elephants; we warned them not to stay here any longer, and told them to follow the baboo. When the sepoys were gone, we wrote to the Judge and the Collector to say that the sepoys have gone this way and have forcibly taken away two of our elephants from our house. Next morning we wrote another letter that our elephants were taken by our servants to the river for drinking water and the sepoys took them away from their hands. We visited also the sahibs. The day that there was fighting here, we sent off a letter to the sepoys at Chittagong, cautioning them to be on their guard, as there has been such an event here. The sepoys at Chittagong were very much on the alert; they plundered the Treasury, took possession of all the cannons, muskets, and ammunition, and released all the prisoners, and then marched off with them. We were very much overjoyed at all these things. We told you before to have the sword brought to you; you then wrote in reply to say that you will do so when you require it. No body can now walk about here armed with a sword though a Bengallee may be allowed to do so. Narain Sing, the individual who used to go to your place, cannot now leave home on account of his wife's ill health. There is no other person whom we can send. Gunga Sing of Chuprah came here seeking employment; we two have detained him; the letter is sent by that man. We are praying to God as well as to Kali-Macc, and are anxiously looking for the day when you will conquer the country, that we may enjoy happiness. Let us know as quickly as possible where you are now, and where the battle is being fought; the news can be sent by the boatmen who come down here from that place. We can then send by the same boat the sword you require. Let us have a quick answer. The sword is ready here, and we have no use for it. The sword is well suited for your hand. A gold hooka, belonging to the Nawab Sahib, was with us; it was set with three pieces of diamond, and the Nawab's name engraved on it. We therefore got it broke and melted and had some ornaments made of the gold. The three pieces of diamond we have preserved to make a present of them to you all. We have a great dependence on you, and are praying here every day to the Almighty God

and Kali-Mae that the victory may be yours, and that we get our livelihood from you. We have learnt that the Governor-General is proceeding up the country for the purpose of making a peace with you. We beg that you will never make any treaty; these people are great vagabonds, and they will kill you all afterwards by practising some roguery. You have already gained a name by the late action, and these men are now become almost breathless; therefore never make any peace with them. Send us an answer to this without loss of time; we will then at once dispatch the sword by the boat, and never make any delay.

15th Fagoon, 1265.—Two sepoys have been hanged by the sahibs.

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Inclosure 233 in No. 17.

*Cally Narain Chowdry and Mogul Aga Goolam Ali to Koer Sing, UmmerSing, and Maun Sing.*

(Translation.)

12th Maugh, 1265 (January 11, 1858).

(After usual compliments.)

WE beg to inform you that we have received your letter through the hands of Narain Sing, and derived much pleasure from the perusal of its contents. We at first wrote to you to send for the swords, but you intimated to us that you would take them when you should stand in need of them. In the month of Aghan, when we were contemplating the measures for the purpose of dispatching swords to you, a war took place at Dacca between the European troops and the native sepoys. At five o'clock in the morning the English soldiers attacked the sepoys while they were in bed, and before the men who were on the watch were able to fire their matchlocks, the British troops took possession of the guns, and killed the sepoys in those very places where they had been sleeping. This state of things may be ascribed to the utter negligence of the sepoys whom we used to warn twice every day to be always alert, and not to give the magazine and muskets to any. The Captain of the regiment at first, upon oath, afforded assurances to the sepoys, but afterwards treacherously brought them to death. About thirty-two or thirty-three sepoys have been thus slaughtered, and the rest fled to such different directions as they thought proper. Out of them, 150 sepoys, four or five of whom had been wounded, passed through this place; and as they had no apparel, we gave them 2,000 rupees to buy clothes. We, moreover, supplied two elephants to convey the wounded persons, and desired all these men to start and to join the Baboo Sahib without loss of time. Immediately we dispatched a letter to the British authorities at Dacca, stating that the sepoys, having come over to our houses, forcibly took away two elephants, and the sole object of our writing such a letter to the officers of that place was to practise deception on them. On the day when the aforesaid occurrence took place at Dacca, we communicated an intimation thereof to the sepoys of Chittagong. These men have acted with great prudence. They have plundered the treasury of the Collector, carried with them all the guns and the magazine, and taken along with them all the convicts who were in the prison. Allow us to mention that we felt much gratified when we received the above information. Here nobody can come out in the street with a sword in his hand, as an ishtcharnamah has been issued by the authorities of this place to the effect that a sword found in the possession of a person walking in the road should be immediately seized. Narain Sing, who used to carry our letters to you, could not wait upon you in consequence of his wife's illness. We don't find any trustworthy Bengallee whom we can send to you. We pray to God that you may be victorious in order that we may all be protected and supported by you. As we understand that the Governor-General is desirous of making a peace with you all, we request that you will not accede to such a proposition; for if you conclude a peace, you will be ruined. From the success which you have attained in the present war, it appears that there is every chance of the British being annihilated inasmuch as the fortune seems to be less favourable to them, and their power to have been diminished. We do not know how we shall dispatch the swords. If these be forwarded in charge of a person they will be forcibly taken away from him by the ruling authorities. We therefore request that you will write to us when any boat will be coming down from that place in which we



shall be able to transmit the swords in question. Send to us an account of the battle which first ensued with the Company's force. As we depend upon you, we pray that your rule may, through the divine favour, be continued, and our wishes fulfilled. We have kept with us some invaluable articles for the purpose of presenting them to you, and these are three pieces of diamonds which were attached to a golden hookah of the Nawab. We having broken the said hookah, have taken out the stones in question and got several jewels prepared with the gold. Know that these diamonds have been kept with a view to their being presented to you. You should know that if you retreat in the next war, it will be very unfavourable to you. The swords which are lying here without any use being made of them will be of great service to you if they can be sent there. We can transmit these arms if we can find a boat proceeding up, as the transmission of the swords in a boat will not be known to any person. We have kept in our employ one Gungah Sing, of the district of Chuprah, who came here in quest of an employment. We now beg to send this letter through the hands of that individual who will verbally communicate to you several other particulars. Nine sepoyas and one soobehdar who were apprehended have been made to swing under the orders of the authorities of this place.

\*The following is the superscription of the letter:—

To Baboo Sahib and Koer Sing at Lucknow, or at any other place they may be,

From Cally Narain Chowdhurry and Mogul Agah Goolam Ali, sent from Zillah Dacca.

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Inclosure 234 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, March 25, 1858.*

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated the 3rd instant, with its inclosures, I am directed to state that at the time when the informant (who has absconded) pretended to discover to the Governor-General an original letter with which he affected to have been entrusted, he also discovered another original letter of the same kind (the very same in fact) to the Lieutenant-Governor. This alone is sufficient in his Honor's opinion to prove the falsehood of the statements.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to view the case as one of the many instances in which designing persons have endeavoured to take advantage of the present troubles to get up false accusations for the gratification of enmity, or for the purpose of extortion; and consider therefore that it would be injudicious to make any investigation or to take any notice of the matter, as to institute inquiry in such cases would be to do all the mischief that is desired by the persons bringing forward these charges.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

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Inclosure 235 in No. 17.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the President of the Council of India in Council in the Financial Department, under date February 26, 1858.*

READ again the financial resolution, dated the 13th November, 1857, on the subject of granting assistance to sufferers in consequence of the mutinies.

Read an endorsement from the Home Department, dated 27th January, 1858, forwarding for consideration and orders a reference from the Government of Bengal, connected with rule 14 of the above rules.

Resolution.—The President of the Council of India in Council is pleased to direct that the Bengal Government be informed that the term "European" in rule 14 of the rules, regarding the grant of assistance to sufferers in consequence of

the mutinies, passed in this Department under date the 13th November, 1857, includes the descendants of Europeans usually known under the designation, "Indo-Briton."

Order.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Home Department for information and further orders, and that the original papers received therefrom be returned, copy being kept for record.

Fort William, March 15, 1858

Inclosure 236 in No. 17.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Patna, March 25, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to forward in original an application from Mr. G. Miller, of Putsah factory in this district, for compensation for losses sustained at the hands of mutineers, on behalf of himself and his assistant Mr. D. Rozario, together with letters on the subject from the Magistrate and Deputy Opium Agent. The case has been pending for some time consequent on a doubt, now removed by your letter of the 15th instant, whether the applicants, not being Europeans, were entitled to the benefit of the notification.

2. I think the justice of their case will be met if Mr. Miller receive 1,000 rupees and Mr. D. Rozario 300 rupees compensation. Mr. Miller's losses have been very trifling compared to those of other planters in Gya and Shahabad.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

Inclosure 237 in No. 17.

*Mr. Miller to the Magistrate of Patna.*

Sir,

Lye Factory, December 17, 1857.

HAVING sustained heavy losses by the mutineers of Dinapore plundering and burning my Putsah factory in the district, I beg to forward the following detailed list of the losses, viz.

	Rupees.
A bungalow and a drying house entirely burnt down..	1,500
One hundred maunds of Indigo seed .. ..	1,000
Manufacturing implements .. ..	700
	<hr/> 3,200

My assistant, Mr. De Rozario, furniture, &c. viz. :—

1 almirah .. ..	20
3 trunks .. ..	16
2 tables .. ..	20
1 tea-tray .. ..	2
3 couch cots, with mattresses .. ..	24
1 fowling piece .. ..	100
1 sword .. ..	15
1 double barrel gun .. ..	50
Clothes .. ..	100
A silver watch .. ..	80
Plates, glasses, &c. .. ..	50
	<hr/> 477
	<hr/> 3,677

Exclusive of the above losses, I have been a sufferer of several thousands more, not only from my factory of Putsah being destroyed, but from severe losses in my other factories. Owing to the disturbance, which occurred at a time when our manufacturing generally commences, I was, in the first place, obliged to fly with my family to Dinapore for protection; and, in the next place, when I returned, I could not procure labourers to carry on my work, and the consequence was that the plants lost almost all their leaves, and where I expected to make 200 maunds, I made only fifty-seven, which has ruined me altogether. I therefore hope the Government will take

my case into their favorable consideration and award me a suitable compensation which they are so generously bestowing on sufferers.

I have, &c.

G. MILLER.

I do declare on my honor that I have lost property to the value stated in this letter.

G. MILLER.

Inclosure 238 in No. 17.

*The Sub-Deputy Opium Agent to the Officiating Magistrate of Patna.*

Sir,

January 8, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, together with a letter in original, dated 17th ultimo, to yourself from Mr. G. Miller, of Lye Factory, and I beg to state the following circumstances in corroboration of the statements put forward by Mr. Miller.

1. The Putsah Factory was burnt down by the Dinapore mutineers in July last, and I think Mr. Miller's loss in consequence must have come fully up to the sum of 3,200 rupees as stated by him. This is exclusive of the loss sustained by him owing to the stoppage of his business, and his being obliged to leave his factory for a considerable time during the manufacturing season when his presence was most needed at his factories.

I am not aware what the extent of Mr. D. Rozario's losses may be; but from Mr. Miller's well-known character for probity, I should say that he had not overstated them at the sum of 477 rupees.

4. I beg to return Mr. Miller's letter herewith.

I have, &c.

R. KING.

Inclosure 239 in No. 17.

*The Officiating Magistrate to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

Patna, January 9, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith, for your favourable consideration and orders, a letter in original, dated 17th ultimo, from Mr. G. Miller, indigo planter of the Lye and Putsah factories in this district, applying for compensation for the losses suffered by him and his assistant, Mr. D. Rozario, amounting to 3,200 rupees and 477 rupees respectively. From the inclosed letter, dated 8th instant, from Mr. R. King, Sub-deputy Opium Agent of Patna, it appears that Mr. Miller had his factory at Putsah burnt down by the Dinapore mutineers in July last, and that he thinks Mr. Miller's loss in consequence must have come fully up to the sum of 3,200 rupees as stated by him.

I have, &c.

A. HOPE.

Inclosure 240 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.*

Sir,

Fort William, April 3, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 25th ultimo, with its inclosures, and to inform you in reply, that the Lieutenant-Governor, on your recommendation, sanctions the payment to Mr. Miller of the Putsah indigo factory in Patna, and to Mr. D. Rozario, his assistant, 1,000 rupees and 300 rupees respectively, as compensation for the loss of property destroyed by the Dinapore mutineers in July last.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 241 in No. 17.

*The Officiating Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Fort William, March 24, 1858.

HAVING laid before Government your letter of the 6th February, 1858, with an application from Captain Dewaal, lately commanding a detachment of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry at Chittagong for a refund of advances, amounting to 900 rupees, which was made by him to the men of the detachment in payment of unacknowledged remittance drafts, I am desired to state that on a consideration of all the circumstances attending the transaction and of the motives by which Captain Dewaal was actuated, the President of the Council of India in Council is pleased to sanction the admission of the claim in full and without further question.

I have, &c.

F. T. ATKINSON, Major.

## Inclosure 242 in No. 17.

*The Officiating Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

February 26, 1858.

WITH reference to your letters, dated December 8th, 1857, and January 6th, 1858, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, I am directed to request that you will, under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, furnish this Department, if possible, with a distribution statement showing what has become of the elephants borrowed, hired, and purchased in the several districts of the Lower Provinces.

I have, &c.

F. D. ATKINSON, Major.

## Inclosure 243 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies.*

Sir,

Fort William, March 8, 1858.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you a copy of the accompanying letters, and to request that you will be so good as to furnish this office with a statement, showing how the elephants borrowed, hired, and purchased in the several districts of the Lower Provinces have been disposed of.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 244 in No. 17.

*The Superintendent for Carriage, &c., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

March 22, 1858.

I HAVE the honor in accordance with your letter, dated the 8th instant, to forward herewith two statements, the one showing the number of elephants received from each district of Bengal by this office, and the other their present distribution.

It will be observed that the numbers in the former statement differ, in some instances, from those in the statement sent with your letter. This I attribute to a further dispatch of elephants having been made from those districts after the statement was submitted.

No elephants were received by this office from the Patna, or Chittagong, or Dacca Divisions; and some of those received in the Cuttack Division appear to have been retained for use there. None have been received from the Purneah District.

There are some discrepancies in the number of elephants put down as purchased in the statement received from your office, and in those furnished by the district officers to this. I have addressed letters in each case to elucidate this.

I have, &c.

E. JACKSON.

## Inclosure 245 in No. 17.

## Statement.

District whence received.	Number received.	Remarks.
Hooghly .. .. .	8	* Nine of these elephants were received and disposed of by the Joint Magistrate of Ranee-gungee before Mr. Ward joined his appointment. † Two of these were returned as unservice-able.
Burdwan .. .. .	13*	
Beerbhoom .. .. .	4	
Midnapore .. .. .	15	
Bancoorah .. .. .	5†	
Jessore .. .. .	9	
Nuddea .. .. .	7	
Moorshedabad .. .. .	38	
Twenty-four Pergunnahs .. .. .	2	
Baraset .. .. .	2	
Monghyr .. .. .	5	
Bhaugulpore .. .. .	20	
Pubna .. .. .	3	
Bograh .. .. .	2	
Dinajpore .. .. .	6	
Rajshahree .. .. .	8	
Rungpore .. .. .	8	
Maldah .. .. .	9	
Balasore .. .. .	3	
Cuttack .. .. .	1	
Maunbhoom .. .. .	8	
Singbhom .. .. .	8	
Bhowsee .. .. .	1	
Total .. .. .	177	

E. JACKSON.

Koila Ghaut, Calcutta, March 22, 1858.

	Number received.	Number disposed of.	Number still at Ranee-gungee encampment.
Total number of elephants received .. .. .	177	..	
Made over to the Shikwattee Battalion .. .. .		85	
Made over to the 2nd Dragoon Guards .. .. .		21	
With the Commissioner of Maunbhoom and Singbhom .. .. .		4	
Died .. .. .		2	
Amray* .. .. .		1	
Returned to the owners .. .. .		12	
Disposed of by the Joint Magistrate of Ranee-gungee .. .. .		9	
Still at Ranee-gungee encampment .. .. .		..	45
Total .. .. .	177	134	45

E. JACKSON.

Koila Ghaut, Calcutta, March 22, 1858.

\* This elephant has been found again.

## Inclosure 246 in No. 17.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, March 29, 1858.

IN reply to your letter, dated the 26th ultimo, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to transmit to you for the information of the Government of India, the

accompanying copy of a communication from the Superintendent of carriage and supplies, dated the 22nd instant, and of its inclosures, showing how the elephants forwarded to him from the several districts of the Lower Provinces have been disposed of.

I have, &c.  
A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 247 in No. 17.

*The Magistrate of Bhaugulpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

March 29, 1858.

I HAVE received from the Executive Officer at Darjeeling, an application for carpenters, bricklayers, and other artizans to be impressed and sent up—shall I comply with it? the railway officers will probably object, for they employ all available hands in the district.

Inclosure 248 in No. 17.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Chief Engineer, Lower Provinces.*

Sir,

Fort William, April 1, 1858.

I AM directed to forward to you a copy of a telegraphic message received from the Magistrate of Bhaugulpore, and to request that you will call on Lieutenant Trevor to explain on what authority he has made this requisition, and forward his explanation, on receipt, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor.

I have, &c.  
A. R. YOUNG.

No. 18.

*The President in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

Fort William, May 4, 1858. (No. 58.)

IN continuation of our letter No. 52 of 1858, dated the 22nd ultimo, we have the honor to forward for your information, the Narratives of events furnished by the Government of Bengal, for the weeks ending on the 10th and 17th April, 1858.

Inclosure 1 in No. 18.

*Special Narrative of Events dated April-30, 1858.*

*Patna Division.*—At Chuprah considerable apprehension was still felt owing to the state of affairs at Azimghur, and the residents of the station were fortifying the house of the Hutwa Rajah, whose reputed wealth, and the eleven lakhs of rupees remaining in the collector's treasury might, it was thought, tempt the rebels to make a dash in that direction. The Commissioner intended to send to their assistance the sailors and guns whom he had sent for from Purneah, and authorized the Collector to remove his treasure to Dinapore.

2. Very great alarm was also felt at Sewan, in consequence of a report that 500 sepoys had embarked on the "Gogra" at Gopalpore on the 7th April, with the intention of dropping down the stream.

3. Koer Sing's return to Shahabad was looked for with hope, by the evil-disposed, and dread by the lovers of order. It seemed pretty certain now that he would make the attempt to enter that district; and such preparations as the means at the disposal of the

authorities admitted of, were made for preventing the mischief which was likely to follow should he succeed in his attempt. The Collector's cutcherry at the station of Arrah was being fortified, Brigadier Christie having consented to send down two detachments of the troops under him for the protection of the place. The Governor-General had further directed a portion of the Sikhs at Odhear, near Sasseram, (two companies if practicable) being sent down to the same place; and two companies of a regiment from Dinapore, with two guns, had arrived for the protection of the place. A hundred Sikhs had also been ordered over from Dehrie, and the party of seamen who were proceeding to Sasseram, were directed to halt at that place, and march thence to Arrah. The fort at Buxar was strengthened, and the Collector was authorized to remove all buildings which obstructed the fire from it. The zemindars were warned and encouraged—those whose estates were on the banks of the river being given to understand that they would be held responsible for watching the ghauts and roads, and giving instant intelligence of the approach of any rebels. To insure this being properly done, they were required to keep up a proper establishment for the purpose, and to furnish a return of the number of men they employed. Those on whose estates Europeans resided, were further reminded of their duty to protect them and the property belonging to them, and threatened with severe consequences should they neglect this duty.

4. In reply to an application made by Mr. Samuells for the services of some European artillerymen for employment in the Patna Division, an intimation was received from the Government of India in the Military Department, that no artillerymen were available for the purpose.

5. The Commissioner of Patna submitted a correspondence with the Magistrate of Gya on the subject of the control which that officer was to exercise over the sailors posted at that station. The general tenor of the instructions which he had issued to Mr. Money on the subject, being in accordance with the views of the Lieutenant-Governor, were approved. These instructions were to the effect that, as a body, but not individually, the force was to be considered as subject to the Magistrate's control; but that he was not to interfere with its internal management and discipline, beyond taking up cases or complaints against the men whenever any such were brought before him; and that, in the event of rebels entering the district, he was simply to point out to the Commander what was necessary to be done, leaving it to the latter to carry out the operations himself, on his own responsibility, and in such manner as may appear to him to be best under the circumstances.

6. Seventy-one persons were tried by Mr. Martin under Act XVI of 1857, in the Districts of Tirhoot and Chumparun, during the month of March last, of whom four were sentenced to be transported for life; seventeen to fourteen years' imprisonment; five to imprisonment for ten years; three for five years; five for four years; two for three years; five for two years; and twenty-eight acquitted.

7. Forty-seven persons were tried by Mr. Littledale under Act XVI of 1857, in the District of Shahabad during the month of March, of whom three were sentenced to death; one to fourteen years' imprisonment; two to imprisonment for twelve years; four for ten years; two for seven years; nine for five years; and one for three years; one for one year-and-a-half; and twenty-four acquitted.

8. Mr. Money, Magistrate of Behar, was appointed a Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857, in that District.

9. Mr. Bell, Judge of Shahabad, was appointed a Commissioner under the same Act in the District of Shahabad.

10. The Magistrate of Bhaugulpore reported that he had ordered the "Megna" to proceed to Caragolah Ghaut, and to take thence to Patna the Purneah Marine Brigade, and that, for this purpose, he had landed forty convicts who were on board, together with their guard, whom he would detain at Bhaugulpore till the steamer returned. He had also taken on himself the responsibility to overrule an objection raised by the Captain of the vessel, on account of risk of damage to some opium on board the "Flat." His proceedings were approved.

11. Thirty-three persons were tried by Mr. Sandys, under Act XVI of 1857, in the District of Bhaugulpore, during the month of February last, of whom thirteen were sentenced to imprisonment for seven years; one for five years; and nineteen acquitted.

12. *Rajshahye Division.*—Intimation was received from the Government of India in the Home Department, of Mr. Cockburn having been appointed Lieutenant, and Mr. Wemyss, Cornet, to the Corps of Volunteer Cavalry at Rajshahye; and that orders had been issued to the Adjutant-General of the Army, to send a pensioned serjeant of a Cavalry Regiment, if available, to Rampore Beaulah for a short time, to assist in organizing and drilling the corps.

13. The Superintendent of Marine having brought to the notice of Government certain charges preferred by Mr. Hulke, commanding the party of European seamen at Rungpore, against Mr. White, the second officer in command, the Lieutenant-Governor authorized the removal of Mr. White from the brigade, as it was not possible to have the charges brought against him inquired into on the spot, while it was, at the same time, not advisable to allow him to remain attached to the corps.

14. *Dacca Division*.—A letter received from Mr. Allen bringing to the notice of Government the conspicuous loyalty and important services rendered by the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion, and recommending the bestowal upon the regiment of some signal mark of approbation, in acknowledgment of its tried fidelity during a period of general disaffection in the Native Army, was forwarded to the Government of India in the Military Department, with the Lieutenant-Governor's cordial support.

15. *Chota Nagpore Division*.—A letter received from Captain Moncrieff, soliciting a reinforcement of Native troops to enable him to follow up the advantages recently gained by him over the insurgent Coles, a duty for which European sailors, who, with the exception of a small party of Sikhs, are the only force at his disposal, are, from the climate and nature of the country, not well suited, was forwarded to the Government of India in the Military Department, with a recommendation that the requisition should be complied with, if practicable.

16. In the meanwhile, however, the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore had sent under the command of Lieutenant Reeves, 150 men of the new Southal and Cole levy, with a due proportion of Officers of the Ranghur Local Force, to the assistance of Captain Moncrieff; and this party would be further augmented by a small body of Sikhs from Purulia, who had been ordered to join them.

17. Captain Moncrieff having reported to Mr. Lushington that the sailors at Chybassa had exhibited the most unmistakeable signs of mutiny, and both these officers attributing the outbreak to the harsh and injudicious treatment the men had invariably experienced at the hands of Mr. Journan, their commanding officer, who was mentioned as being quite unfit for his situation, the Lieutenant-Governor directed his dismissal, and sanctioned the appointment of Mr. E. P. Moore to succeed him.

18. On the 21st of March, Mr. Lushington reported having made over charge of the district of Maunbloom and Singhbloom, to Captain Dalton, Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, and the opportunity was taken suitably to acknowledge the services rendered by the former, during the period he had officiated as Commissioner of those districts.

19. Mr. Lushington was informed that it was the desire of the Lieutenant-Governor that he should conduct the prosecution against Nelmoney Sing Des, zemindar of Pachete, who was to be tried at Burdwan, before Mr. Elliott, Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857.

20. Colonel Forster reported his arrival at Sumbulpore, on the 29th March, and that he had assumed charge of the Civil and Military duties of the place. Previous to the receipt of this letter, a communication was received from the Commissioner of Cuttack, announcing that an officer senior to Colonel Forster, viz.: Colonel Osborne, of the 40th Madras Native Infantry, was on his way to Sumbulpore to take command of his regiment; and as this arrangement was likely to be very embarrassing to Colonel Forster, who had already been vested with the chief military command in the district, a reference was made to the Government of India as to whether the inconvenience apprehended might not be obviated by some other arrangement.

21. Colonel Forster having reported that it was inexpedient that both the Madras regiments should be removed from the Sumbulpore district at once, as Mr. Cockburn had suggested, and requested permission to detain the 40th Native Infantry until he was enabled to report, after inquiry and consideration, that its services were not required, was authorized to detain that regiment as long as he might consider it necessary to do so.

22. Twenty-three prisoners were tried by Captain Dalton, under Act XIV of 1857, in the Chota Nagpore Division, during the month of March last, of whom one was sentenced to death; two to transportation for life; nine to imprisonment for five years each; and eleven acquitted.

23. Twenty-four persons were tried by Captain Simpson under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Hazareebaugh, during the month of March last, of whom six were sentenced to death; eight to transportation for life; two to imprisonment for sixteen years, including two years' imprisonment in lieu of stripes; five to imprisonment for fourteen years; one for ten years; and two to be released on furnishing security for good conduct.

24. Fifty-four persons were tried by Captain Davies, under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Maunbloom, during the month; of whom two were sentenced to transportation



for life; one to fourteen years' imprisonment; three to imprisonment for seven years, three for five years; one for three years; one for two years; two to be punished with thirty stripes each; one with ten stripes; and forty acquitted.

25. *Assam*.—Three prisoners were tried by the Deputy Commissioner of Assam on the 29th of March, under Act XVII of 1857, for desertion from the Kamroop regiment, and sentenced to twelve month's imprisonment each.

26. *Cachar*.—Twenty-six persons were tried by the Superintendent of Cachar, under Act XIV of 1857, during the month of March last; of whom nine were ordered to be transported for seven years; eight to be imprisoned for an equal period; one to be imprisoned for five years; seven for two years; and one for one year.

27. *Darjeeling*.—A letter was received from the Superintendent of Darjeeling reporting, in reply to a reference made to him on the subject, that there was but little chance of getting recruits for the police corps in that district, as there were recruiting parties there already from Jelpigorie, Assam, Cherra Poonjee and Purneah, and the Hill men having shown an indisposition to take service in the plains, though willing enough to enter a corps stationed on the Hills.

28. *Arracan*.—The Commissioner of Arracan having reported that the Naval Brigade, at Akyab, was in a state bordering on mutiny, and solicited the sanction of Government to the infliction of corporal punishment, under the orders of the officer in command, was informed that the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor would not legalize a resort to corporal punishment, and that, if discipline could not be obtained by any other means, the Brigade must at once be disbanded, and the men disarmed.

29. *General Subjects*.—A copy of a letter submitted by Mr. Taylor, furnishing an explanation called for by the Government of India, in regard to a note he had written to Mr. Box, the Civil Officer, who accompanied Major Eyre's force, prohibiting an advance to the relief of Arrah, was forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department.

30. A memorial addressed by Mr. Taylor, to the Court of Directors, being an appeal from the decision of the Government of India, in regard to the orders passed by that Government with reference to his removal from the Commissionership of Patna, by the Lieutenant-Governor, was forwarded to the Home Department for the purpose of being transmitted to the Court.

31. Copies of two letters addressed by the same gentleman to this Government, complaining of comments made on his official proceedings by his successor in office, the present Commissioner in Patna, were also, at his request, forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department.

32. The Deputy Quartermaster-General of the army, complaining that no intimation had been given to him of the movement of a detachment of Sikhs marched from Burhee, two months ago, and asking to be informed what detachments of native troops were out on the Grand Trunk Road, was furnished with a disposition list of the Bengal Police Battalion for the last four months, as affording the information asked for, and showing that no detachment of Sikhs had been at Burhee within the above period.

33. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the grant of 1,000 rupees to Mr. Henry Guillo, manager of certain indigo factories of Mr. R. Salano, in the Behar and Shahabad Districts, as compensation for the loss of property plundered by the Dinapore mutineers, from the Gya and Tarar factories.

34. Mrs. Barber, the widow of the late Mr. Barber, Head Assistant, Executive Engineer's Office, Gya, to whom the Lieutenant-Governor had refused to grant a pension, applied for on the ground of her husband having lost his life from apoplexy, which though occurring some time afterwards, had been brought on by misfortunes endured by him and his family, on account of the mutinies, having submitted an appeal to the Government of India on the subject, the President in Council authorized the grant to her of a pension of 32 rupees, and to her two children, a pension of 16 rupees each.

35. The Commissioner of the Calcutta Police having submitted a marriage certificate and other documents relating to Mrs. Cowper, of Colic Bazar, proving her to be the widow of Mr. Cowper, formerly an officer in the India General Steam Navigation Company, who was killed in action with the rebels at Arrah, her case, which was noticed in the Narrative for the week, ending on the 30th March, was submitted to the Government of India, with a recommendation that she be allowed a pension of 32 rupees per mensem.

36. In compliance with a fresh application on the subject from Mr. Jackson, and in anticipation of the authority of the Government of India, previously applied for, as noticed in the narrative for the week ending the 27th of March, the Chief Engineer was directed to issue instructions, with a view to allow the officers in charge of depôts.

on the Grand Trunk Road, to occupy during the hot season, one-half of the Staging Bungalows at their respective stations, at the public expense.

A. R. YOUNG,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 18.

*Special Narrative of Events, dated April 30, 1858.*

1. *Patna division.*—EXCITEMENT continued to be kept up in the Behar districts by the accounts received from the adjoining districts of the North-West Provinces. Koer Sing's movements especially were watched with much anxiety. He was reported to have left Azinghur on the 13th April, and to be making his way towards Bulliah Ghaut, where he expected to find boats had been provided for him by his friends in that quarter.

2. The entrenchments at Arrah had been completed, and the detachments sent from Cawnpore by Brigadier Christie, reached that place on the 11th of April. 100 Sikhs left Dehrie for Arrah on the 15th, and were expected to arrive by the 18th. The party of sailors were proceeding via Sasseram, no carts or supplies being procurable for them at Dehrie.

3. The Marine Brigade from Purneah, arrived at Chuprah on the 14th April, and its presence there was reported to have very much re-assured the people. Two thousand sepoys were said to be at Dehri Ghaut attempting to cross the Gogra, but unable to get boats for the purpose. The presence of the "Junna" steamer cruising off Burghal also deterred them; but the commander of this steamer seems unaccountably and unjustifiably to have quitted this position, and to have moved twenty miles down the river, on a rumour reaching him that a large force with guns was approaching. The "Megna" had been sent by the Commissioner to cruise off Bulleah, leaving her flat at Chuprah.

4. Nine persons were tried by Mr. Scott under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Patna during the months of February and March last, of whom one was sentenced to sixteen years' imprisonment in banishment; one to imprisonment for eight years; three for seven years; two for five years, and two acquitted.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the disbursement of 200 rupees, being the amount paid by the Commissioner at Patna to one Illabeebux as a reward for the apprehension of a rebel named Mehdie Ally Khan.

6. *Rajshahye division.*—As the time for which the seamen of the brigade serving at Julpigoorie were engaged would expire in May next, the Superintendent of Marine was authorized to re-engage them for a further period of six months.

7. The Commissioner of Burdwan submitted a letter from the Magistrate of Hooghly, regarding the organization of the new police levies in that district. He had succeeded in enlisting a considerable number of native Christians, and requested sanction to the entertainment of 160 privates at seven rupees each, two Jemadars at fifteen, eight Duffadars at ten, and one serjeant at thirty rupees. He was informed in reply that the Lieutenant-Governor would defer issuing instructions on the subject till the decision of the Government of India with reference to the proposition for the establishment of Divisional Battalions in Bengal was obtained; but that in the meantime the employment of a European serjeant on thirty rupees a month to superintend the drilling of the men would be recommended for sanction to the Government of India.

8. The Magistrate of Beerbhoom having applied for certain military stores for the men of the new police corps at Sooree, Captain Rattray, Commandant of the Bengal Police Battalion, was consulted on the subject of arming the several district corps and station guards being raised in Bengal, and on receipt of his opinion on the subject, the Commissioner of Burdwan was informed that the Lieutenant-Governor concurred with Captain Rattray in thinking that the Victoria carbine and tulwar would be the most suitable weapons for police corps generally. Mr. Elliot was also told, at the same time, that the submission of the indent for arms and accoutrements for the Beerbhoom corps should be deferred till the final orders of the Supreme Government are obtained regarding a scheme for the formation of Divisional Battalions in Bengal, which was under consideration.

9. *Nuddea division.*—Mr. Littledale, Judge of Nuddea, was appointed a Commissioner under Act XIV. of 1857, in the district of Nuddea.

10. *Chittagong division.*—A report was submitted by the Commissioner of Chittagong regarding one Tacoor Bux Tewarce, a pensioner of Government, a resident of Chittagong,

who was suspected of having aided and abetted the Chittagong mutineers, but against whom there was not sufficient evidence to establish anything conclusive in a Court of Justice.

11. *Cuttack division*.—The Magistrate of Pooree having applied to the Government of India for information regarding the execution of a person named "Chaki Kuntya," who was supposed to have been so punished for rebellion, and who, he stated, was believed, to have left considerable property in the town of Pooree, the Commissioner of Cuttack was requested to obtain from Mr. Mactier such further particulars as might lead to the identification of the individual alluded to, such as when, where, and under what circumstances he was supposed to have been executed.

12. *Chota Nagpore division*.—The districts of the Chota Nagpore division were all quiet. In Palamone the insurgent chiefs Leclambur and Pectumbur Sahie, deserted by their followers, were still fugitives, but in miserable plight. The advices from Singbhoom mentioned that the ex-Rajah of Porahat was in the jungle, one and a half day's journey beyond Porahat with but a few followers, and that there was no indication of any fresh assemblage of insurgents in that quarter. The districts of Lahardugga, Hazareebaugh, and Maumbhoom were perfectly undisturbed.

13. Regarding the Sumbulpore district, Colonel Forster reported that Soornuder Sahie, Oodnut Sahie, and their numerous adherent rebels were still hovering about in the hills and jungles, waiting for an opportunity to re-unite and do mischief, that he was holding his regiment in readiness for any emergency which might arise, and was endeavouring to assemble around him as many of the influential chiefs as possible. No new disturbance had occurred, and it seems probable that the peace of the district will continue unbroken.

14. On the recommendation made by the Commissioner of Cuttack, an application was made to the Government of India for permission to increase the strength of the corps of Sebundies, recently organized for service in Sumbulpore to 1,000 men, and to add 100 Sowars to it, and place it in every respect on the same footing as Captain Rattray's Police Battalion.

15. Mr. Lashington was empowered to retain the services of a Junior Pleader of the Sudder Court to assist him in the prosecution of the case against Nilmoney Sing Deo, zemindar of Paclate.

16. Six persons were tried by Lieutenant Graham under Act XIV of 1857, in the Korudah Sub-Division, during the months of January and March, of whom five were sentenced to be hanged, and one to fourteen years' imprisonment with hard labour in irons.

17. *As usual*.—Colonel Jenkins having proposed the formation of a Company of Local European Artillery in Assam, and having subsequently submitted the sentiments of Colonel Hammy, Major Reid, and Captain Campbell on the subject, a copy of the correspondence was forwarded to the Military Department for consideration and orders.

18. Eight persons were tried under Act XIV of 1857, in the district of Sib-sagur, during the month of March last, of whom one was sentenced to transportation for life; one to banishment from the province of Assam; one to imprisonment for fourteen years; three for three years; one to dismissal from Government service; and one to loss of pension enjoyed from Government and forfeiture of property.

19. A letter having been received from Mr. Allen on special duty at Cherra Ponjee, submitting a detailed report from the Superintendent of Cachar, upon the circumstances under which the Luckimporee Princes named in the margin,\* effected their escape from the Cachar goal on the 10th of January last, and one of them (Howjow) having been recaptured in the Munipooree territory by the Rajah's people, and another (Khoirakha) having voluntarily given himself up at Cachar, the Government of India in the Home Department were referred to for instructions as to whether the two latter persons and the other Princes when re-taken should be brought down to the Presidency as State Prisoners.

20. *General Subjects*.—A proposition was submitted to the Government of India for the establishment of Divisional Battalions throughout the territories under the Government of Bengal.

21. A copy of a communication from Government of the North-West Provinces, relative to an arrangement sanctioned by the Governor-General for deputing a Christian Jemadar to Bettiah for the purpose of enlisting Christians and Goorkhas for the organized police in those provinces, was forwarded to the Commissioners of Patna and Bhagulpoore for their guidance.

22. The Government of India, in the Military Department, intimated having directed

\* Saori Thopar, Kameel Sing, Myla, Hargob, Koon Sing, K. Lal K. K.

the Deputy-Assistant Commissary General of the Army to take the necessary steps for carrying out the plan of affording relief to the officers employed under the Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies.

A. R. YOUNG,  
*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

No. 19.

*The President in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Fort William, May 17, 1858. (No. 64.)*

IN continuation of our letter No. 58 of 1858, dated the 4th instant, we have the honor to forward for your information, the Narrative of events furnished by the Government of Bengal, for the weeks ending on the 24th April and 1st May, 1858.

Inclosure 1 in No. 19.

*Special Narrative of Events, dated May 12, 1858.*

*Pauna Division.*—THE principal events of the week under report, were the return of Koer Sing into the Shahabad district, and a reverse sustained at Jugdespore by a party of European troops sent to operate against him.

2. After their defeat at Bausdeeah on the 20th, the rebels under Koer Sing fled to Sheopore on the Ganges, and, with the assistance of the zemindars of that place, crossed the river on the 21st. So closely were they pursued by Brigadier Douglas, that all their guns and treasure, and even Koer Sing's own palanquin fell into his hands, and a good many of the enemy were killed while attempting to cross.

3. Broken and dispirited, the fugitives, with Koer Sing, made straight for the jungles of Jugdespore.

4. It was at one time contemplated by the garrison at Arrah, when firing was heard in the direction of the river, to go out and oppose the crossing, and the troops were actually paraded for this purpose, when the officer in command changed his mind, and the expedition was abandoned.

5. On the following day, when it became known that the rebels had fled in confusion to Jugdespore, it was determined to follow and attack them there, before they could have time to entrench themselves or strengthen their position.

6. Accordingly, on the morning of the 22nd, a force left Arrah, consisting of 140 men of Her Majesty's 35th Regiment, 50 European sailors, 100 Sikhs of Rattray's Police Battalion, and five European Artillerymen with two guns. Their encamping ground was not reached till late in the night, and, after only a few hours' rest, the march was resumed early on the morning of the 23rd.

7. The force had not proceeded above a mile into the jungle when they were fired upon, and appear to have been nearly surrounded. With a view to extricate his party from this position, the officer in command, Captain Le Grand, gave the order to retreat. Unfortunately, this movement does not appear to have been executed with steadiness, and the retreat of the Europeans soon assumed the shape of a precipitate flight, which all the exertion of their officers could not check. It is impossible to account for this panic; but the disastrous result of it was, that three officers\* and 102 men of the detachment of Her Majesty's 35th were killed (a great majority by sun stroke) in their flight to Arrah; nineteen of the party of sailors, four out of the five artillerymen, and of the Sikhs ten were killed and five wounded—the officer commanding them, Lieutenant Waller of the 40th Regiment Native Infantry, very severely. The artillery and Sikhs are said to have behaved admirably, the former fighting their guns even after they had been deserted by the infantry, and the latter, under their gallant commander, forming themselves into a covering-party, and retreating in order the whole distance to Arrah, within three miles of which the enemy followed up their pursuit.

9. Intimation was conveyed to the officer commanding the troops at Sasseram of what was going on to the north of Shahabad; and such measures as were possible were taken for increasing the force under his command.

10. Arrangements were made for relieving Her Majesty's 6th Regiment by the 73rd Foot, which had just arrived, and sending the former up to Sasseram as speedily as possible, and a detachment of artillery was ordered to proceed at once to the same destination. The several detachments of the Shannon Naval Brigade, which was on its way down the country, were halted. One of the latter relieved the brigade under Lieutenant Duval, I.N., at Gya, which proceeded to Patna for the protection of that station.

11. The Commissioner of Patna having suggested that, as the sailors at Chuprah had only twenty days to serve, and few of them were willing to be re-engaged, two companies of the 35th Regiment at Berhampore, should be sent up to take their place, was informed that no troops could be spared from Berhampore, and that orders had been issued to engage such of the Marine Brigade as were willing to serve for a further period, and to send up fresh men in the room of those who might wish to take their discharge.

12. Colonel Corfield, commanding the troops at Shahabad, was vested with the powers described in Section 1 Act XVII of 1857, to try for mutiny or desertion, wherever the offence may have been committed, any person subject to the Articles of War for the Native Troops of the East India Company.

13. *Bhaugulpore Division*.—The Superintendent of Marine was authorized to re-engage, for a further period of six months, the men of the Purneah Naval Brigade, whose period of service was about to expire.

14. Captain Burbank, the commander of that brigade, had returned to Calcutta in bad health, and the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the appointment of Mr. Barrow, the first officer, to be commander of the party on a salary of 300 rupees, and of Mr. Slade, the second officer, to be first officer on a salary of 175 rupees.

15. *Rajshahye Division*.—The period for which the services of the seamen stationed at Dinagapore had been engaged, being also about to expire, the Superintendent of Marine was directed to re-engage such of the men as were willing to be retained, and to entertain others in the room of those who might wish to take their discharge.

16. *Burdwan Division*.—Mr. C. S. Warwick, first officer of the detachment of European seamen stationed at Midnapore, was appointed to the command of that party, vice Mr. Twisden, deceased, and Mr. A. D. Stretell, appointed second officer in the room of the former incumbent, who was promoted to the rank of first officer.

17. *Town of Calcutta*.—The Commissioner of the Calcutta Police reported that a rumour was extremely prevalent among the lower classes in Calcutta, that it was the intention of the Government to buy up all the rice in the country, and afterwards to retail it to those only who chose to become Christians. This rumour had evidently taken its rise from the extremely high price of rice in Calcutta.

18. *Dacca Division*.—Mr. Allen, on special duty at Cherra Poonjee, having submitted a proposition mooted by Major Richard-on, commanding the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion, for the entertainment, temporarily, of a recruit dépôt of sixty men, in order that the battalion may have, at all times, its full complement of 800 men ready for duty, the arrangement was recommended for the sanction of the Government of India.

19. *Chota Nagpore Division*.—The only news of importance regarding Chota Nagpore communicated by the Commissioner was, that the rebels Thakoor Bishmath Sing, and Gunput Rae, had been tried, convicted, and hanged for the various acts of rebellion and rapine they had committed.

20. In Singbhoom, part of the Porahat country was represented to be still in an unsettled state, and a body of Coles in arms against the Government had been plundering close to Chuckerdarpore. They were pursued, attacked, and defeated by a small party of the Marine Brigade and some of the Seraikillah Rajah's men, and thirty of their number were taken prisoners. Regarding the ex-Rajah, it was stated that petitions were being still received from him intimating his wish to surrender.

21. At the recommendation of Mr. Lushington, the Lieutenant-Governor authorized the bestowal of a pair of shawls upon Mewalal, Sheristadar of the Senior Assistant-Commissioner's Court at Chyebassa, as a mark of the approval of Government of the services he had rendered during the disturbances in Singbhoom.

22. Colonel Forster having requested permission to retain, at Sumbulpore, one company of the Ramghur Battalion and three companies of the 40th Madras Native Infantry, was informed that the Lieutenant-Governor was desirous that the whole of the detachment of the Ramghur Battalion should return to their head-quarters as soon as practicable, but that he was at liberty to detain any portion of the 40th Madras Native

Infantry he might require. Subsequent to this, however, the Colonel reported having received an intimation from Lieutenant Palmer, commanding a detachment of the 40th Regiment, that the men under his command had evinced a spirit of insubordination, and demanded to be relieved; and he stated that he had thereupon authorized that officer to leave the station with the discontented detachment, rather than allow the ill-feeling evinced by them to extend to the rest of the regiment. The expediency of relieving the entire regiment at an early period being at the same time pointed out, the Commissioner of Cuttack was requested to send up 400 paiks to Sumbulpore without delay; but Mr. Cockburn stated in reply that no paiks could be spared, and that the only troops available were some new sebandies from Ganjam, regarding whom intimation would be given by him to Colonel Forster direct.

23. Copies of communications from the Commissioner of Cuttack, in which he recommended the imposition of a fine of 2,000 rupees on the Rajah of Sarunghar for having failed in affording active assistance in apprehending Sorrunder Sahie, and requested the confirmation, by Government, to a fine of 1,000 rupees imposed by him on the Rajah of Patna, for not having surrendered the rebel Oojul Sahie, were forwarded to Colonel Forster for report.

24. *Arracan*.—Mr. Staple having resigned the command of the Marine Brigade at Akyab, Lieutenant R. P. Fitzgerald, R.N., was appointed to succeed him. The men of the brigade were reported by the Commissioner to be behaving very well ever since Mr. Staple's resignation, and he did not think it desirable to disband them, as they had been engaged to serve for six months certain, at Akyab; and because their presence gave confidence to the residents of the place.

25. *General Subjects*.—A correspondence having reference to a question mooted by the officers attached to the Bengal Police Battalion, as to the relative claims to rank of local and commissioned officers while doing duty with that regiment, having been submitted to this Government, was forwarded for the consideration of the Government of India, with the remark that, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, every officer doing duty with that regiment, ought to take rank according to the date of his appointment, as is the practice in the case of all civil appointments.

26. The Financial Department having called for a return of the names of parties convicted of rebellion, or notoriously concerned in it, who may be holders of Government Securities, a circular was addressed to the several Commissioners and other officers subordinate to this Government, for the required information, and, on receipt of their replies, the Government of India were informed that, of the persons in Bengal, notoriously concerned in the disturbances, none were supposed to be holders of Government Securities with the exception of Ali Kureem, in Behar, and Hakim Aga Mahomed, *alias* Mahomed Hyder, commonly known as Aga Sahib, in Chumparun.

27. The services of Captain Haig, Assistant-Superintendent of Supplies at Amnabad, having been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief, the Government of India in the Military Department were requested to place another officer at the disposal of this Government for employment in the post vacated by Captain Haig.

28. The Lieutenant-Governor authorized the presentation of a gold watch to Mr. K. Macleod, as a mark of the approbation of Government, of the services rendered by him in the supply of carriage for the use of troops.

A. R. YOUNG,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 19.

*Special Narrative of Events, dated May 17, 1858.*

1. *Patna Division*.—DURING this week all interest was centred in the accounts received of the progress of affairs in the Shahabad District. The rebels were said to be entrenching themselves in different parts of the Jugdespore Jungle, and to have established a line of outposts as far south as Perou. Parties of them were scouring the whole country to the north of the Trunk Road, collecting supplies and burning the villages of which the inhabitants were backward in assisting them. It seemed evident that they had made up their minds to prepare for and await our attack in these jungles; and spies from their camp reported that this was their intention, but that they had determined, if an opportunity offered by delay in the approach of our reinforcements, to attack Arrah, Buxar, and Dehrie. Their number, when they first arrived at Jugdespore, was estimated by a respectable Mahajun of that place at 1,500 men, of whom only 400 or 500 were armed with muskets, and they appear to have been badly off for ammunition;

but Ummer Sing had since joined them with his followers, and numbers of discharged sepoys and bad characters were daily flocking to their camp from the neighbouring districts, and by the end of the week their force was stated to have reached to nearly 9,000, of whom 3,000 were sepoys, some 400 sowars, and the rest an armed rabble. The disaster of the 23rd had replenished considerably their stock of ammunition, and added two good guns to their equipment.

2. Koer Sing's death was confidently reported, and Hurdisham Sing and Nishan Sing were said to be the leaders, though the death of the old chief was carefully concealed from their followers. The people to the north of the Shahabad District were stated by the Collector to be cold in the rebel cause; but those to the south were represented by the Deputy Magistrate of Sasseeram to be unwilling to give any assistance or information. The Magistrate of Behar reported that in his district the natives, high and low, remembered the retribution which followed their misdeeds last year, and were not likely to run any similar risk again.

3. Of the forces advancing to operate against the enemy, those under Brigadier Douglas commenced crossing at Senker Ghaut, on the 28th April. Two companies of the 84th Regiment, with 150 Sikh Cavalry, and two Horse Artillery guns, arrived at Arrah on the night of the 30th April, and the remainder of the 84th (620 strong) and 100 more of the Sikh Cavalry on the day after. General Lugard would, it was expected, commence crossing on the 1st May.

4. Maharajah Jung Behadur was at Goruckpore with one brigade of Goorkhas preparing to march thence to Segowlee, and Mahomed Hossein was said to be within a few miles of him threatening to attack Goruckpore the moment the Goorkhas left it.

5. At Chuprah a meeting had been held on the 18th of April for the purpose of considering the most practicable means of defence to be adopted by the European residents in the event of the station being attacked by the rebels. A report of the proceedings of this meeting was forwarded to Government by the Commissioner, who was informed that the Lieutenant-Governor approved of the proceedings, and authorized the construction of an entrenchment.

6. Mr. MacDonell, Magistrate of Chuprah, proceeding as civil officer with the forces under Brigadier Douglas, was appointed a Commissioner under Acts XIV and XVII in the district of Shahabad.

7. The Commissioner of Patna having submitted a letter from the Deputy Magistrate of Sewan, bringing to notice the good services rendered to the state by certain sowars furnished by private individuals to assist in the operations of the Sarun Field Force, the Lieutenant-Governor authorized the payment to them of the sums noted in the margin,\* as rewards for their zeal and fidelity.

8. A report from the Deputy-Magistrate of Sasseeram, on a petition which had been presented to the Governor-General, praying that the distinction of an honourable title might be conferred on the town of Sasseeram, with a recommendation that the wish of the inhabitants should be complied with, and that in addition, as a mark of the appreciation of their loyal conduct, the restoration of the fine old tomb of Shee Shah, and of the tank around it, should be undertaken at the Government expense.

9. In consideration of the valuable services rendered by his father Bissaldar Meer Shahadut Ali of the Ranghur Irregular Cavalry, at Muttra Borneah, as described by Captain Alexander, Commanding Alexander's Horse, under whose command he had placed himself, the Lieutenant-Governor authorized the release of Meer Rhamut Ali, late a duffadar of the Bengal Police Battalion, who had been convicted of having participated in a bribe received from Ali Kurreem for permitting him to escape, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, as reported in the Narrative for the week ending the 13th of February.

10. *Bhaugulpore Division*.—An offer from Mr. Yule, the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore, of his services and those of twenty well mounted gentlemen to act against the rebels in the Patna Division, was declined with thanks.

11. Captain Pughe, of the 49th Native Infantry, having been ordered by the Supreme Government to join his corps, which had proceeded on service to China, Lieutenant A. Turnbull was appointed to officiate for him as commandant of the Purneah Police Battalion during his absence.

12. An intimation was received from the Government of India, that the Adjutant-

* Heet Khan (at Chynepore)	..	..	50 rupees.
Shahmoh Khan (Hutwah)	..	..	50 "
Birnath Ray (Mayah)	..	..	50 "
Mahboob Khan (Hutwah)	..	..	30 "
Mozuffer Khan (Hutwah)	..	..	30 "

General of the Army had been requested to direct the Adjutant of the Hill Rangers to superintend the drilling of the Sonthal Recruits, if he could do so in addition to his other duties.

13. *Rajshahye Division*.—The Magistrate of Rungpore, in reporting on the distress experienced by the poor classes in his district on account of the scarcity of rice, and stated his intention, if there should be no rain for another week, and the condition of the people be not improved, of recommending the interference of authority to compel the holders of rice to open their stores for sale at reasonable rates, with a view to diminish the evil. He was informed that the Lieutenant-Governor entirely disapproved of the suggestion, and strictly prohibited any interference with the regular course of trade.

14. *Nuddea Division*.—The Commissioner of Nuddea submitted a letter from the Magistrate of Jessore on the subject of a report promulgated in that district to the effect that "For three months there was one thing which would not be procurable." This report had been previously published at Magoorah, and it was supposed to have reference to rice, which it was believed would be all bought up by Government and then served out cooked to the people to convert them to Christianity. At Magoorah the people were also reported to be laying in a stock of salt, as they were under the impression that it was the intention of Government to pollute future supplies with pigs blood. These and similar rumours having given rise to much anxiety and discontent, and the local officers having suggested that they might have some hidden meaning similar to that supposed to attach to the Chapatees, circulated in the North-west, they were brought to the notice of the Government of India, and the opportunity was taken to point out the defenceless condition of the Lower Provinces, and the expediency of providing against the possibility of the outbreak of any disturbances in this part of the Presidency.

15. *Town of Calcutta*.—The Commissioner of the Calcutta Police reported that having heard a report on the 1st of May that placards had been fixed up about a fortnight ago in the streets of Calcutta to the effect that "a certain white thing would not be found in Calcutta three months hence," he made inquiries on the subject, and ascertained that no placards of the sort had ever been stuck up in Calcutta.

16. *Chittagong Division*.—The Superintendent of Marine was authorized to re-engage for a further period of six months the men of the Naval Brigade, stationed at Chittagong, the term of whose present engagement will expire on the 4th of June next.

17. The Commissioner of Chittagong having represented that very slight progress had been made by Mr. Tucker in prosecuting the inquiry ordered to be made into the conduct of the Rajah of Tipperah, in reference to the mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry, and that the unhealthiness of the place would render it impracticable to conduct a local investigation during the present season of the year, the Lieutenant-Governor directed that instead of the local investigation previously ordered, the Rajah be called upon to explain what measures he had adopted with a view to assist Government in punishing these mutineers.

18. *Chota Nagpore Division*.—The Government of India having intimated that there were no native troops at the disposal of that Government for employment under the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singbhoon, to follow up the advantages gained by him over the insurgent Coles, and suggested that a portion of the Bhaugulpore Hill Rangers might be sent to assist in those operations, the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore was requested to report if any portion of the Hill Rangers could be spared for the duty in question.

19. The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore submitted a report on the progress made in the enlistment of Coles and Sonthals in his division, and the advanced state of discipline and efficiency which a portion of the levy had already attained. The number of men enlisted was 450: of which 222 were Coles, 25 Christian Coles, 117 Sonthals, and 86 of other tribes; 160 of the men had already completed their drill, out of whom 153 were on service in Singbhoon, under Lieutenant Reeves. In reply to this report Captain Dalton was informed that it had been proposed to the Government of India that the levy in question should form the nucleus of a Police Corps of the same strength as Captain Rattray's Battalion; and that should this recommendation be complied with, the men of the Ramghur Battalion might be amalgamated with the Coles and Sonthals, with a view to completing the number of the regiment. He was further directed to increase, if practicable, the proportion of Christians in the regiment.

20. In Sumbulpore, Colonel Forster expected, with the assistance of the petty chiefs around him, to dispense entirely with the assistance of the Madras troops, and to be able to restore order without the necessity for retaining any troops beyond the Shekeewattee Battalion and the Sebundies.

21. *General Subjects*.—The Commandant of the Bengal Police Battalion having



represented the very heavy duties which devolved on the men of his regiment, and the dissatisfaction and disorganization which was spreading among them on account of the detaching system to which the regiment had been subjected so long, and it being considered desirable to strengthen the corps as far as possible, Colonel Rowcroft of the Sarun Field Force was requested to order the detachment which was doing duty under him in Goruckpore, to join the head quarters of their regiment as soon as he could dispense with their services.

22. The Lieutenant-Governor recommended the promotion of Mr. G. N. Dodd from the fourth to the third class of Executive Engineers, in consideration of the valuable services rendered by him during the late operations against the mutineers of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, in the vicinity of Sylhet. The Chief Engineer had objected to the arrangement, on the ground that there were four other officers senior to Mr. Dodd in the Department, whose claims to priority of promotion could not be overlooked; but his Honor was of opinion that Mr. Dodd's promotion, being in recognition of special services which he had had the opportunity of rendering to the state, could give no just or reasonable cause of complaint to the officers whom he would supersede.

23. A copy of a letter from the joint Magistrate of Raneegungee, reporting that Mrs. Hare, the wife of a railway engineer, had left for Allahabad, was forwarded to the Government of the North-Western Provinces for information.

A. R. YOUNG,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

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7. *Bhaugulpore Division*.—With the concurrence of the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor directed the proceeds of the property taken from the mutinous sowars of the 11th Irregular Cavalry, at Purneah, and the sums presented by two wealthy native gentlemen of that district, to be divided among the soldiers of Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, and the sailors who were employed along with them in pursuit of the enemy on that occasion.

8. *Rajshahye Division*.—Corporal Michael Dunnagon, of the European Invalid Battalion, was ordered to Rajshahye, to assist in drilling the Volunteer Cavalry Corps formed in that district.

9. The Commissioner of Police in Calcutta reported the particulars of a serious disturbance caused by some recruits of the European Cavalry in the house of a respectable and affluent native lady, named Rausmoney Dossee, at Jaun Bazar, on the night of the 4th of May. Three natives were wounded, one severely, in this affair, but the perpetrators of the outrage could not be identified. The conduct of these recruits during the latter part of their stay in Calcutta, had been very reprehensible, and was greatly complained of by the police authorities.

10. *Chota Nagpore Division*.—At the recommendation of Colonel Forster, a requisition was made by the Government of India to the Government of Fort St. George, for the services of Lieutenant J. D. Vallance, and some other officer of the 40th Madras Native Infantry, with a view to their appointment to the new corps of Sebundies, raised for employment in the Sumbulpore District.

11. *General Subjects*.—In reporting that there were no Christians in his division who were likely to enlist as soldiers, the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore stated that his uncovenanted assistant, Mr. Smith, who had long been in the Madras army, had informed him that there were numerous native Christians on the Madras coast, who would willingly enlist for military service in Bengal, and that it would, perhaps, be advisable to encourage an extensive recruiting among these men. Further information as to the districts alluded to was thereupon called for from Mr. Yule.

12. A letter from Captain Nation, commanding the Ramghur Irregular Cavalry, received through the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, in which that officer reported the very inefficient strength to which his corps has been reduced, and an augmentation of the corps to the extent of at least one additional squadron, was forwarded to the Government of India, in the Military Department, for consideration.

13. Captain Dalton also submitted a letter from Captain Nation, bringing to notice the loyal and gallant conduct of the detachments of the Ramghur Battalion serving in Sumbulpore and Palamow, and suggesting that the men of these detachments, consisting of five subadars, three jemadars, fourteen havildars, thirteen naiks, one bugler, and 201 sepoys, should be permitted, in special recognition of their loyalty, to draw the pay and allowances of the same grades in a regiment of the line. Some of these men were also especially recommended by Captain Nation for promotion. Both these proposals were submitted for the favorable consideration of the Government of India.

14. The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore further suggested, that Captain Nation should be permitted to draw an advance of from 3,000 rupees to 4,000 rupees for the purchase of horses for the men of the Irregular Cavalry, to obviate the difficulty experienced in getting candidates for enlistment who can bring their own horses.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor authorized the payment of 1,850 rupees to Mr. R. L. Ewing, an indigo planter, as compensation for losses sustained by him in consequence of the mutinies.

A. R. YOUNG,  
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Inclosure 2 in No. 20.

ABSTRACT Statement of Sentences passed under Acts XIV and XVI of 1857.

District.	Under what Act.	During what period.	Sentenced to death.	Imprisonment in transportation for life.	Imprisonment for 10 years, in banishment 2 years, being in lieu of stripes.	Imprisonment for 14 years in banishment.	Imprisonment for 14 years.	Imprisonment for 10 years.	Imprisonment for 6 years.	Imprisonment for 4 years.	Imprisonment for 1 year.	Imprisonment for 6 months.	To furnish securities, or in default imprisonment for 2 years.
Behar ..	XIV	April	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	1	..
Do. ..	XVI	Do.	..	17	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hazareebaugh ..	Do.	Do.	1	9	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cachar ..	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

From Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857, in Behar. No. 63, dated 7th May.  
 From Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857, in Hazareebaugh, No. 10, dated 5th May.  
 From Superintendent of Cachar, dated 1st May.

## Inclosure 3 in No. 20.

*Special Narrative of Events, dated June 2, 1858.*

1. *Patna Division.*—AFTER leaving Buheca, Sir E. Lugard proceeded through the open country to the west of the jungle with the intention of attacking Jugdespore from that side, thereby avoiding the difficulties of the direct road through the jungle, which the enemy, calculating on his marching by the same route that Colonel V. Eyre and Captain Legrand had taken, had strongly defended. The rebels, on discovering his intention, threw themselves hastily into the village of Hetumpore, at the entrance of the space between the two jungles which gives access to Jugdespore from the north-west. They were not allowed time, however, to make much preparation for the defence of this position, and, being taken by surprise, were very soon driven out and pursued to Jugdespore, which was captured, with no loss on our side. Many of the enemy were killed; and it was believed that the number included two very notorious characters, Hurbeshan Sing (a cousin of Koer Sing), and Joodhur Sing, the man who piloted so many bodies of mutineers across the Behar districts last year. Regarding the latter, however, the Deputy-Magistrate of Sherghotty reported, on the 15th May, that he was encamped with 300 or 400 sepoys at Beetan, a place two miles north of Dunwar.

2. After the defeat sustained by them at Jugdespore, the rebels evacuated the whole of the northern portion of the jungle and retreated to Chiowra, where there is a bamboo grove built by Koer Sing for sporting purposes in the southern part of the jungle. They were followed up by Sir E. Lugard's force, who attacked and took the place on the 11th May, Colonel Corfield co-operating from the south against the enemy's positions at Burboon, which were simultaneously stormed and taken. The loss in Sir E. Lugard's force was, one officer killed and one wounded, and one rank and file killed and five wounded. Colonel Corfield lost seven men from sun-stroke. The loss of the enemy was considerable. A number of the sepoys killed, had the belts of the 10th Native Infantry.

3. On the 12th May, Sir E. Lugard marched into Peeroo and joined Colonel Corfield on the evening of the same date. The whole force then returned back to Jugdespore, where they were attacked by the rebels on the 15th of May at about 5 p.m. The troops, however, were no sooner moved out, than the enemy dispersed. They appeared, from the latest accounts, to be occupying various points in the southern portion of the jungle, and were reported to be quarrelling amongst themselves. A good many, also, had left their ranks. One body of 300 or 400 had crossed the Grand Trunk Road near Jehanabad, carrying off some dak horses, and burning down a factory in the neighbourhood; others were said to be crossing at different ghauts into the Ghazee-pore district, for the most part, unarmed; and considerable numbers were going off to their homes in parties of two and three together.

4. The European troops under Sir E. Lugard were greatly distressed by the suffocating heat of the Jugdespore jungles; and it was contemplated by the General to post them in detachments at Arrah, Doomroon, Bhogepore, Buxar, and Sasseeram, with a view of keeping the rebels in check for the present, and of eventually compelling them to disperse. Before doing so, however, he was anxious to attempt the clearance of the jungle, which Mr. Samuells likewise considered a measure of great importance. To the idea of withdrawing the troops from the jungle, and locating them in distant posts, the latter was strongly opposed. Our retirement while the enemy remained in possession of our guns, baggage, &c., which had fallen into their hands, would have all the effect of a defeat, and tend greatly to swell the ranks of the rebels. He proposed, instead, that, as it was found that the Europeans could not stand the heat of the jungle, their place there should be taken by Sikhs of Rattray's Corps and by the Madras Rifles, the Europeans being posted around. By this means, the enemy would be cut off from all supplies, and, eventually, forced into the open country. Mr. Samuells's observations were submitted for the consideration of the Government of India, and Captain Rattray was directed to get together as many of his corps as practicable.

5. Of Koer Sing's death, there was no longer any doubt. He is said to have been wounded by a grape-shot on the wrist while crossing the Ganges, and to have died at Jugdespore very soon after. His body, it was stated, was buried instead of being burnt, and his death was kept a secret from his men, a figure being dressed up to represent him, and orders being constantly issued in his name.

6. A letter received from the Judge of Sarun, representing the defenceless condition of that district, and the expediency of stationing some troops in it for the protection of

the lives and property of the loyal zemindars and mahajuns who might otherwise be tempted to save themselves from plunder by screening the mutineers and rebels, was forwarded for the consideration of the Government of India.

7. In a letter, dated the 15th of May, the Magistrate and Collector of Gya reported that the only circumstance worthy of notice in that part of the country was the stoppage of all payments of Government revenue, which was partly owing to a fear among the ill-informed zemindars, of an incursion of the rebels into their district, and to doubts entertained by some, of the result of the contest across the river.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned an expenditure of 150 rupees incurred by the Magistrate of Sarun, in rewarding the servants of Baboo Doondhar Lall, of Sandhwara, for assistance rendered by them in the capture of two out of four men who had plundered the dâk from Chuprah to Moteeharee. The present of a watch to the Baboo, in acknowledgment of his personal exertions on the occasion, was also, as recommended by Mr. Richardson, authorized.

9. A jemadar and four burkundazes of Thannah Futwa, in the district of Patna, having been convicted of knowingly harbouring a mutineer, were declared incapable of serving the Government again, in any capacity, by a notification in the "Gazette."

10. *Rajshahye Division*.—Mr. White, second officer in command of the party of European seamen at Rungpore, whose removal from office had been authorized by Government on account of a quarrel between him and Mr. Hulke, the officer in command of the brigade, having subsequently made an ample apology to Mr. Hulke, was permitted, at the recommendation of the Superintendent of Marine, to retain his appointment.

11. *Nuddea Division, Town of Calcutta*.—With the exception of the outrages committed by the recruits of the Bengal Light Cavalry, the public peace in Calcutta remained undisturbed during the week. The recruits, Mr. Wauchope represented, had become an intolerable nuisance to the inhabitants residing in the neighbourhood of the Town Hall and Free School, where they were quartered; and he earnestly recommended that no more of them might be stationed in either of those places, but that if there should be no room for them in the fort, they should be sent up immediately after their arrival at Chinsurah, or Dum Dum, where there are barracks in which they can be confined.

12. Three spies of Koer Sing were arrested by the police in Calcutta, and sent up to Sasseeram, on the requisition of the Deputy Magistrate of that sub-division. The Mahomedan festival of Eed had passed quietly over, and with reference to some vague apprehensions which were supposed to have existed, Mr. Wauchope reported that he had had a European Inspector present at the arrival of each train at the Howrah railway station, to report to him if any large number of up-countrymen came down to Calcutta, and that he had directed the police of the northern division of the town and of the river to be also on the look-out; and from all the information he could obtain, it did not appear that there was the slightest ground for supposing that any unusual number had arrived.

13. *Dacca Division*.—Mr. Allen having demi-officially noticed the great uneasiness and alarm felt by the European residents at Sylhet, and stated that suspicions were afloat that some persons were again trying to tamper with the men of the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion, and the Lieutenant-Governor having received information from other quarters that apprehensions were entertained in many of the eastern districts of Bengal, an application was made to the Government of India for permission to raise and equip two or more parties of European seamen, each 100 strong, with a view to their being stationed at such central places as Pubna and Jessore, for the purpose of reassuring the people.

14. The Government of India intimated having sanctioned the grant of a pension of two rupees per month, as recommended by the Government, to the daughter of Soubon Kuttree, a pensioned sepoy of the Sylhet Battalion, in recognition of her father's gallant conduct in the engagement with the Chittagong mutineers, at Latoo.

15. *Cuttack Division*.—A mooktear of the Rajah of Keonjur having solicited a recognition of the good services rendered to the state by the Rajah and his dewan, named Chunder Sekur Mohapattur, a copy of a memorandum submitted by him was forwarded to the Commissioner of Cuttack for report, especially in regard to the services said to have been rendered by the dewan, and as to whether a pension, with the title of Rai Behador, could be appropriately conferred on him.

16. *Chota Nagpore*.—The Commandant of the Naval Brigade at Chyebassa reported to the Superintendent of Marine that the district of Singbloom was still in a very unsatisfactory state, and that between Chuckerdarpore and Chyebassa, a distance of 18 miles, he could not venture to send in a sick man from camp to the hospital without a

strong escort, lest he should fall into the hands of the enemy. He further mentioned that an attack was expected daily from the ~~ex~~-Rajah of Porahat, who had assembled a force of some six thousand men, in order, as he boasted himself, "to sweep the Feringhee Kaffirs out of the mango grove," the place where the sailors were encamped. This report was forwarded to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, from whom no intelligence of this state of things had been received.

17. The term of service of the party of European seamen doing duty at Chyebassa being about to expire, and the necessity for the presence of a detachment of Europeans in that part of the country not being yet over, the Superintendent of Marine was directed to adopt measures for re-engaging the men for a further period of six months.

18. Colonel Forster submitted a detailed report on the state of the Sumbulpore district. In his opinion, the troubles in that district are wholly unconnected with the sepoy rebellion, and would be best dealt with by conciliating the chiefs, and availing ourselves of their aid and co-operation, each chief being held responsible for acts committed within the limits of his jurisdiction. With this view he had, he said, already invited the several rajahs and chiefs to meet him at Sumbulpore, not as criminals to answer for past offences, but that he might have an opportunity of consulting them, and of securing their cheerful co-operation in making arrangements for tranquillizing the country. He was informed in reply, that the Lieutenant-Governor agreed with him in the view he had taken of the subject, and quite approved of the course he was pursuing.

19. The adoption of a less rigorous mode of punishment towards the petty followers of the leaders of the insurrection than had hitherto been observed, and the commutation of capital sentences where such had been passed and not yet carried into execution in the case of men of this class, was also recommended by Colonel Forster and approved.

20. The Lieutenant-Governor also authorized the remission of the fine of 1,000 rupees levied on the Rajah of Patna by Mr. Cockburn, for the previous doubtful conduct of that chief in not having kept a more careful guard over the rebel chief Oojjul Sahie, who succeeded in escaping from his custody, upon Colonel Forster reporting that the rajah had since recaptured the rebel and was about to make him over as a prisoner; Colonel Forster was, at the same time, requested to convey to the rajah the thanks of Government for the service thus rendered by him.

21. *Cachar*.—At the recommendation of Lieutenant Stewart, Commandant of the Kookee levy in Cachar, the Lieutenant-Governor authorized the admission into the service of a sepoy (No. 112) of that corps, who, having obtained leave to visit his home, had returned to join the corps one day after the expiration of his leave. The Superintendent stated that he had no reason to suspect the sepoy of being in any way implicated in the rebellion, and the man himself mentioned that he had positively refused to join the rebels, though he had been solicited to do so.

22. *General Subjects*.—An intimation was received from the Military Department that the Government of India had determined upon increasing the strength of the Indian Navy Detachments at Patna and Dacca, in men and guns, to the extent noted on the margin,\* and that the Senior Officer of the Indian Navy had been directed to take immediate steps for carrying out this object.

23. The provisions of Act X of 1858 were extended to the districts of the Patna and Chota Nagpore divisions, by notifications in the Government "Gazette."

24. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the payment of 1,000 rupees to Mr. E. Moore, Indigo Planter, of Bucknour Factory, in Shahabad, as compensation for losses sustained by him at the hands of mutineers and rebels.

25. Captain A. C. Boswell, of the Invalid Establishment, having preferred a claim to compensation for loss alleged to have been sustained by him in consequence of the murder of Sir Norman R. Leslie by some sowars of the 5th Irregular Cavalry, which prevented the execution by the latter of a policy of insurance which was about to be taken out as security for a debt due to the applicant by the deceased, and the Lieutenant-Governor being doubtful if any compensation could be given in a case of this kind, the question was submitted for the decision of the Government of India.

26. The Collector of Jessore having brought to notice the assistance rendered to him by Rajah Burodakaut Roy of that district, in procuring supplies of carriage for the Superintendent at Raneegungee, and suggested that the additional title of "Behadur" be conferred on him by Government; it was recommended to the Government of India that the title of "Rajah Behadur" and a Khellut be conferred on the individual, and that in consideration of his pecuniary difficulties he be exempted from the payment of the usual Nuzzeranna.

\* 200 men and 4 guns at each station.



Inclosure 4 in No. 20.

Abstract Statement of Sentences reported to have been passed under Acts XIV and XVI of 1857

District.	Under what Act.	Within what period	Sentenced to death	Transportation for life	Imprisonment for 14 years in banishment	Imprisonment for 10 years in banishment	Imprisonment for 8 years	Imprisonment for 6 years	Imprisonment for 2 years.	Parties not found. Property forfeited to Government
Tirhoot .. ..	XVI	April	1	..	1	4	..	2	1	7
Lohardugga .. ..	XIV	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korundah Sub-Division ..	..	"	..	1	..	..	10	4	..	..

From Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857, Tirhoot, dated 5th May  
 From Deputy Commissioner, Chota Nagpore, dated 16th May.  
 From Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857, Korundah, dated 1st May.



No. 21.

*The Governor-General in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Fort William, January 21, 1857.*

IN continuation of our letter No. 148 of 1857, dated the 18th ultimo, we have the honor to forward, for your information, the Narrative of events furnished by the Government of the Central Provinces, for the weeks ending on the 21st and 28th November and 5th December, 1857.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 21.

*\* The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Camp, Gopeegunge, December 23, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to submit the Narrative of events in the Central Provinces, during the week ending 21st November, 1857.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY, Lieutenant-Colonel.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 21.

*Narrative from November 11 to 21, 1857.*

1. *Allahabad Division.*—THERE is but little change in the state of this division generally. Our forced inaction seems rather to dishearten our supporters, than to give any semblance of courage to the insurgents. On the other hand, the increasing stream of reinforcements daily passing through the division, begins to have some effect on the public mind. A memorandum of the collections of revenue made in this division during the week reported, is entered in the margin.\*

2. *Allahabad.*—The Oude piquet at Papanhow fired in bravado on our Sikh guard across the river on the 16th.

3. The Nazim and Naib Nazim remain inactive, at least in a military sense. The Commissioner is induced to think they do not mean to fight, but simply to plunder, as long as they are allowed to do so unopposed.

4. Rajah Hunwant Sing is collecting a large body of men at his Fort of Kalikunker, it is said for defensive purposes; but as the Ganges is fordable there, he may be tempted to cross. Dissension is said to exist between the rebel leaders on the Oude frontier.

5. *Futtehpoore.*—Fresh instances of disorder and resistance to our police are almost daily reported from Futtehpoore; but nothing else of moment.

6. *Cawnpore.*—The presence of the Gwalior mutineers and other rebel forces, continues to produce its necessary effects. Our police are resisted, and our contractors plundered. The Records of the Tehseel at Russoolabad are stated to have been burnt by the rebels.

7. *Banda.*—The Nawab is reported to have entertained regularly the 5th Irregular Cavalry and about 800 disciplined sepoys; he is said besides to have 12 guns and 3,000 matchlock-men. Grain reported cheap at Banda.

8. *Benares Division.*—With the exception of the renewed collection of bodies of armed men on the Jounpore frontier, there is nothing new to relate of this Division. The maintenance of order, even in the hitherto disturbed districts, is in itself a matter of congratulation, and its results are showing themselves in the crowded Courts, in greater

			R	A	P
* Allahabad	..		83,479	9	2
Futtehpoore	..	..	51,475	0	9
Cawnpore	..	..	3,184	4	9
Total	..	..	1,38,078	14	8

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facility of collecting and transmitting revenue, and the increased confidence of the people. A memorandum of the collections of revenue is given in the margin.

9.—*Benares and Ghazepore*.—Nothing new in these districts. The high prices of grain still prevail, and probably will do so till tranquillity is generally restored. Supplies and carriage are being daily collected in large quantities.

10. *Mirzapore*.—Nothing has to be added to the accounts formerly given, of the passage of the mutinous Companies up the valley of the Soane.

11. *Gopalgunge*.—In consequence of the late attack on Phoolpore, all Manick Chund's men have deserted him. Phoolpore is at the mercy of the enemy. Jherry Sing continually urges the Nazim to advance on it. The Nazim excuses himself on various pleas, the real ground of his hesitation being, the Commissioner believes, pure cowardice.

12. *Jounpore*.—The rebels still threaten the borders of this district in force, their head quarters being at Bhadiyan. Their recent defeats have produced dissension, and Rajah Hunwunt Sing is said to have left the camp; but the last reports on the other hand give good reason to believe, that very numerous reinforcements, both of men and guns, had joined the rebels.

13. *Azimghur*.—On the Azimghur frontier the rebel force has ceased for the time being to cause alarm; and it is rumoured that they intend joining the Bhadiyan party that threatens Jounpore. Colonel Longden is at Deedargunge, ready to support either the Azimghur or the Jounpore detachments of Goorkhas, as may be found necessary. Tranquillity is gradually returning; the collections in fair progress; and the people are decidedly regaining their confidence.

14. *Goruckpore*.—The Rajah of Gopalpore, after defeating one force sent against him by the Nazim, has been compelled, by overwhelming numbers, to retire into Azimghur, where a portion of his retainers have been taken into the Government service, and are employed as additional police, in keeping the peace in the exposed pergunnahs and in watching the ghauts on the Gogra.

15. *Saugor Division*.—Since the direct communication between Jubbulpore and Mirzapore has been entirely closed, a dak has been established from Jubbulpore via Nagpore and Sumbulpore to Calcutta, and the Narratives of this Division have now been received by this route up to 2nd of November. Our operations are necessarily of a purely defensive nature, and hitherto pretty successful in their general result. Major Erskine and his subordinates are exerting themselves most creditably, in checking, as far as they have the means, the further spread of rebellion.

16. *Saugor*.—An attack by the Shahghur rebels on Rohlee, has been repulsed by the detachment, 31st Native Infantry, assisted by some Customs Chuprassies. This post has been since strengthened and placed under command of a European officer; but it was again threatened by the troops of the Banpore Rajah, who, leaving a garrison of some 1,200 men in Nurconlee, was plundering with impunity, in company with other bands of insurgents, all the surrounding country. The smallness of the garrison of Saugor prevents any attempt to punish these marauders. The direct communication being cut off from Jubbulpore and the treasury being exhausted, the Deputy-Commissioner endeavoured to raise money by a 6 per cent. loan; but on this failing, he has issued a paper currency, which seems to answer, and to be popular.

17. *Dumoh*.—On the 24th October, the garrison of the Punnah Rajah was, after a short resistance, driven out of the town and thannah of Dumoh by a number of boondelas, assisted by about 300 of the 52nd Native Infantry, and led by Devce Sing, a rebel malgoozar of the Jubbulpore district. Koer Shambojee, the agent of the Punnah Rajah, brought off a portion of his garrison. The jail darogah, notwithstanding this, continued to hold the Jail Fort until his ammunition failed, when, destroying their arms, he and his police surrendered on condition of their lives being spared. They were nearly all immediately massacred. Koer Shambojee expects reinforcements, and will endeavour to re-take the place.

18. *Nagode*.—Lientenant Osborne has been requested to manage the district, as well as he can from Rewah, all communication being closed to the westward of it in consequence of the rebellion of the thakoors of Bijeeragoghur and Butgaon. In his

	L.	A.	P.
Benares	15,000	4	4
Ghazepore	69,339	12	1
Azimghur	25,108	1	6
Jounpore	13,428	13	11
Mirzapore	10,000	14	10
Total	1,04,901	44	78

letter of the 15th November, Lieutenant Osburn has reported the rebellion of all the sons of the late chief of Myheer.

19. *Jubbulpore*.—The military post at Dumoh, on the Kemptre road, had kept that neighbourhood quiet, and had secured the dak communications.

20. On the 21st October, the rebels crossed the Hurun river in force, and assisted by a few of the 52nd, drove back the police, and the tehsildar who opposed their passage, wounding the tehsildar and another man.

21. A column with two guns was sent to meet them, but on its approach, the rebels retreated, after a desultory and harmless skirmish with the men of the loyal Thakoor, of Bholkhera Hindoo Pat; but they destroyed all the Government buildings at Patan. The military force since stationed there, has kept that part of the country quiet.

22. South of the Nerbudda, at Burgee, a large number of gonds have collected, and have had the audacity to attack some Government tents proceeding towards Bombay. They were ultimately beaten back, but succeeded in seizing six of the tents.

23. Smaller gangs of plunderers abound in every direction. The successful rebels have returned to their old quarters from Dumoh, and have been joined by the Shahghur rebels. All these evidences of our weakness, discourage the loyal, and encourage the turbulent, who are daily reinforcing the already too numerous armed forces of the rebels. In consequence, the fall of Delhi is disbelieved even in the city Jubbulpore itself.

24. *Mundla*.—The gallant bearing of the Deputy-Commissioner continues to produce excellent effects. Much disorder exists throughout the district, but Mundla itself has been preserved from plunder, and some show of authority maintained even beyond its precincts, in the absence of any force capable of combating the rebels, solely by Lieutenant Waddington's exertions.

25. *Seonee*.—A few villages have been plundered, and some Customs' stations burnt on the borders of this district, by the Burgee gonds, but otherwise this district continues quiet.

26. *Nursingpore*.—This district was invaded on the north east side, and the station itself threatened by Meherban Sing, with 800 boondelas, and some 200 of the 52nd Native Infantry, about the middle of October.

27. At day break, on the 15th, Lieutenant Ternan with a weak detachment of the 28th Madras Native Infantry, and two guns, surprised them, strongly posted on the opposite bank of the Nerbudda, Heerapore; and opened on them with his guns, when they immediately broke, and fled into a heavy jungle, into which it was not prudent to follow them.

28. The effect of this success has been excellent; the people of the district who are generally well affected are encouraged, and by their active aid the general peace of the district has been preserved.

29. A few villages have been plundered by the Burgee gonds, whose leader is reported to be one Sheo Bux "Jodhi," of the village of Sumwarrah.

30. *Hoshungabad*.—The Nimaur Pergunnah of this district, early in the month of October, was seized by one Ramkishun, a self styled agent of the Gwalior Durbar, with some 350 levies, aided by a force of Mewatee rebels, 2,000 strong, under Dowlut Sing, of Rognogurh.

31. On the 8th October, the Deputy Commissioner moved out against them with one Company, 28th Madras Native Infantry, and two guns. Nimaur was reached on the 12th, and evacuated after a few rounds from the guns. Ramkishun was seized, while attempting to escape, and has since been executed; some minor prisoners were also taken.

32. Intelligence was then received that Sutwas, a fort two marches from Nimaur, was still held by the rebels, under one Lall Khan, a Mewatee malgoozar, and Kullian Sing, a jemadar of police, who being deputed especially to oppose these rebels, had publicly joined them. These men had with them as prisoners, and were threatening with death, three influential men, conspicuous for their loyalty to the British Government.

33. Lieutenant Wood therefore marched on the 15th, towards Sutwas, by a route more circuitous, but more open than the ordinary road. At the end of the first march, the prisoners were brought into camp by one of the Mewatee leaders, who had forcibly rescued them (to make terms for himself), on the point of being put to death. His case is under consideration.

34. On the night of the 18th, Sutwas was reached, Kullian Sing and Lall Khan surprised and taken (with some other prisoners), tried and hanged the next day.

35. These operations were effected without a single casualty, and have been most beneficial. The "Deswallies," who form an influential part of the population in Nimaur

Pergunnah, had been cruelly used, and several of their women outraged by the Mewatees. They have therefore, in common with the bulk of the population, hailed with joy the restoration of the British rule, and have given active assistance in preserving peace.

36. *Batool*.—Nothing reported beyond the execution of two rebels previously captured. All remained quiet.

37. *Jhansi and Jaloun*.—These districts still remain in a state of anarchy. The Goorserai Chief is holding Jaloun; professedly for us, but he is said to style himself Rajah of Jaloun, and to have committed great oppressions. He is stated to have retained most of our officials, and to have appointed one of his sons "Superintendent of Jaloun," and another "Deputy Superintendent," on salaries of 1,500 rupees, and 800 rupees per mensem.

38. The Regent Rane, of Tehree, and the Rajah of Dutteah, have seized much of the Jhansi territory, but their intentions towards the British Government, do not seem clear. The purgunnah of Kutchwaghur, is said to be occupied by Scindia.

39. No intelligence whatever from Chundeyroe.

40. *Rewah*.—Captain Osborne's position in this state (which does not form part of the Saugor Division), is at present understood to be satisfactory. He led the Rewah troops against the Myheer rebels, in the Fort of Kunchunpoor, on the 23rd of November. He carried it, capturing two guns, and inflicting some loss on the enemy. He is making preparations for an attack on Myheer.

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Inclosure 3 in No. 21.

*The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

Camp, Benares, November 21, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 14th instant, I have the honor to submit for the consideration and orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, the following Narrative of events in the Allahabad division, for the week ending the 21st idem.

2. *Allahabad, November 15*.—Steamer "Chunar" went down the river. It is rumoured that the 14th instant was the appointed lucky day for the Naib Nazim to advance from Secundra on Phoolpore, and preparations had been made accordingly. All of Manick Chund's men have deserted him, and Phoolpore is absolutely at the mercy of the Oude rabble.

*November 16*.—The Oude piquet at Papanhow had the effrontery to exchange shots with our Sikh guard on this side of the river. The Sikhs say they shot one man and the rest retired. Brigadier Campbell was duly informed.

*November 17*.—The Naib Nazim is still at Secundra. He is urged to advance by Jhoorye Sing and others, and replies that he is waiting for ammunition. Many disaffected zemindars have joined the Naib with their retainers.

*November 18*.—Neither the Nazim nor his Naib seem inclined to advance. They are plundering the country to the full extent of their power, and will probably decamp on hearing that Lucknow is occupied by British troops. Reports of the 17th instant from Pergunnahs Khyraghur and Barra, contain intelligence of the passage through that country of Ummer Sing, the reputed nephew of Koer Sing, with a large armed rabble.

*November 19*.—Rajah Hunwunt Sing is collecting a large number of armed men at the Fort of Kalakunker, in all probability for defensive purposes. The Ganges is fordable however at this season, and it is just possible that he might try to send men across the river into the Doab.

*November 20*.—General Dupuis of Artillery and Staff, left the station by rail under a salute from the fort. The Nazim and his Naib remain at their old posts.

*November 21*.—The position and strength of the Oude rebels across the Ganges remain as they were. A dispute is said to have arisen between the Naib Nazim and Banee Bahadoor Sing of Nusrutpore.

3. *Futtehpore, November 15*. On the 13th instant, information was received that three burkundauzes deputed to collect carriage in Pergunnah Ekdilla, were attacked and wounded by the villagers of Mouza Etowlee.

*November 16*.—No report received.

*November 17*.—On 14th instant, two burkundauzes of the Police Chowkee at Saton, who were bringing in prisoners, were attacked and beaten by the villagers, and their prisoners rescued.

*November 18*.—Nothing important is reported for the 15th and 16th instant.

November 19.—Blank report received for the 17th.

November 20.—Blank report received for the 18th.

November 21.—No report received up to date of dispatch.

4. Cawnpore, November 15.—Nothing noteworthy occurred on the 13th instant.

November 16.—No report received.

November 17.—Sherer's report for the 14th instant, mentions that thirty carts loaded with grain, the property of Government contractors, had been seized by the mutineers at Sheolee. Several Rajpoot zemindars are combining to support the Napa.

November 18.—The Gwalior Contingent have not yet crossed the Jumna, but the Sheorapora and Sheolee mutineers seem to have formed a line of posts to Calpee, and to be in communication with the Gwalior force.

November 19.—Sherer's report for the 16th instant, states his fear that the Tehseel Records at Russoollabad, had been destroyed by the fugitive rebels who were defeated at Khujooa. He will be requested to report further on this subject.

November 20.—Reports received from Cawnpore of severe fighting on the 16th and 17th instant, at Lucknow, attended with brilliant success on our part.

November 21.—No report received up to time of dispatch.

5. Humserpore, November 15.—Nil.

November 16.—Nil.

November 17.—Nil.

November 18.—Nil.

November 19.—Received, through Major Ellis, an urzee from the Tehseeldar of Budoussa, Zillah Banda, stating that the Baonee Nawab had fought Koer Sing and his followers at Kndowra, near Calpee, killing Koer Sing. The report requires confirmation, and no date is given.

November 20.—Nil.

November 21.—Nil.

6. Banda, November 15.—Nil.

November 16.—Nil.

November 17.—The Banda Nawab has retained the 5th Irregular Cavalry in his service, and has besides about 800 disciplined sepoy and twelve guns, and some 2,000 or 3,000 matchlock-men. Grain is said to be very cheap at Banda, atta nineteen seers; gram forty-seven seers; wheat twenty-four seers; barley fifty seers for the rupee.

November 18.—Nil.

November 19.—Nil.

November 20.—Nil.

November 21.—Nil.

7. General Remarks.—There is no perceptible improvement in the public mind as yet, nor could this reasonably be expected with a rebel piquet at Paphamow. Futtehpoore disaffection unpunished, and Cawnpore overrun with mutinous sepoy, and threatened by the Gwalior Contingent at Calpee. But Lucknow is, in all probability, entirely in our possession by this time. Reinforcements of British troops are daily pouring in, and daily pushed up to the westward. This has a great effect on men who would fain believe that our resources were exhausted, and there is a good reason to hope that the days of this wretched rebellion are now drawing to a close.

I have, &c.

C. CHESTER.

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Inclosure 4 in No. 21.

*Docket from the Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces.*

November 13, 1857.

**ARRIVAL** of a body of rebels within the limits of the Mirzapore district.

Submits for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor a letter dated the 12th instant, with its inclosure, from the Magistrate.

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## Inclosure 5 in No. 21.

*The Magistrate of Mirzapore to the Commissioner of Benares.*

Sir,

November 12, 1857.

I HAVE the honor of forwarding for your information a letter from Mr. Moore, Assistant Magistrate, whom I have placed in charge of Thannah Lalgunge.

I have, &amp;c.

ST. GEORGE TUCKER.

## Inclosure 6 in No. 21.

*The Assistant Magistrate to the Magistrate of Mirzapore.*

Sir,

Lalgunge, November 11, 1857.

IN consequence of a report which reached Mirzapore yesterday, of the arrival of a body of rebels in the limits of the Lalgunge Thannah, I proceeded there this evening and found that they had crossed the Jubbulpore road, and are now encamped some five or six miles to the north-west of Drummondgunge.

I have, &amp;c.

C. W. MOORE.

## Inclosure 7 in No. 21.

*The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

Benares, November 21, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit my weekly narrative of events.

*Azimghur.*—No narrative has been received. Colonel Longden has marched from Mahowl, where the Azimghur Goorkhas still remain, to Deedargunge, where he is within easy reach of both parties of Goorkhas. Mr. Pollock is with Colonel Longden, and Mr. Legge with Captain Boileau, so that Mr. Venables is left alone in the station. Carts and revenue come in but slowly.

*Jounpore, Thursday, 12.*—A split in the rebel camp at Bhadayan. Suroop Sing, of Kuprahadeeh, is said to have gone away with 800 men and 4 guns; and Hunwunt Sing is said to have left in disgust at the mismanagement of the camp, and to be resolved to revenge his brother and son single-handed.

Khodabuksh, *soi disant* chuckleydar of Jounpore, is said to be at Kutghur, 14 miles north-east of Kutghur, with 3,000 men and 3 guns, some of them probably fugitives from Athrowleea.

*Friday, 13.*—Burriar Sing, brother of Roostum Sah, reported that he had been obliged to join the enemy with 500 men, but would keep Magistrate informed of what occurred in the rebel camp.

*Monday, 16.*—The Bhadayan rebels talk of advancing, and of making a night attack on the Goorkhas, whom they dread by day.

*Wednesday, 18.*—Three murderers of Mr. Thriepland hanged.

*Thursday, 19.*—Firing heard in the Bhadayan direction.

Reports that the chuckleydar of Pertabghur and numerous reinforcements have joined the rebels. The pressure on this frontier is heavy; but, unless fresh swarms come over from Lucknow, the two bodies of Goorkhas, with Colonel Longden's Europeans, are in communication, and will probably be able to hold the frontier until additional troops can be afforded to reinforce them. Much depends upon the course of procedure at Lucknow, and the policy of our Government, and, without knowing these, it is impossible to say what degree of pressure may be brought to bear upon the frontier of this Division.

*Mirzapore.*—Nothing new in the Gopeegunge direction.

Bodies of mutineers and rebels, with numerous elephants and small guns, have been constantly passing up the valley of the Soane through Robertsgunge and Ghoraival. There is no force in the district able to intercept them, all the Europeans being shut up

uselessly in the Fort of Chunar, which would be sufficiently guarded against any possible desultory attack by the invalids; whilst the detachment of Her Majesty's 37th would be really useful at Mirzapore.

*Benares.*—No Narrative received up to 2 P.M. of to-day.

*Ghazeepore.*—Nothing particular has occurred.

Mr. Bax is exerting himself to furnish carriage.

Inclosure 8 in No. 21.

*Abstract of Narrative of Events received by the Commissioner, Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, during the week ending October 26, 1857.*

*Baitool, October 21, 1857.*—DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, in a Report dated 21st instant, states that nothing of any importance had occurred during the week ending on that date in his district. Sheodeen and Ramdeen, malgoozars, having been found guilty of rebellion, were sentenced, under provisions of Act XIV of 1857, to seven years' imprisonment and their property confiscated.

*Chundeyree.*—No intelligence of any description received.

*Dumoh.*—Verbal reports from spies and others just received, inform me that the town and thannah of Dumoh were attacked on the 24th by Devce Sing, a rebel malgoozar of the Jubbulpore District, assisted by about 300 of the mutineers of the 52nd Regiment Native Infantry, and a large force of Boondelas, and after stout resistance the town and thannah were taken by the rebels. Koer Samboojee, the agent of the Punnah Rajah, and in charge of district, had retreated, and was waiting for reinforcements, when he intended attacking them again, and trying to recover possession. The Jail Fort at Dumoh had not been taken by the rebels when my informant left, and the Jail Darogah was making preparations to offer a stout resistance to the rebels.

*Hoshungabad, October 17, 1857.*—By a demi-official, received from Deputy-Commissioner, dated 17th October, I learn that he had reached Sutwas that morning, and found it deserted by the Mewattees, who had fled to the hills. It was satisfactorily proved that Kullian Sing, police jemadar, and Lall Khan, a Mewatee malgoozar, were the chief leaders in the rebellion. On the news of the execution of the kamasdar (reported in my last) reaching Sutwas, the Mewattees retreated precipitately, and Kullian Sing reported that he had taken possession of the place for the Government; but in the trial, Kullian Sing admitted that he had exchanged pugries with Dowlut Sing, the rebel Thakoor of Raghoghur, as a pledge to act with him against the Government. As his report was received after a fortnight's interval, and his complicity and ringleadership in the rebellion were proved beyond a doubt, as also Lall Khan's, they were both hanged under provisions of Act XIV of 1857. Ram Sing, son of Kullian, not being equally guilty, was sentenced to transportation for life.

*October 19, 1857.*—In a demi-official, dated 19th, the Deputy Commissioner reports the country people of Namawur Pergunnah as favorable to the British Government, and that they assembled for the purpose of attacking the rebel Dowlut Sing of Raghoghur, who however fled before they reached him. The Deputy Commissioner on 20th, reports all round Sutwas quiet, and his intention of returning via Hurda, to Hoshungabad.

*October 20, 1857.*—Major Orr's force crossed the Nerbudda on the 23rd at Hindia, and were proceeding towards Mhow, by order of the Governor General's Agent, Central India, with orders to raze the Fort of Raghoghur as they passed it *en route* to Mhow.

*Jaloun.*—No official report of any kind; but, by a private letter from the late Deputy Collector of that place, and who is now at Cawnpore, I learn that the Dhuttia Rajah had taken possession of two pergunnahs of that district, that the Maharajah of Gwalior had taken possession of the ceded Pergunnah of Kutchwahaghur, and that the Goorsera Chief, who was holding the district nominally for Government, was committing the greatest oppression.

*Jhansi.*—From letters received from natives there, as well as letters received from Lieutenant Browne, Deputy-Commissioner of Jaloun, and now in the Fort of Agra, I learn that some 5,000 of the Gwalior Contingent marched from Gwalior on the 15th instant, with 42 guns, including a large siege train, to join the rebel Rane of Jhansi, and with the intention, it is said, of proceeding eventually to Saugor. The district is said to be chiefly in the hands of the Regent Rane of Tehree, who has taken her old possessions in that district, and consequently rebelled.



*Jubbulpore, October 26, 1857.*—The Deputy-Commissioner in a report, dated 26th, states that detachments were still at Schōra on the Mirzapore road, and Dumoh in the Kamptee direction, and that in the immediate vicinity of these posts all was quiet and confidence restored, but plundering was going on in every direction not immediately protected by these troops. From 1,500 to 2,000 rebels said to be collected in the hills south of the Nerbudda, near Burgee, and plundering in every direction; but troops and police only strong enough to hold their own posts and protect the postal communication.

On the 21st, a report was received from Patun, that the rebels in numbers had crossed the Heeran, and though opposed by the Tehseeldar and police of Patun, soon forced them to retire, the Tehseeldar and one policeman being wounded. On receipt of this information, application was made to Colonel Millar for a force to drive these rebels back, and the detachment with two guns started at midnight, but owing to some nullahs was much delayed on the road. On reaching Noonsur, half way to Patun, it was reported that the rebels had retreated, having first burnt all the public buildings and residences of the Government servants. The main portion of the detachment and the guns were halted at Noonsur, and Lieutenant Baldwin, the Deputy-Commissioner, accompanied by a troop of the 6th Madras Light Cavalry, pushed on to Patun. On arrival he found that Hindoo Put Thakoor of Belkhera, a landholder of some influence, who has aided the Government greatly lately, was engaged with the rebels, and a requisition was at once sent to Noonsur for some infantry, on whose arrival Lieutenant Baldwin intended to cross and attack, but the rebels, after keeping up a desultory and harmless fire with Hindoo Put's men, retreated into the hills before the infantry could arrive. About ten of the mutineers of the 52nd Regiment Native Infantry, could plainly be distinguished amongst the rebels. The detachment at Patun has been increased to 100 infantry and a troop of cavalry.

The 52nd mutineers reported to have gone northward towards Dumoh. This is corroborated by the intelligence received from Dumoh, and which will be found under that head.

Unrood Sing, the Khymory Thakoor, attacked a party of about 25 of the 52nd mutineers who passed his place, killing one and putting the remainder to flight. In the district generally, with the exception of the vicinity of the detachments, the police generally are disheartened by constant attacks and losses, and the cultivators, as a matter of course, lose confidence when they apply for aid and find none can be rendered them; and for the want of a few troops much valuable land is allowed to go waste, and a great portion of the product of this rich district will in consequence be lost to Government, and that at a time when grain will be most valuable. Orders have been received for the officers and disarmed men of the 52nd Regiment Native Infantry to proceed to Saugor, but owing to the disturbed state of the district, and my inability to furnish them with a suitable escort, this order cannot at present be carried out.

*Mundlah.*—No official report received; but the Deputy-Commissioner has proceeded into his district, the greater part of which is in a very disturbed state. He has but a very inefficient escort, consisting mostly of his own police, but it was found quite impracticable to give him more.

*Nursingpore.*—The Deputy-Commissioner in a report, dated 19th, states that he moved out into his district with a detachment of the 28th Madras Native Infantry and two guns, as Meherban Sing with some 800 Boondelas and 200 of the 52nd Native Infantry mutineers, was threatening Nursingpore on the north-east side. Whilst making preparations to cross and attack on the 16th, information was received that the rebels were threatening the station of Nursingpore, and the Deputy-Commissioner had to fall back near to that place for its protection.

In a letter, dated 22nd instant, the Deputy-Commissioner reports having again advanced on the 19th to Sankul, a distance of 23 miles, to check any attempt of the rebels to cross. On arrival he found the rebels with some of the mutineers of the 52nd, very strongly posted on the right bank of the river, in some ravines of the Nerbudda, having dense jungle in their rear, and holding a small fort commanding the village of Heerapore. Early on the morning of the 21st, Captain Ternan moved the guns into position on the left bank, about 700 yards distant, and opened on the rebels at daybreak, the surprise was complete and they fled precipitately, taking refuge in the jungle, about half-a-mile in rear of Heerapore.

Not considering the force adequate, owing to the dense jungle, Captain Ternan did not deem it advisable to cross and attack, though the sepoys wished to do so.

The effect of this attack has been most beneficial, the villagers who had formerly deserted their houses had returned. Sowing was going on rapidly, and confidence



seemed to be pretty well restored. The Deputy-Commissioner's movements will be guided by circumstances.

**Nagode.**—Everything apparently quiet. No troops there. The Superintendent, Mr Coles, has gone away on sick leave, and Lieutenant Nembhard, formerly Deputy-Commissioner of Dumoh, is in temporary charge. This district, though at present quiet, is not likely to continue so long if troops are not pushed on into it.

**Saugor.**—The Deputy Commissioner in a report, dated 19th instant, states that the Shahghur Rajah attacked Rehlee on the 13th instant, with a force accompanied by two small guns. He was, however, speedily repulsed by the detachment of the 31st Bengal Native Infantry there, aided by the Customs' Department, with a loss of several killed and wounded, whilst none of the troops on our side were injured. A detachment of the 31st Native Infantry, 150 strong, under a European officer, will remain for the present at Rehlee. The detachment of the 42nd Native Infantry, under Captain Roberts, and the 3rd Irregular Cavalry, under Captain Mayne, who were sent for the purpose of keeping open the postal communication, have fully succeeded in so doing, as the daks from Saugor via Nursingpore arrive regularly. The treasury having been exhausted, and no revenue coming in, the Deputy-Commissioner had tried first a loan at 6 per cent., which having partially failed, he next tried a paper currency in one rupee notes, which are answering beyond his most sanguine expectation. I forwarded one of these notes a day or two ago for the inspection of the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces.

In consequence of the troops being scattered about on outpost duty, and very few left at Saugor itself, the rebels were emboldened to come within a few miles of the place, and were plundering in every direction: but for want of troops no assistance could be afforded to the sufferers. Major Ellis, Assistant Political Agent in Bundelcund, writes to Brigadier Sage at Saugor, that he believes the mutineers assembled at Bandah, are about to attack Saugor; if so, fort and arsenal will be placed in great jeopardy, more especially if the troops mentioned under the head of Jhansi, carry out their threats of proceeding to Saugor. In this event, the arsenal, and the lives of the Europeans will be in the greatest danger, and I consider it a matter of the utmost importance, that reinforcements should be sent, as speedily as possible, to their relief. I have none to send myself, having barely sufficient for the requirements of Jubbulpore alone; neither do I see any likelihood of my soon being in a position to afford them aid.

Sixteen cases of dacoity and robbery, and one of dacoity, robbery, and arson occurred in the district during the week.

**Seonce.**—The Deputy Commissioner, in a letter dated the 19th instant, reports the district as quiet, with one or two exceptions. The troops stationed at Dumoh have had a salutary effect, and rebels who had formerly collected in that part seemed to have gone off in the Nursingpore direction.

Inclosure 9 in No. 21.

*The Officiating Superintendent at Nagode to the Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Camp Rewah, November 19, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that Nepaul Sing, the second son of the late Chief of Myheer, and all the other sons are now in rebellion against the British Government. The Telseeldar and Oulas have escaped to Ocheyra.

2. Owing to the Jubbulpore road being closed, this report is sent direct.

I have, &c.

W. OSBORNE.

Inclosure 10 in No. 21.

*Narrative of Events for the week ending November 2, 1857.*

**Baitool.**—THE Deputy Commissioner reports every thing quite quiet in his district up to date, and that nothing of importance had occurred during the week.

**Chundeyrec.**—No news of any kind whatever.

*Dumoh.*—Since my last report, I have received information from several native reliable sources, that Jail Darogah held out as long as his ammunition lasted; but on that failing, he surrendered on a promise of his life, and the lives of the police being spared (having first destroyed all their arms) this was promised, but no sooner were they in the power of the rebels, than they were with one or two exceptions, killed. By a letter I received lately from Koer Shamleejue from Hutta, I learn that he is expecting reinforcements from Punna, when it is his intention to attack and retake Dumoh, if possible, and as the Punna Rajah's honor is implicated, I have no doubt he will use every effort to secure his success.

*Hoshungabad.*—I forward herewith a copy of the Deputy-Commissioner's letter, giving particulars of his operation in the Nimaour Pergunnah, as mentioned in my last report.

In a letter, dated 25th October, the Deputy Commissioner reports that he halted at Sutwas on the 18th, to demolish the outer wall of the fort, inclosing an area of about 200 yards square; the inner wall of the fort inclosing an area of about 80 yards square, he left as a protection for the police; he then retraced his steps towards Hoshungabad. The Nimaour villagers are all returning to their homes.

*Jaloun.*—No official report of any kind, but from a private letter from Gobind Chunder, late a writer in the Jaloun Deputy Commissioner's office, to the address of Lieutenant Browne, the late Deputy Commissioner, dated 4th October, I learn that the Goorserai Chief is governing Orai (nominally for Government) and that he has adopted the title of Rajah of Jaloun, he has retained the amlah and office establishment with a few exceptions; one of his sons he has appointed Superintendent of Jaloun, on a salary of 1,500 rupees per mensem, and another as Deputy Commissioner on 800 per mensem.

*Jhansi.*—No official reports whatever, and the postal communication between Jubbulpore and Rewah having been closed for some days, I have not been able to learn tidings of any kind, regarding the Gwalior force mentioned in my last report, beyond a rumour that they intend going on to Oude, viâ Calpee.

*Jubbulpore.*—The Deputy Commissioner in a letter, dated 2nd November, states that in a north-west direction, between Jubbulpore and Patun, and Kutturjy, the country is quiet, military posts at both these places guarding the approaches over the River Herma. To the south of the Nerbudda, in the vicinity of Burgee, a large number of Goind'rebels are collecting in the adjacent hills, who molest travellers and plunder unprotected merchandize. They attacked some Government tents proceeding towards Bombay, and were driven off by the escort, but succeeded in carrying off six tents. To the south-east, in the Mundlah direction, the Narraingunge Thannah has been plundered by some rebels, said to be headed by Koman Sing of Komas. To the east, police station at Maggaon burned on the 17th, and police driven in. On the approach of the detachment to Schora, the rebels were a little awed; but now that the detachment is moving on to Sleemabad, it is feared they will commence their depredations again. To the north-east, Meipal Sing, the Butgaon Rajah, has looted Peprode, severely wounding one of the police passing up the road; this rebel carried off all the dāk horses at the different stations between Sleemabad and Myheer, with the exception of those at Moorwarah. In this direction also the Thakoor of Bijeeragoghur is in open rebellion with 3,000 men and some guns, and said to be meditating mischief. To the north, the Thannah of Burtulla was attacked on the 25th ultimo. The thannah and dāk bungalow burned and then deserted by the rebels. This post being a very distant and exposed one, and always liable to be attacked, the thannadar and police have been withdrawn for the present and stationed at Sleemabad. The isolated posts of Boorsa and Paherwan, have also been withdrawn for similar reasons. To the north-west, Bhoop Sing and the Neem Khera Thakoors are plundering in every direction, and threaten Mujhowlee. Reports received from Kuttenghy, this day, tell me of the return of the 52nd mutineers, with Devee Sing's force; whether their destination is Khoonda or in this direction, I cannot say; this force is reported to be much increased by a number of the Shahghur Rajha's men. Owing to the success of the rebels at Dumoh, and our present inability to check the depredations going on all round the country, people generally, and even the residents of the city of Jubbulpore itself, are very incredulous as to the fall of Delhi, and numbers are joining the rebels daily, and until we have a force sufficient to garrison Jubbulpore, and move out into the district also, this evil will increase daily. In consequence of the stoppage of the postal communication, I am unable to forward on the Bombay dāks, which are being delayed here; several Calcutta dāks are I believe at Myheer, and one (if not more), has I believe fallen into the hands of the rebels. Our last advices were the 23rd, from Calcutta, and Benares 26th ultimo.

*Mundlah.*—The Deputy Commissioner reached the city of Mundlah without any obstruc-

tion whatever on the road. The rebels who plundered Narraingunge having (in the event of their remaining) cut off his retreat by the regular road, if necessary, I became anxious as to his safety, but as they have disappeared from the road again after completing their work of destruction, I am in hopes, that no fears need be entertained. I have written to him, urging his retreating via Raipore or Seonie, if hard pushed, as I am totally unable to afford him any assistance from the extreme paucity of troops at my disposal.

*Nursingpore.*—After the attack made on the village of Heerapore (as mentioned in my last) the rebels were reported to the Deputy Commissioner as having ascended the ghauts and taken the direction of Dumoh.

The Malgoozars of the district have posted five matchlock-men at each of the fords of the Nerbudda, to prevent rebels crossing. The Delheree, Gungye, and Chicolee Chiefs, have also furnished matchlock-men who occupy many important posts. The rents have been realized regularly and confidence in the stability of our Government increased. Reports, dated 25th ultimo, state that the rebels had evacuated Tendoo-khera after destroying everything in it, and it has been re-occupied for the Government by some matchlock-men sent by the Puterah Rajah. The people of this district are generally well affected towards Government, and the season promises well, and the "autumnal" crops are very fine. In a subsequent report, dated 28th ultimo, the Deputy Commissioner reports six small villages on the left bank of the Sooner river, having been plundered by the Burgee rebels, viz., Sookree, Sahvarah, Boovimarvain, Koorgaon, Bundree, and Piperserah. These rebels are reported to be headed by a Jodhi, of the village of Sumwarah, by name Sheobux.

*Nagode.*—No official reports. The postal communication stopped between Myheer and Sleemabad, owing to the rebellion of the Thakoors of Bijerragoghur and Butgaon. The former is reported to have killed the Tehseeldar and other Government officials. I had previously placed this district under Lieutenant Nembhard, Deputy Commissioner, late of Dumoh, but as he is unable to perform the duties so efficiently at this distance as Lieutenant Osborne, Political Agent at Rewah, whose proximity gives him many advantages, I have made over the Nagode District to the latter officer at his own request, who will, I presume, make some arrangements to disperse these rebels, and re-open the postal communication, but with the daks all closed in that direction, I am unable to state exactly what he intends doing. I have, however, dispatched two Cossids by different roads, in hopes that one if not both may reach him.

*Saugor.*—The Deputy Commissioner in a letter, dated 26th ultimo, states that the Banpore rebels, leaving a force of about 1,200 men in Nurready, have gone in various directions, and were plundering in all directions, in the vicinity of Saugor. On the 23rd, a large body of rebels from the Gurakotah attacked the fine village of Doongassera, and beating back the 40 musketeers posted for its protection, plundered it; no assistance could be afforded from cantonments, as there were no troops to spare.

By a demi-official letter received to-day, fears were entertained that the Banpore Rajah's troops were advancing with the intention of attacking Rehlee. The garrison of which is not strong enough, it is feared, to stand any protracted siege.

During the week, seven cases of dacoity and robbery, three cases of dacoity, robbery and wounding, and two of dacoity, robbery, and arson, reported.

*Seonee.*—The district, in a letter dated 26th ultimo, reported generally quiet, with the exception of one or two villages in the Jubbulpore and Nursingpore borders, plundered by the Burgee rebels, and one or two custom offices on the Durgara line burnt. A body of men reported by the thannadar of Keddarpore as collecting on the Mundla border, but no disturbance had taken place up to the date of the letter.

I have the honor to forward returns of all sentences executed in the division under Acts XI, XIV, and XVI, of 1857, during the week under report.

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## Inclosure 11 in No. 21.

## WEEKLY REPORT of Sentences executed under Acts XI, XIV, and XVI of 1857, for the Week ending October 18, 1857.

No.	Date.	Name of Offender, with Parentage and Occupance.	Age.	Caste.	Residence.	Crime charged, Summary of Evidence, and concise Statement of the facts of the Case.	Sentence.
1	Oct. 13	Ramkishan <i>alias</i> Baba, son of Tukharan	40	Brahmin.	Tymoornee.	Rebellion against the British Government. This man pretended to have been deputed by Scindia to take forcible possession of territory in the Nimawur Pergunnah ceded by Scindia to the British Government. He could produce no credentials. He had collected about 350 raw Gwalior troops. Made proprietors of villages draw out a fresh engagement for the payment of revenue, and actually collected some revenue. He made Nimawur his head-quarters. He was apprehended at Nimawur, whilst attempting to make his escape. The rebels at Nimawur fired their matchlocks at our detachment on the Hindu side of the Nerbudda. We replied to them with the fire of our guns, and entirely dislodged the enemy.	Death. This rebel was hanged on October 13.
2	Oct. 17	Kulian Sing, son of Dheruj Sing, jemadar of police in the Hoshungabad district	45	Chutree.	Lucknow.	Treason against the British Government. This man was specially selected as a police jemadar, to protect the jungly part of the Nimawur Pergunnah at Maharnj Koor. When the rebel Mewatees commenced looting villages in the Nimawur Pergunnah, Kulian Sing was deputed to hold the fort of Sutwas in the same pergunnah; but he had no sooner arrived there than he joined the rebels, and was taken by their leader, Dowlut Sing, to Nimawur, where the latter put a pugree on the other's head, in token of their mutual engagement to fight against the British Government. Kulian Sing admitted the fact of this agreement having been made. This traitor had three prisoners with him. These good men determined not to join the rebels, and, on this account, they were cruelly treated and kept in custody. Kulian Sing was apprehended inside the Sutwas fort.	Death. This traitor was hanged on October 17.
3	Oct. 17	Lal Khan, son of Bhoorch Khan, Malgoozar, of Mouzah Balin, Pergunnah Nimawur	41	Mewatee.	Balin	Rebellion against the British Government. This rebel was one of the leaders of the Mewatees who had plundered several villages in the Nimawur Pergunnah. He joined Dowlut Sing, of Ragoorghur; Kulian Sing, jemadar; and some Mewatee rebels; and was captured inside the Sutwas fort.	Death. This rebel was hanged on October 17.
4	Oct. 17	Ram Sing, son of Kulian Sing, police burkundauze	25	Chutree.	Lucknow	Treason against the British Government. This man, son of Kulian Sing, police jemadar (entered in this statement), was a burkundauze, and on duty at Maharaj Koor. His father was deputed to hold the fort of Sutwas against the rebel Mewatees, and he called him to Sutwas on duty. The son went, and must have been induced by his father to throw off allegiance to our Government, for he too was found in the fort the day it was retaken by us. He had continued in the fort whilst his father went to Nimawur, and as, all circumstances considered, I did not think him deserving of death, I sentenced him to imprisonment for life in transportation.	

Deputy Commissioner's Office, Hoshungabad,  
October 29, 1857.

J. C. WOOD, Deputy Commissioner, First Class.

## Inclosure 12 in No. 21.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Camp, Gopeegunge, December 23, 1857.

I AM directed to submit the Narrative of Events in the Central Provinces for the week ending 28th November.

I have, &amp;c.

R. STRACHEY, Lieutenant-Colonel.

## Inclosure 13 in No. 21.

*Narrative of Events from November 21 to 28, 1857.*

*Allahabad Division.*—THERE is little to record of the Civil Government of this division: the most important events have been the active military operations in the Cawnpore District.

Returns of collections are submitted for the week under review.\*

2. *Allahabad.*—On the 22nd a salute was fired by the Naib Nazim at Secundra in honor of the capture of the Bailey Guard at Lucknow.

3. Proclamations from Lucknow have been circulated, offering a reward of ten rupees for the arrest of fugitive sepoys deserting from the service of the King of Delhi!

4. It is said that Nazim's inaction has hitherto been caused by positive orders not to advance till the British are expelled from Lucknow. Now, it is said, the Naib Nazim is ordered to advance and seize the Grand Trunk Road at Hudea and Sydabad; it is not probable he will do so.

5. It is reported that Ajoodha and Doonun Sing, ex-zemindars of Kutree Dandorai, with 500 men, plundered, on the 21st November, the village of Mundour, pergunnah Sulcempore. These men and their clan have avowed their intention of murdering every Malgoozar who pays revenue or acknowledges the existence of the British Government.

6. *Futtehpore.*—The south-western portion of this district remains utterly disorganized, and all revenue from it is withheld. A threatened attack on one pergunnah by an armed party from Banda, and a serious affray in another, are the most prominent incidents of the week's Narrative.

7. *Cawnpore.*—Two thannahs, those of Russoollabad and Bhogneepore, were of necessity withdrawn by the Magistrate in consequence of the number of armed rebels in the vicinity. The Gwalior insurgents occupy the whole northern part of the district. The defeat of their advanced guard near Suchendee by General Windham, on the 26th, is the last occurrence reported. Three of their guns were taken and the enemy put to flight.

8. *Banda.*—The village of Rajapore, in the Banda District, was attacked on the 23rd by 1,000 sepoys and rabble, believed to be one of the parties of the 32nd Native Infantry. The attack was repulsed and the assailants, leaving three dead behind, marched towards Banda.

9. *Humeerpore.*—The Rajah of Chirkaree has reported the measures he is taking to collect revenue in Humeerpore. The Commissioner has generally approved these.

10. *Benares Division.*—The last party of the mutinous sepoys of the 32nd Native Infantry has marched up the valley of the Soane into the Mirzapore District; and the collection of the insurgents on the Jounpore Frontier has assumed formidable dimensions. No event, however, of positive importance has occurred within the division which remains

	R.	A.	P.
* Allahabad	..	..	..
Futtehpore	..	..	..
Cawnpore	..	..	..
	452,035	5	6
	57,380	13	11
	No return received.		

quiet, and to some extent prosperous. Abstracts of Revenue Collections for the past week are furnished.\*

11. *Benares and Ghazee-pore*.—Nothing worthy of record in these districts.

12. *Mirzapore*.—The Magistrate of Mirzapore proceeded on the 22nd to reconnoitre a party of mutineers of the 32nd Native Infantry, said to be at Ghorawul. He was forbidden to take offensive measures against them for which the Police Force at his disposal was not sufficient.

13. *Gopeegunge*.—Mr. Mayne does not expect any hostile movement in advance from the main body of the rebels on this frontier. Joorye Sing made an incursion near Lalgunge and burnt three villages on the 27th November.

14. *Azimghur*.—Since the capture and destruction of Atrolia, the tranquillity of this district has not been disturbed. Attempts have been made from Goruckpore to carry off boats on the Gogra from this to the opposite side, but they have hitherto been defeated by the police stationed to watch the river.

15. *Jounpore*.—In consequence of the continued collection of large numbers of insurgents near Badiyan, Colonel Longden's Force, which had been halted at Deedar-gunge, within reach of the Goorkha Troops both on the Jounpore and Azimghur Frontiers, marched to join Colonel Wroughton, who was posted at Budlapore. Colonel Longden reached the Goorkha camp on the 21st, and on the 24th moved on to Singramow. The enemy, however, having continued to increase in numbers till it was confidently reported that there were not less than 20,000 men and 16 guns in the immediate vicinity of Badiyan, Colonel Longden considered it impolitic, in the present temper of the Goorkhas, to risk an encounter with such great odds, and he has therefore reported his intention of retreating on Jounpore. All these events have been specially reported as they occurred.

16. Up to the close of the week under report, the district continued quiet. The balances due are coming slowly, not so much from recusancy as because there is generally difficulty in realizing balances in this district, which is increased of course by injuries suffered during the late disturbances.

17. *Goruckpore*.—There is nothing of importance to report of this district.

18. *Saugor Division*.—The accounts from this division reach to November 16. It cannot be said that they present any new features of importance. The districts before disturbed continue disturbed still, while no new outbreak of importance is recorded in those which were previously tranquil. In the Jubbulpore District, on three several occasions, severe chastisement has been inflicted on parties of rebels, but this success has unfortunately been purchased at the expense of two valuable lives, those of Major Jenkins, 10th Madras Native Infantry, Assistant Quartermaster General, Nagpore Force, and of Captain Tottenham, 4th Madras Light Cavalry.

Measures have been adopted for reducing the Educational and Survey Department in this division to the lowest scale consistent with their revival when again required.

19. *Saugor*.—The Commissioner was at one time apprehensive that the mutineers of the 52nd Native Infantry, backed by a large body of other insurgents, were about to attack this place, which, as the temper of the native troops there is doubtful, might have produced disastrous results. But the report appears to have been without foundation, though the bulk of the 52nd mutineers are supposed to be in the Saugor District.

20. The plunderers of the neighbourhood have grown so bold, that a military force is daily compelled to patrol the vicinity of the fort, to protect the grass-cutters and cattle of the fort and city.

21. On 9th November, a party of armed chuprassies, 50 in number, were detached from Saugor to reinforce the police at Soorkhee (about 16 miles and nearly SSE. of Saugor, on the Nursingpore road). These men, straggling carelessly on the road, were suddenly attacked by a small party of rebels; 22 of the chuprassies fled back to Saugor, the rest made good their way to Soorkhee, losing one killed and one missing. Twenty-seven cases of dacoity were reported to have taken place between the 8th and 15th November in the Saugor District.

22. *Dumoh*.—The district of Dumoh remaining still out of our possession, no news has been received from it.

				R.	A.	P.
* Benares	..	..	..	32,922	4	8
Azimghur	..	..	..	14,843	14	6
Ghazee-pore	..	..	..	45,712	2	4
Mirzapore	..	..	..	4,855	9	1
Jounpore	..	..	..	18,328	9	0
Total	..	..	..	116,162	7	7

23. *Nagode*.—In consequence of the interruption of communications, the Government can send no news from Nagode, neither has Lieutenant Osborne, at Rewah, who is in charge, furnished any report. Incidentally it has been learned through the Political Agent in Bundelkund, that the post office in Nagode is still in operation, which may be accepted as evidence that the district enjoys some degree of tranquillity.

24. *Jubbulpore*.—Plundering rife in all directions, except in the immediate neighbourhood of Jubbulpore.

Major Sullivan's detachment was pushed as far as Jokai, in the Nagode District, and about 50 miles from Jubbulpore on the Rewah road, in the hope of re-opening the dak communications, but failed in doing so, as all the horses had been taken to Rewah for protection.

On its retracing its steps it was attacked, on its second march from Jokai, by the Bhutgaon rebels, about 1,000 strong, with two guns. Our artillery fire and a charge made by a squadron of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry under Lieutenant Clerk, speedily routed the enemy, who fled, leaving their two (brass) guns and 60 dead bodies behind them.

25. On 7th November, on approaching Ghosalpore (about 18 miles north-east of Jubbulpore), the rebels were discovered in the act of plundering that place; Captain Tottenham galloped up with a squadron of 4th Madras Light Cavalry, and dispersed the rebels, killing many and taking 17 prisoners. Unfortunately, Captain Tottenham himself was mortally wounded at the village of Ramkhera while pursuing the fugitives. The prisoners were tried by drum-head court martial, and hanged. The fortified house of a rebel malgoosar, at Ramkhera, was subsequently levelled to the ground.

26. Since the return of the detachment to Sehora, the rebels from Bhutgaon and Bijecragoghur have come down on Suleemabad, about 12 or 14 miles beyond Sehora, on the Mizapore road, and driven away our establishments there.

27. On 14th November, the Manghur Rajah, who had for some time been hanging about Ruttungee, on the right bank of the Herun river, threatened to cross and attack Unroodh Sing, the loyal diakoor of Kymoree. Major Jenkins moved out to the latter's assistance with a small detachment and two guns. Finding the enemy in position across the Herun, Major Jenkins attacked and routed them, killing 12 and taking several prisoners. But this success was marred by the death of Major Jenkins, who, exposing himself greatly, was shot through the heart during the assault.

28. The strength of the rebels in the Bijecragoghur direction is reported to be very great.

29. *Mundlah*.—Lieutenant Waddington, at the latest date, still continued to hold his own in this direction; he was, however, seriously threatened by the three principal rebels, viz., the Ramghur Rajah Bikramajet, Bijey Sing, of Shahpoora, and Kheman Sing, of Mhoka, who had combined their forces and captured Ghoogree, a town situated on the Helun river, and about 20 miles due east of Mundla. Although the Gouds and the people of Mundla were giving every assistance, the military force at the Deputy-Commissioner's disposal was small; the Commissioner has therefore urged him to retrench if pressed, and feels assured that there is no danger of his doing so prematurely.

Lieutenant Thomson, the Deputy Commissioner of Seonee, has been directed to make a demonstration with a portion of his force to relieve Mundla.

30. *Seonee*.—Everything remains quiet in Seonee. Two companies of Nagpore Irregular Infantry have relieved the company of Madras Native Infantry at this place, and this increase of strength will enable the Deputy Commissioner not only to guard the treasury, but to move about the district.

31. *Narsingpore*.—The Burgee rebels, under Sheobux Lodhi, mentioned in the last Narrative, having encamped at Soonwarah, the Deputy Commissioner, by a rapid flank movement, surprised the place, and they fled after firing only a few shots. Their leader Sheobux escaped, but three of his principal followers were caught and hanged, after which his and their houses were levelled with the ground. Since this the district has remained quiet, with the exception of a little plundering in the Chourpatha Pergunnah, and some threats from the Bhopal insurgents. The crops were good, but difficulty was anticipated for the January sowings, the bankers refusing the usual advances.

32. *Hoshungabad*.—Since the re-occupation of Nimaur, everything has been quiet in this district itself. The Chandghur Rajah is rumoured to be collecting men to the northward of the Nimaur Pergunnah, but nothing was certainly known regarding this. In other respects the district promised well.

33. *Baitool*.—Baitool remains quite peaceable; one attempt only at dacoity occurred during the past week. The Goud police has been already found very useful by the Deputy Commissioner.



34. *Chundeyree*.—Of Chundeyree no accounts have been received.

35. *Jhansi and Jaloun*.—Of Jaloun and Jhansi all that has been heard consists in a letter from the rebel Ranees of the latter place, who complain that the Tehree and Dutteah Rajahs have wrested from her all the district save the town of Jhansi itself.

### Inclosure 14 in No. 21.

*The Commissioner of Allahabad to Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

IN continuation of my letter dated 21st instant, I have the honor to submit for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor the following Narrative of events in the Allahabad Division, for the week ending the 28th idem.

2. *Allahabad, November 22*.—The Nazim and his Naib remain inactive; the latter has received orders not to advance until the British force is driven out of the Bailey Guard.

*November 23*.—Heavy firing being heard at day-break in the direction of Secundra, Mayne sent out a party to find out the cause; they ascertained that it was a salute fired by order of the Naib Nazim in honor of the capture of the Bailey Guard at Lucknow. The Naib is forced to invent these false reports to keep up the spirits of his men. A proclamation has been issued from Lucknow for the apprehension of fugitive sepoys who have deserted the cause of the Delhi King, with a reward of 10 rupees for each man captured. The Nazim remains at Holaghur.

*November 24*.—Ajoodhea Sing and Doonee Sing, ex-zemindars of Kutree Dandorai, with 500 men, attacked and plundered the village of Mundour Suleempore, pergunnah Atherbun, on the 21st instant; these men are part of the Shahpore clan, who threaten to murder every Malgoozar who pays revenue or acknowledges the existence of the British Government. Nothing of importance reported in the Transgangetic Pergunnahs.

*November 25*.—There is nothing of importance to record.

*November 26*.—Affairs in the pergunnahs across the Ganges remain in *statu quo*, and there is nothing important to report for the rest of the district.

*November 27*.—Mayne reports that Jhoori Sing and the ex-zemindars of Kunnehar plundered Mouzali Kusurwa, close to Lalgunge, and then returned to the Naib Nazim's quarters at Secundra, burning three villages on the way. Two regiments from Delhi are said to have joined the Nazim at Sultanpore. It is rumoured that urgent orders have been received from Lucknow by the Naib Nazim to occupy the Trunk Road at Hundoea and Sydabad. Mayne expresses confidence that no such advance will be attempted.

*November 28*.—No report received up to time of dispatch.

3. *Futtehpore, November 22*.—The reports of the 19th and 20th instant contain nothing of importance.

*November 23*.—No report received.

*November 24*.—The reports of the 21st and 22nd contain nothing of importance, except that a number of men had crossed from Banda, with the view of plundering Mouza Bowha, pergunnah Ayn Sha.

*November 25*.—On the 23rd instant, information was received of a very serious affray between the villagers of Mouzas Ludhowra and Silhera, pergunnah Hutgaon. A number of men are said to have been killed and wounded on both sides. The south-western part of the district is utterly disorganized, and the revenue is withheld.

*November 26*.—No new occurrence of importance.

*November 27*.—Blank report received for 26th instant.

*November 28*.—No report up to time of dispatch.

4. *Cawnpore, November 22*.—Received Sherer's reports for 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th instant. Nothing of importance is recorded for the first two dates. On 18th, the thannahs at Bhogneepore and Russoollabad were withdrawn, owing to the number of rebels moving about in those pergunnahs. On the 20th, carts loaded with grain came into Cawnpore from Oude and the west, and the price of wheat fell from 12 to 14 seers the rupee.

*November 23*.—The Gwalior Contingent is reported to have crossed the Jumna and marched to Bhogneepore, about six miles on the direct road to Cawnpore.

*November 24*.—No report received.

*November 25*.—The report of the 21st instant contains nothing of interest apart from the political events which are occurring around.



November 26.—The advanced division of the Gwalior Contingent reached Suchenuee on the 24th instant; another division is at Ukarapore, and a third at Deeg.

November 27.—On 26th instant, at 10 A.M., General Windham attacked the advanced division of the Gwalior Contingent near Suchindee, putting them to flight and capturing three out of five guns they had with them.

November 28.—No report up to time of dispatch.

Humeerpore, November 22.—Nil.

November 23.—Nil.

November 24.—Nil.

November 25.—Nil.

November 26.—Nil.

November 27.—Received a letter from Mr. Carne, dated 16th instant, with a copy of a khureeta to his address from the Rajah of Chirkaree, relating to the collection of revenue in Zillah Humeerpore. A separate report will be submitted on this subject.

November 28.—Nil.

B. Banda, November 22.—Nil.

November 23.—Nil.

November 24.—Nil.

November 25.—Nil.

November 26.—Rajahpore was attacked on 23rd instant, by 800 to 1,000 sepoys and others. These men are probably the mutinied companies of the 32nd Native Infantry and rabble with Ummer Sing; they were repulsed by the villagers, with the loss of three men killed, and marched away towards Banda.

November 27.—Nil.

November 28.—Nil.

7. *General Remarks.*—Matters remain much as they were during last week, and it cannot be expected they should improve until the Gwalior Contingent has been dispersed.

#### Inclosure 15 in No. 21.

*The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

Benares, November 28, 1857.

I HAVE herewith the honor to submit my Narrative for the past week.

*Azimghur.*—During this week I have received four Weekly Narratives from the Officiating Magistrate of Azimghur, from

27th October to 2nd November, received 26th November

3rd November to 9th November, received 24th November.

10th November to 16th November, received 24th November.

17th November to 26th November, received 28th November.

I submit them all in original, as there is no use my narrating what happened so long ago. I have requested Mr. Pollock, in future, to make up his Narrative on Thursday of every week, and send it to me by Friday, in order that I may incorporate it with my Saturday Divisional Report, which waits for no one.

On Thursday, the 19th, Colonel Longden's party marched to Deedaungunge, and on Friday to Seraikhela in Jounpore, en route to Budlapore.

On Saturday, the 20th, the Goorkhas were at Mahol, and on Tuesday, the 24th, returned to Azimghur, via Nizamabad.

The Gopalpare Rajah defeated the Nazim's troops who came against him, and took their gun, on Sunday the 22nd; but fearing that Mahomed Hossein would send a larger party against him, he crossed over to the Azimghur side of the Gogra. On the following day 500 rupees were sent him for subsistence. Subsequently 1,000 rupees were paid him by my directions, and an application is now before Government for the payment of 5,000 rupees. The Rajah is extremely poor; and his brave and faithful conduct makes it imperative on the British Government to assist and support him. His house has been taken by the Nazim, and his bazar plundered and burnt, with the neighbouring factory of Mr. Goutier.

Carriage is scarce; and the collection of revenue progressing but slowly.

*Jounpore.*—All the Jounpore officials are with the troops on the frontier, and no Narrative has been received. A large assemblage of rebels is collecting a short distance beyond the frontier.

*Mirzapore.*—Large parties of mutineers and rebels have passed up the valley of

the Soane through Ghorawul, with elephants and sick men. The Magistrate went out to the Beylum with some matchlockmen and sowars on the 22nd to reconnoitre. He received positive orders to return to Mirzapore.

**Benares.**—Nothing worth narrating has occurred.

**Ghaseepore.**—Nothing worth narrating has occurred. Mr. Bachman has been sent along the road to Benares, to ascertain why the cattle die on the road, and the rest are so thin on their arrival; and to pick up notions from Mr. Horne's farm.

I have, &c.

H. C. TUCKER.

### Inclosure 16 in No. 21.

### WEEKLY Narrative of heinous cases which occurred in the District of Azimghur, from November 3 to 9, 1857.

Date of Occurrence.	
<p>November 3. Collections in the District, 2,727 rupees 1 annas.</p>	<p>Tuesday. The Tehseeldar of Atrowlee reports that immense bodies of rebels are very near, and are expected at Atrowlee the next day. The Tehseeldar of Koelsa reports that about 1,000 or 5,000 rebels with 1 guns, headed by Banoo Madho and Jyol Sing, have arrived at Lohra a village close to Atrowlee. He also says that the new levy of burkundauzes have fled; only those who had gone from Azimghur have remained firm at their posts.</p> <p>The Tehseeldar of Mahool reports that large bodies of rebels are posted at Shahzadpore, that they are entertaining more men, that goldsmiths are making bullets, and that some of them have come a-head to collect supplies.</p>
<p>November 4. Collections in the District, 2,865 rupees 3 annas 6 pice.</p>	<p>Wednesday.—The thannadar of Mahool reports that 2,000 rebels with four guns have arrived at Bakharee, that more are expected there from Tandah, that the neighbouring zemindars have joined them, and that the whole force intend coming upon Azimghur. He also says that three guns have been mounted on carriages by the Shazadpore rebels, and that some 2,000 rebels are collected in this place and Akburpore.</p> <p>The Tehseeldar of Ghosee reports that the mutinous sepoys (who have lately joined the Goruckpore Nazim) are at present committing great depredations in the Burhuj Bazar. He further states that they intend crossing the Nissuneah ghaut to loot Secunderpore which falls on their way, and then go to their homes in Bhojapore Pergunnah.</p> <p>The 1st Mouhuir of the Atrowlee Tehseeldary arrived towards evening and reported the arrival of the rebels who were for some days hovering about the border villages of Lohra and Jehangeorgunge. The Tehseeldars of Atrowlee and Koelsa retreated as far as Mundooree. The mutineers are said to have seized four burkundauzes and blown them away from guns.</p>
<p>November 5. Collections in the District, 1,584 rupees 9 annas 9 pice.</p>	<p>Thursday.—The thannadar of Muhrajunge reports that Madhopershad Sing, with some 200 followers, went to the chowkey of Norhoompore, wounded the jemadar with a spear, and disarmed the burkundauzes.</p>
<p>November 6. Collections in the District, 1,805 rupees 8 annas 5 pice.</p>	<p>Friday.—Mr. Venables went to Deedargunge to meet Colonel Longden, and we marched to Nizambad with the Goorkhas.</p> <p>We hear from Jompore that Mehdee Hossein, chuckleydar, intends attacking that city with 15,000 men and 15 guns, that Golam Hossein, chuckleydar, of Alda Mhow, is preparing gunpowder at Shahzadpore. A mutinous sepoy of the 23d regiment was caught at Mundooree; he was hung at Atrowlee; some cash and forty-five gold mohurs were found on him.</p>
<p>Collections in the District, 1,887 rupees 8 annas.</p>	<p>Saturday.—We encamped at Mahool, and Colonel Longden joined us with the Europeans.</p>
<p>November 8. Collections in the District, 2,219 rupees 5 annas 6 pice.</p>	<p>Sunday.—We encamped at Atrowlee Ghaut; we heard that the Atrowlee rebels were still occupying both forts, and had determined to fight pluckily.</p>
<p>November 9. Collections in the District, 1,947 rupees 3 annas.</p>	<p>Monday.—Respecting the occurrences of this day, vide Report No. 37, dated 18th instant, separately submitted.</p>

A. R. POLLOCK,

Officiating Collector and Magistrate.

Azimghur Magistracy, March 18, 1857.

Enclosure 17 in No. 21.

**WEEKLY Narrative of Events which occurred in the District of Azimghur from November 10 to 16, 1857.**

Date of Occurrence.	
<p>November 10. Collections in the District 995 rupees 9 annas.</p>	<p>Tuesday — The Tehseeldar of Ghosee reports that some 1,000 rebels with two guns are still at Burhulgunge. We remained encamped at Atrowleea, and the levelling and destruction of the Fort of Bane Madhoo was commenced upon</p>
<p>November 11. Collections, 637 rupees 12 annas 6 pice.</p>	<p>Wednesday — We remained at Atrowleea. News from all parts good. Nothing worthy of mention</p>
<p>November 12. Collections, 2,506 rupees 12 annas 5 pice</p>	<p>Thursday — Colonel Longden with his column marched to Atrowleea Ghaut, and the Goorkhas to Koelsen.</p>
<p>November 13 Collections, 2,882 rupees 4 annas 2 pice.</p>	<p>Friday — I accompanied Colonel Longden's Force which marched to Mahool and Mr. Venables with the Goorkhas went to Maudooner. The Tehseeldar of Nugra reports that some 50 or 60 mutinous sowars have arrived at Bhaugulpore. The Tehseeldar and Thannadar of Mahool reports that some 1,000 rebels, some of whom are armed with bows and arrows, have arrived at Jelalpoore, and that they intend coming to Mittoopore</p>
<p>November 14. Collections, 3,502 rupees 11 annas 6 pice.</p>	<p>Saturday — The Tehseeldar of Atrowleea reports that the Atrowleea rebels left Buskharee and retreated to Tanda, that they intend going to Jelalpoore, and that Mahomed Hossein, chuckleydar, is wounded in the palm of his right hand. The Thannadar of Mahool reports that there are some 50 mutinous sowars among the rebels at Jelalpoore, and that they intend plundering the Mittoopore Bazar the next day. The Tehseeldar of Nugra reports that the mutinous sowars reported to have arrived at Bhaugulpore, are wounded, and run away, and that they have left that place.</p>
<p>November 15. Collections, 5,571 rupees 12 annas</p>	<p>Sunday — Nothing worthy of mention</p>
<p>November 16 Collections, 3,576 rupees 6 annas 1 pice</p>	<p>Monday. — The Tehseeldars of Nugra and Ghosee report that the rebels stationed at Burhulgunge and other places are deserting in great numbers. They also report that a strong force consisting of European Soldiers, Sikhs, and Goorkhas, have arrived at Mughowlee, with the ostensible motive of re-occupying Goruckpoore, and that the rebels stationed in that quarter are much disheartened.</p>

G. F. VENABLES, Joint Magistrate.

Azimghur Magistracy, November 23, 1857.

## Inclosure 18 in No. 21.

WEEKLY Narrative of Events which occurred in the District of Azimghur from October 27 to November 2, 1857.

Date of Occurrence.	
October 27.	Tuesday.—We remained encamped at Mahool. The neighbouring zemindars who came in were properly instructed to pay up Government Revenue, and Gungabishen Sing, Talookadar of Pulthee, was entrusted with the management of estates belonging to Chundress Sing and Amress Sing Rajcoomars, who had waged war against Government. The Tehseeldar of Ghosee reported that the rebels of Goruckpore intend crossing the river on three boats which they have at present in their possession.
October 28. Collections, 3,078 rupees 18 annas 8 pice	Wednesday —We marched to Atrowleea Ghaut, and the next day to Koelsa. The Tehseeldar of Atrowleea reports that the Mobaruckpore rebels, to the number of 700 armed men, and two guns, intend coming this side.
October 29. Collections, 2,448 rupees 13 annas 11 pice.	Thursday —We marched to Koelsa. The Tehseeldar of Atrowleea reported that the mutinous sepoy's stationed at Tanda would come to Buskharce the next day. I marched to Atrowleea and ordered the tehseeldar to entertain 1,000 armed men, and to place 500 men in the Atrowleea Fort and the remaining 500 in Mr Norton's bungalow, both of which places are defensible positions. He was instructed to raise earth-works round those places. The Pulwar zemindars of the neighbourhood appeared in Camp.
October 30. Collections, 3,426 rupees 4 annas 6 pice	Friday.—We marched to Mundooree The Jemadar of Secunderpore reports that some rebels on the part of Mahomed Hossein had crossed the Toorteepar Ghaut, but were repulsed by the tehseeldar and the zemindar of the neighbourhood.
October 31. Collections, 2,019 rupees 11 annas 8 pice.	Saturday.—The Tehseeldar of Mahool reports that the Shahzadpore rebels are still at their former position, and that they intend coming upon Azimghur. Bance Madho Sing has offered four lakhs to Madhopershad and invoked his aid in expelling the English out of the District. Some of the Goruckpore rebels had, on 30th October, 1857, attempted to cross the river, but were beaten back by the Tehseeldar and Zemindars of Nugra. Two boats laden with spoil were brought this side by our Police.
November 1. Collections, 2,856 rupees 11 annas 7 pice.	Sunday The Thannadar of Mahool reports that the chuckleydar is said to have advanced from Tanda. The rebels at Buskharce retreated to Tanda.
November 2. Collections, 2,148 rupees 12 annas	The Tehseeldars of Atrowleea report that the rebels have again come to Buskharce. The Jemadar of Lohra confirms this report.

G. F. VENABLES, Joint Magistrate.

Azimghur Magistracy, November 24, 1857.

## Inclosure 19 in No. 21.

WEEKLY Narrative of Events which occurred in the District of Azimghur from 17th to 26th of November, 1857.

Date.	
November 17. Collections, 3,654 rupees, 9 pice.	Tuesday —The Tehseeldar of Mahool reports that the rebels stationed at Jelalpore had retreated towards Dostpore.
November 18 Collections, 3,825 rupees 15 annas 11 pice	Wednesday —An informer states that the rebel chuckleydar, Mahomed Hossein, was wounded in the late engagement at Atrowleea, that he is at present in a certain mosque in Tanda, and that his adherents are fast deserting him.

## WEEKLY Narrative of Events, &amp;c.—continued.

Date.	
November 19. Collections, 8,858 rupees 15 annas 1 pice.	<p>Thursday.—The Goorkhas marched to Mahool and the European soldiers to Deedargunge.</p> <p>The Tehseeldar of Ghose reports that the men of Mahomed Hossein, of Goruckpore, were taking some 12 boats to the other side of the river Gogra; that matchlocks and a "goordah" were fired at them by our police, and the boats successfully captured by them and brought this side.</p> <p>Firing of cannons was heard both at night and morning, and it appeared to come from the westward. News from all parts good.</p>
November 20. Collections, 3,767 rupees 8 annas 8 pice.	Friday.—Colonel Longden with his force marched to Suraykhota.
November 21. Collections, 4,063 rupees 7 annas 11 pice.	<p>Saturday —I joined the Goorkhas at Mahool.</p> <p>The Thannadar of Muhrajunge reports that some 50 or 60 men, on the part of Mahomed Hossein, had come on the other side of the river at Rybhanpore, that he (the thannadar) sent some of the Barkundawos to bring the boats this side, and which they at last succeeded in doing. The rebels, however, threaten to kill them as soon as they cross the river.</p> <p>An informer from Fyzabad came and reported that the rebellious collections at Fyzabad and Shahzadpore have diminished, and that the fear of British arms is now becoming predominant in that quarter.</p> <p>The Tehseeldar of Suggree reports that the family of the Gopalpore Rajah have crossed to this side for safe asylum.</p>
November 22. Collections, 3,324 rupees 7 annas.	Sunday.—We heard that a great engagement has taken place between the rebels and the men of the Gopalpore Rajah, and that the latter has got the better and captured a gun belonging to the rebels. We marched to Toah.
November 23. Collections, 6,161 rupees 8 annas.	<p>Monday —We marched to Nizambad.</p> <p>The Rajah of Gopalpore, with his men, crossed over to this side. This movement arose from a fear that Mahomed Hossein would send a formidable army to avenge the late defeat sustained by his men. The Gopalpore Rajah was hard up for money, consequently 500 Rupees was sent to him for his current expenses. This assistance is calculated to induce others to espouse our cause.</p> <p>The Thannadar of Muhrajunge reports that Madhoperahad Sing is making preparations for war, and that the Goruckpore Nizam has sent ammunition to his aid, and that he has received an order to wrest this district from our hands.</p> <p>The Tehseeldar of Atrawlees reports that a great "melah" is to take place at a village called Atrawlees, situated close to our border, and that some fresh disturbances are apprehended in consequence.</p>
November 24. Collections, 3,702 rupees 4 annas 9 pice.	Tuesday.—The Ghorkhas returned to this station.
November 25. Collections, 3,953 rupees 14 annas 1 pice.	Wednesday.—The Tehseeldar of Sugree reports that the men of the Goruckpore Nazim have taken possession of the house of the Gopalpore Rajah and burnt down the indigo factory of Mr. Goutier. The Tehseeldar of Atrawlees reports that some 100 mutinous sepoy from Lucknow have taken refuge in Tandah.
November 26. Collections, 2,859 rupees 8 annas.	<p>Thursday.—The Tehseeldar of Mahool reports that some 3,000 rebels have again assembled at Rumhopore, close to the border. An inhabitant of Kichouncha, in Oude, came and informed us that Khodabux is the real chuckleydar, and that Mahomed Hossein was his tool. He further states that the former had come to his aid with some 3,000 matchlock-men, and that he retreated from Bushharree when he heard that Mahomed Hossein was wounded and defeated by our troops at Atrawlees. The informer says that Mahomed Hossein has got 700 rupees from the King of Oude for medicines, that Khodabux is gone to the aid of Mehdee Hossein, that Gholam Hossein, chuckleydar of Akberpore, commands some 3,000 newly raised troops, that rumours are afloat in Oude that the Sikhs at Delhi, under Rajah of Putiala and Nher Sing, have also intimated, and that they are advancing towards Allahabad.</p> <p>Three rebels captured by the Gopalpore Rajah were hung.</p>

G. F. VENABLES, Joint Magistrate.

Aizinghar Magistracy, November 27, 1857.

## Inclosure 20 in No. 21.

*Abstract of Narrative of Events for the week ending November 9, 1857.*

**Saugor Division.—Baitool.**—DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, in a letter dated 2nd instant, reports everything progressing most favorably in his district, the news of our successes in the north west having inspired great confidence, and tended to awe the relatives and friends of Sheodeen, who might be troublesome if they dared. The Deputy-Commissioner reports most favourably of the services of the Hill tribes he has raised, and has every confidence in them, and through their connections he receives most minute and valuable information.

**Chandcyree.**—No report whatever received.

**Dumoh.**—No report whatever received.

**Hoshungabad, November. 1.**—The Deputy Commissioner in a letter dated November, 1, reports everything quiet in the Nimawur and Hurda Pergunnahs, as also throughout the district generally. Major Orr's force had passed the boundaries of his district en route to Mhow. Cultivation progressing very favorably. The twenty villages deserted by the rebel Mewaties have been given in Malgoozaree to the Deswallies, who did good service for Government, the other day, as a reward for their good conduct.

**Jaloun.**—No reports whatever received.

**Jhansi.**—No reports whatever received.

**Jubbulpore.**—Deputy Commissioner, in a letter dated 7th instant, reports plundering going on in every direction, except in the immediate vicinity of Jubbulpore. Devee Sing, with his rebel followers, said to be hovering about, between Dumoh and Kuttungee. The mutineers of the 52nd Native Infantry, last reported as remaining at Dumoh, extorting money from townspeople. The Manghur Rajah, with about 300 or 400 followers, reported to be across the Heerun, at Kuttungee and Konce. Major Sullivan's detachment pushed on as far as Jokni, with a view to re-open the postal communication if possible; but, on reaching that place, found all the dak horses beyond Mybeer, had gone into Rewah for protection; consequently they retraced their steps towards Sehora and Suleemabad. On the second retrograde march, they were suddenly attacked by the Bhutgaon rebels, in number about 1,000, with two guns. The fire was speedily returned by our artillery, and on a charge being made by the squadron 4th Madras Light Cavalry, headed by Lieutenant Clerk, the enemy gave way on every side, abandoning their two brass guns in their flight, which were taken possession of by Lieutenant Clerk, and will shortly be sent in to Jubbulpore. Lieutenant Clerk speaks most highly of the gallant behaviour of the European Artillery, and 4th Madras Cavalry; he counted sixty dead bodies, one half of which were sabred by the troopers; three of them by Lieutenant Clerk's own hand. Gosulpore was plundered on the 7th, but Captain Tottenham, with a troop of the 4th Cavalry, galloped up and interrupted the rebels; seventeen were taken prisoners and many killed. The former were tried by drum-head court martial, and sentenced to be hanged, which was duly carried out this morning. In this affair I regret to say, Captain Tottenham was mortally wounded; his remains are sent in here for interment and the funeral takes place this evening. The detachment on the Mirzapore road will move about between Gosulpore and Suleemabad, at which latter place it is reported the Bijeyragoghur and Butgaon rebels are in great force, and as the tehseldar has retired on Sehore, I presume it is in possession of the rebels; but until we can get numerous infantry reinforcements, it is impossible to do more than defend the vicinity of Jubbulpore.

**Mundlah.**—By demi-officials, dated 2nd and 3rd instant, I learn that the Deputy Commissioner's presence at Mundlah, has had a most beneficial effect, and the Deputy Commissioner himself trusts in a short time to assume the offensive, and at present has no fear of being compelled to leave his post. The local gonds are giving him every assistance.

**Nagode.**—No reports whatever received.

**Nursingpore.**—In a letter dated 2nd instant, the Deputy Commissioner reports that on hearing of the destruction of the six villages named in my last, by rebels headed by Sheo Bux Lodhi, he determined to make a rapid movement upon the village of Soonwarrah, where Sheo Bux and his rebels were said to be. Having ordered the camp to be pitched at a village three koss short of Soonwarrah, to deceive the enemy, the Deputy Commissioner pushed rapidly on without halting at his camp, and on reaching Soonwarrah, the rebels, after firing a few shots, made off; he succeeded in apprehending three of Sheo Bux's leading men, though he himself escaped. These men were tried and

sentenced to be hanged, under Act XVI of 1857, which sentences were duly carried out the same evening. After which, the houses of Sheo Bux, and other leading men, were destroyed. Captain Ternan speaks very highly of the gallant conduct of the Malgoozars, of Salcewarrah.

*Saugor.*—The Deputy Commissioner in a letter dated 2nd instant, reports that the 2nd Detachments at Rehlee and Maharajpore, placed there for preserving the postal communication, had been strengthened by an addition of fifty men to each post; this left Saugor itself very weak, and the consequence was, that cattle and property were being plundered within two miles of Saugor itself.

By demi-officials, dated 3rd and 5th, I learn that the Shahghur rebel, accompanied by the main body of the mutinous 52nd Native Infantry, had left Dumoh with the intention of attacking Saugor, and Major Western entertained great apprehension that the presence of their mutinous brethren, combined with the non-appearance of any assistance from without, might have a very prejudicial effect on the loyalty of the 3rd Native Infantry, and remnant of the 42nd Native Infantry, in which case it would be impossible to save the cantonment and city of Saugor, whilst the fort itself defended, as it would then be, by only a weak Company of European Artillery, and the officers of the garrison, would be in considerable danger. As the capture of the Fort of Saugor by the rebels would have a most disastrous effect upon Central India, and I am unable to afford any assistance myself, I have written to Colonel Durand, at Mhow, begging him, if possible, to send assistance to Brigadier Sage, as, when the Aurungabad column reaches Mhow, he will have a good force at his disposal. The rebels are also reported to be burning the grass and fodder all round Saugor; in which case the public cattle would die from starvation, if reinforcements are not speedily furnished.

*Seonee, November 3, 1857.*—The Deputy Commissioner, in a letter dated 3rd instant, reports every thing quiet in his district, and the rebels who burnt down the Customs' office at Durgurrah, are reported to have retired again to the Hills, near Burgee.

I have the honor to forward returns of all sentences executed in the division under Act XI, XIV, and XVI of 1857, during the week under report.

W. C. ERSKINE, *Commissioner.*

*Jubbulpore, November 9, 1857.*

#### Inclosure 21 in No. 21.

#### *Abstract of Narrative of Events for the week ending November 16, 1857.*

*Jubbulpore, November 16, 1857.*

*Baitool, November 9.*—THE Deputy Commissioner, in a letter dated 9th instant, reports the district generally quiet; one attempt at dacoity had occurred on the borders of the district; the two persons arrested on suspicion had been forcibly released by persons said to be followers of a malgoozar, in the Hurda district; the matter was undergoing investigation.

*Chundeyree.*—No account whatever received.

*Dumoh.*—No account whatever received.

*Hoshungabad, November 8.*—The Deputy Commissioner, in a letter dated 8th instant, reports the district quiet throughout—confidence being restored generally, and the season favorable. Native reports received, state the Chandghur Rajah to be collecting troops in his territory, north of the Nimawur and Hoshungabad districts; inquiries being made on the truth of the report.

*Jaloun.*—No reports whatever received.

*Jhansi.*—No report whatever. A letter received from the rebel Rancee asking for aid against the Tehree and Duttia Rajahs, who had taken all the district from her, except the town of Jhansi itself.

*Jubbulpore, November 16.*—The Deputy-Commissioner in a report, dated 16th instant, states, that on the 9th Colonel Cumberlege with a detachment moved out to Rankhera, where Captain Tottenham received his death wound, and entirely destroyed the loopholed house of the Malgoozar, which might have proved troublesome on a second occasion. Rebels reported to be in the hills near Sehora, but the jungle was so dense as to prevent any successful attempt being made to dislodge them without unnecessary loss of life. Plundering going on all round Sehora, but that post has not been attacked. On the 10th the Narainpore Thakoor received a message from the Rainghur rebel to join him in

attacking Mundla. On the 14th, a report having been received from Rao Umrood Sing, of Kymoree, that the Manghur rebels intended attacking him, a force under the command of Major Jenkins moved out to his assistance, with two guns. Coming upon the rebels in a village across the Herrun, Major Jenkins attacked them, and succeeded in routing them, with a loss of 12 killed and several prisoners taken. In the assault, I regret to say, Major Jenkins, exposing himself greatly, was shot through the heart; his remains were sent in here for interment, and the funeral took place yesterday evening. By this untoward event the Government has lost the services of a most gallant and valuable officer. The rebel chiefs are reported as assembling in large numbers at Bijerragoghur; but by a demi-official, received from the political agent at Rewah, I learn that the Rewah troops were on the point of moving out towards Bijerragoghur to attack them. I am in hopes the rebels will be taught a lesson they are not likely to forget. Had I a few more troops available I might co-operate with Rewah, and then get them between two fires. The mutineers of the 52nd it would appear have left this district, nothing now being ever heard of them, except that they are in the Saugor District.

*Mundlah.*—The Deputy Commissioner's report for the previous week left him strong in hopes that his position was secure, and sanguine as to the future. He had retaken and occupied the Thannah of Gogree, and spoke confidently of the disposition of the local gonds, and their apparent fidelity to the Government. By a subsequent report, dated 8th November, I regret to say, that his position now is not so favorable as he then thought it was. The three principal rebels, viz.: Khooman Sing of Mhokas, Bigae Sing of Shaipoorah, and the Ramghur Rajah Bikramajeet, having combined their forces, had again captured Gogree; and the military force at Lieutenant Waddington's disposal for the defence of Mundla itself being very small, he would have some difficulty in holding his post if attacked by the combined forces. I have again written to him to retire to Seonee if he finds himself unable to withstand the rebels, and feel sure that he will not quit his post if there is a chance of retaining it. I have also instructed Lieutenant Thomson, the Deputy Commissioner of Seonee, in the event of Lieutenant Waddington being very hard pushed, to make a demonstration in his direction with a portion of the detachment of Seonee.

*Nagode.*—No report whatever received. Postal communication closed for the last fortnight between Myhere and Jubbulpore.

*Nursingpore.*—The Deputy Commissioner in a letter, dated 9th November, reports everything quiet in his district, with the exception of some petty plundering in the Chairpatha Pergunnah. Since the punishment at Soonwar, the Burgee rebels had not entered this district. The Bhopal rebels still give cause for anxiety; but the Begum has been addressed on the subject, through the Governor General's Agent, with a view to check any depredations. The crops are promising, but some difficulty is expected in realizing the rents for November and January in consequence of the bankers refusing to make the usual advances to cultivators.

*Saugor.*—The Deputy Commissioner in a letter, dated 9th instant, reports that a party of 50 armed chuprassees, sent by him to reinforce the police at Soorkee, moving along in a straggling manner, were attacked on the road by a small party; one chuprassee was killed, one missing, 22 retreated to Saugor, and the remainder made good their way to Soorkee. Finding the rebels were destroying the grass, and there was every likelihood of the public cattle dying from starvation if no steps were taken to prevent it, the Deputy Commissioner urged upon the Brigadier the necessity of moving out a detachment to protect the grass-cutters who were sent to cut and bring in all the grass with the greatest expedition. This is being done, two guns and a small detachment of infantry moving out daily for this purpose. A party of musketeers, chowkeydars, and Customs' chuprassees also go out daily for the protection of the city people, to enable them to cut and bring in all the grass they can.

The Deputy Commissioner regrets to report the circulation of the paper currency being much impeded; owing, he considers, to the Government officials, both Europeans and natives, sending them to the shroffs to be converted into specie immediately on receipt, this causing doubts and mistrust in the minds of the lower and more ignorant classes. Brigadier Sage had requested the Deputy Commissioner to depute a civil officer to accompany the detachment keeping open the Nursingpore road; but as the Brigadier had issued a district order, dated 14th ultimo, prohibiting any officer under his command attending to any authority but his own, the Deputy Commissioner considered it useless complying with the request.

During the week 26 cases of dacoity and robbery, and one of dacoity with plunder and murder, were reported in this district.



*Seonee.*—The Deputy Commissioner in a report, dated 12th instant, reports every thing quiet in his district during the week.

The presence of the detachment at Dumoh rendered that post secure; and the Luckandoun Tehseelee had been reinforced by 75 matchlockmen. The Commissioner of Nagpore at my request relieved the company of Madras Native Infantry at this post by two full Companies of Nagpore Irregular Infantry; this will enable the Deputy-Commissioner to move about the district, leaving a sufficient force to guard the treasury.

I have the honor to forward returns of all sentences executed in the division, under Acts XI, XIV, and XVI, of 1857, during the week under report.

W. C. ERSKINE, *Commissioner.*

Jubbulpore, November 16, 1857.

Inclosure 22 in No. 21.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Camp, Gopengunge, December 23, 1857.

I AM directed to submit the Narrative of events in the Central Provinces, for the week ending 5th December, 1857.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHIEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure 23 in No. 21.

*Narrative of Events in the Central Provinces for the week ending December 5, 1857.*

1. *Allahabad Division.*—THE state of this division is not changed. The irruption of Gwalior Contingent into the Cawnpore District has, for the time, quite overthrown the feeble and partial civil administration that had been lately carried on rather by suifrance of the ill-disposed than from any support that was afforded to it by the exertion of material force. The Futtehpore District sympathises strongly with the state of things in Cawnpore. On the Allahabad disturbed frontier the rebels remain still inactive, and there is no event of importance to record.

A memorandum of Revenue collections is annexed,\* which, except as to the Allahabad District, is naturally almost a blank return.

2. *Allahabad.*—The Nazim Fuzzul Azeez is at Kullianpore, in Pergunnah Sooran, and is reported to be in close communication with the Nazim of Sultanpore, the leader of the rebels on the Jounpore frontier. The Naib Nazim remains at Secundra; he is still at variance with his rival, the rebel Bancee Bahadoor, of Nusrutpore. The whole of the villages in Purgunnah Secundra, north of Phoolpore, are occupied by the rebels, who traverse the country from Papanhow, where they have established a permanent post under one Rujab Ali, through Ismaelgunge to the Mumseeta Nudd-ee. Rai Kalka Buksh, one of the leading rebel talookdars in Oude, is reported to have accidentally killed himself by a pistol-shot, at Mirzapore Chowharree.

3. An event, that is much to be regretted, occurred during the past week at one of the halting places on the Grand Trunk Road in the north-western part of this district. An attack was made by some European soldiers of Colonel Barker's column on a guard composed of a detachment of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, which had remained faithful to its duty, at the Poorah Mooftee Tehseel. The sepoy's had kept this post on the road for several months, in the absence of all police; they were disarmed and maltreated by the soldiers. Inquiry is being made regarding this unfortunate affair.

4. *Futtehpore.*—The thannah and tehseel of Kullianpore, and the tehseel of Jehanabad, were plundered in the course of this week; the tehseel of Jehanabad having been likewise burnt. The insurgents have apparently been excited to these fresh

	R.	A.	P.
* Allahabad .. ..	39	427	11
Futtehpore .. ..	15,706	14	0
Cawnpore .. ..	No return received.		

outrages by the long continued occupation of the Cawnpore district by the mutineers of the Gawlior Contingent.

5. *Cawnpore*.—The postal communication with Cawnpore has been entirely cut off during this week, and for some days, the telegraph having been interrupted, all intercourse was stopped. It was, however, reported that our troops had been driven back into their entrenchment, and that the mutinous forces were in complete possession of the whole district and had surrounded the station. The return of the Commander-in-chief from Lucknow, which took place on the 28th November, would doubtless soon restore our authority in the Doab.

6. *Banda*.—Narain Rao, of Kirwee, is reported to have had an interview with the Nawab Ali Bahadoor, who went to Kirwee for the purpose; Narain Rao it is said also attempted to collect revenue in Mouza Kumassin and was resisted; fighting ensued, and lives were lost on both sides.

7. *Humeerpore*.—The tehseldar of Pergunnah Mowdaha reports that a notification has been sent through the pergunnah by Nawab Ali Bahadoor of Banda, prohibiting, under pain of death, the payment of revenue to the Chirkaree Rajah, who is authorized by the British Government to collect it.

8. *Benares Division*.—There is no change in the state of this division. A statement of revenue collections is annexed.\*

9. *Ghazepore and Benares*.—Nothing of importance has been related.

10. *Mirzapore*.—Mirzapore also remains tranquil.

11. *Gopeegunge*.—No occurrence of importance has taken place here. Joory Sing still threatens the Grand Trunk Road, but has made no attack.

12. *Azinghur*.—This district continues on the whole quiet, in spite of the close proximity of the insurgent force to its border. The collections of revenue continue to be most satisfactory, and it is only in the western pergunnahs, inhabited by the Pulwars, that uneasy feeling seems to exist.

13. *Jounpore*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Longden fell back on Jounpore, on the 29th November, in pursuance of the resolution mentioned in the last week's Narrative. This having been reported to the Governor-General, orders were issued by His Lordship for the detention of the troops arriving at Benares by bullock-train; in order that Colonel Longden might be reinforced, and Benares placed in security. A detachment of 200 men was quickly sent out to Jounpore, and a similar party detained at Benares. This was considered sufficient to meet the immediate emergency. At the same time Colonel Franks was directed by the Governor-General to proceed from Calcutta to Benares, to command the force which the Government of India has now determined to collect on the frontier north of Benares.

14. The advance of the reinforcement to Jounpore has placed Lieutenant-Colonel Longden in a perfectly secure position, and no serious evils have been produced by the retreat which had been forced upon him. No event of importance has yet followed. A few of the rebel army advanced upon Chanda, but the main body has remained inactive, and shows no disposition to advance into Jounpore.

15. *Goruckpore*.—The mutinous sepoys collected near Buruj on the Gogra, continue to threaten to cross into the Azinghur District; but nothing serious has yet been attempted. Beyond this, and the circumstance of many bands of fugitive sepoys having lately passed from Lucknow into Goruckpore, there is nothing to be said further of this district.

16. *Saugor Division*.—The disturbances in Sumbulpore have interrupted the road viâ Nagpore and Calcutta, hitherto open through that district, and no communications have been received from this division since those reported in the last Narrative.

				Rs.	A.	P.
* Benares	..	..	..	5,022	0	9
Mirzapore	..	..	..	6,343	13	9
Ghazepore	..	..	..	65,017	15	3
Azinghur	..	..	..	47,262	12	9
Jounpore	..	..	..	8,301	8	4
Total	..	..	..	1,31,978	2	10

## Inclosure 24 in No. 21.

*The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Allahabad, December 5, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter dated 28th ultimo, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, the following Narrative of events in the Allahabad Division, for the week ending 5th instant.

2. *Allahabad, November 29.*—The Nazim and Naib Nazim are still respectively at Holaghur and Secundra. One Rujub Ally is appointed Commandant of the Paphamow piquet, consisting of 25 sowars and 50 matchlock men. The rebel Rai Kalka Buksh, is reported to have accidentally killed himself by a pistol-shot in Mirzapore Chowharee.

*November 30.*—A strong column of British infantry with artillery marched in, consisting chiefly of Her Majesty's 13th Regiment Light Infantry, &c., in addition to the usual daily arrival by bullock train.

*December 1.*—The Nazim Fuzzul Azeem, has marched with his force from Holaghur to Kullianpoor, in Pergunnah Sooram. He is in close correspondence with Mehndee Hussun, the Nazim of Sultanpore. The Naib Nazim is still at Secundra; the quarrel between him and Bencee Bahadoor Sing of Nusrutpore still continues. Jhoorye Sing and other rebel zemindars assembled under the wing of the Nazim, threaten to come down on the Trunk Road to-night.

*December 2.*—No occurrence of importance reported.

*December 3.*—Nil.

*December 4.*—Nil.

*December 5.*—The Nazim is still at Kullianpoor; he intends to advance to Mhow. His men patrol the country from Sooram and Papamow, through Ismaelgunge up to the Nunseeta Nuddee; a strong permanent guard being fixed at Papamow. All the villages in Pergunnah Secundra to the north of Phoolpore, are occupied by rebels. The Naib Nazim remains at Secundra. Received copy of Court's letter to Brigadier Campbell, dated 3rd instant, reporting the plunder of the Mooftee Pooru Tehseelee, and the disarming of the guard there, by the soldiers of Colonel Barker's column, this *contrectamps* is to be regretted. The letter alluded to, will be submitted for his Honor's consideration and orders.

3. *Futtehpore, November 29.*—There is nothing of importance in the report for the 27th instant. On 28th instant heavy firing was heard in the direction of Cawnpore from 11 A.M., to 1 P.M.

*November 30.*—Very heavy firing heard in the direction of Cawnpore on the 29th instant. The Gwalior Contingent has evidently beleagured that place; no dak has been received from thence for the last three days.

*December 1.*—The sound of firing at Cawnpore was seldom heard on 30th ultimo, and what there was seemed light and far off.

*December 2.*—On 30th ultimo, information was received that the tehseelee and thannah of Kullianpoor had been plundered by the neighbouring villagers.

*December 3.*—Blank report received for 1st instant.

*December 4.*—Blank report for 2nd instant.

*December 5.*—On 3rd instant, information was received that the tehseeldaree at Jehanabad had been burnt, and the greater portion of the records destroyed.

4. *Cawnpore, November 29.*—No report received, the communication is cut off

*November 30.*—Nil.

*December 1.*—Received a letter from Sherer, dated 28th ultimo, containing excellent news from that place, the pith of which was telegraphed to Benares and Calcutta; this letter reached Futtehpore by cossid. The communication by electric telegraph and dak to Cawnpore, continues to be cut off.

*December 2.*—Electric telegraph communication with Cawnpore, restored at 11 A.M.; but no dak arrived.

*December 3.*—No dak arrived.

*December 4.*—No dak arrived.

*December 5.*—No dak arrived up to time of dispatch.

5. *Humeerpore, November 29.*—Received through Mr. Carne, a copy of a report from Ahmed Ally Beg, tehseeldar of Pergunnah Mowdaba, under date the 18th instant, stating that a notification had been issued throughout the pergunnah by Nawab Ally Bahadoor,

of Banda, prohibiting payment of the Government revenue to the Chirkaree Rajah on pain of death.

*November 30.*—Nil.

*December 1.*—Nil.

*December 2.*—Nil.

*December 3.*—Nil.

*December 4.*—Nil.

*December 5.*—Received a complimentary khurecta from the Rajah of Chirkaree.

6. *Banda, November 29.*—Received through Major Ellis, copy of a report from Kalechurn, tchseeldar of Pergunnah Budoussa, dated 18th November, stating that Narain Rao had attempted to collect revenue in Mouza Kumasin, and been resisted by the zemindars; men were killed and wounded on both sides.

*November 30.*—Nil.

*December 1.*—Nil.

*December 2.*—Received, through Major Ellis, a report from the tchseeldar of Budoussa, dated 21st November, stating that Nawab Ally Bahadoor had gone to Kirwee for an interview with Narain Rao.

*December 3.*—Nil.

*December 4.*—Nil.

*December 5.*—Nil.

7. *General Remarks.*—The state of the division is much the same as it was in the preceding week.

I have, &c.

C. CHESTER.

Inclosure 25 in No. 21.

*The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Benares, December 5, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to submit my Narrative of events for the past week.

*Goruckpore.*—His Honor is aware of the retreat of the Gopalpore Rajah and his men to this side of the Gogra; of the quantity of zinc found by the rebels near Fyzabad; of Nujuf Alley Chuprasee, having fished up some cannon for the enemy out of the Raptce; of the destruction of the houses at Goruckpore; and the defeat of the Nazim's people, including the old Jail Guard, by the Bansee Rajah.

*Azinghur.*—There has been a quarrel between Madho Pershaud Pulwar, and his brother Kishen Pershaud. The Goorkhas marched out to Nizamabad on Saturday, the 28th, and returned to the station next day.

*Tuesday, December 1.*—The intelligence of the retirement of Colonel Longden's force from Budlapoor, has caused a good deal of commotion, and interfered with the collection of the revenue.

The Bhojpore mutineers are at Burhuj, waiting an opportunity to cut across the eastern portion of Azinghur and Ghazeepore to Behar.

*Jounpore.*—This week's Narrative has not been received. That for the week previous, down to Thursday the 26th November, contains little of consequence. It is clear, that nearly the whole population of the Oude border is up against us, and that a strong force will be required to beat them down into submission, after which I trust the Dobee policy may be followed.

*Mizapore.*—All well, beyond rumours, that Ummur Sing, with 400 or 500 men, was coming up the valley of the Soane.

*Benares.*—The Narrative has only been received up to the 22nd November. Nothing of interest has occurred since.

*Ghazeepore.*—On hearing that the steamer Madras had stuck 16 miles below Ghazeepore, Mr. Brereton immediately sent down a number of carts, and made every arrangement for the transit of the European troops by land to Benares. Mr. Bax also rode down to the steamer; but Colonel D'Aguilar, the officer in command, declined the assistance offered, and preferred remaining on the steamer, which eventually got off and arrived at Benares.

I have, &c.

H. C. TUCKER.

## No. 22.

*The President in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Fort William, February 6, 1858. (No. 17.)*

IN continuation of our letter No. 11 of 1858, dated the 21st ultimo, we have the honor to forward for your information, the Narratives of events furnished by the Government of the Central Provinces for the weeks ending on the 12th, 19th, and 20th December, 1857.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 22.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Camp, Gopeegunge, December 23, 1857.*

I AM directed to submit the Narrative of events in the Central Provinces for the week ending 12th December, 1857.

I have &c.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

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Inclosure 2 in No. 22.

*Narrative for the week ending December 12, 1857.*

*Allahabad Division.*—THE military operations against the mutineers in the Cawnpore district, which have been brought to a successful close in the current week, have not yet had time to produce any satisfactory results as regards the Civil Administration. The rest of the division remains much in its former state. The Nazim on the Eastern Oude frontier and his rabble have not shown any fresh activity. The Revenue Collections are noted in the margin.\*

2. *Allahabad.*—All is quiet in the Doab. In the trans-Jumna pergunnahs of this district, the ex-zemindars of Chowrassee have threatened the tehseel of Khyraghur, and the pergunnah is becoming somewhat disorganized in consequence; but as yet no actual outbreak has taken place. The Nazim and his Naib remain unmoveable at Kullianpore and Secundra, respectively.

3. *Futtehpore.*—The tehseeldar of Jehanabad, who, with the jemadar had been made prisoner in the attack on that tehseel, reported in the last Narrative, has effected his escape, and reports that the assailants consisted of about 300 or 400 Mewaties, entertained by one Goordut Sing.

4. On the 6th, a notorious dacoit from Oude, named Goocha Sing, crossed the river, attacked the chowkee of Rancepore, on the Grand Trunk Road, and drove off the Government horses, killing one man of the guard.

5. A strong detachment of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry and Madras Native Infantry, under Colonel Barker, Royal Artillery, on its way up to Cawnpore, has been permitted by the military authorities, to make a short detour through a portion of this district, and to assist in punishing some of the most refractory villages.

6. *Cawnpore.*—The postal communication with this district was barely restored until the last day of the week, and the only news brought down till now, has related entirely to the dispersion by the Commander-in-chief of the Gwalior Contingent, with the loss of most of its artillery and magazine.

7. *Banda.*—The visit (mentioned last week) of Nawab Ali Bahadoor to Tirohan, the residence of the Raos of Kirwee, was, it is said, for the purpose of negotiating a loan of five lakhs of rupees from them. The latter chiefs have given fresh proof of their disloyalty by appointing an escaped life-prisoner from the Agra jail, to a command in some levies they

				R.	A.	P.
* Allahabad	..	..	..	18,400	0	1
Futtehpore	..	..	..	12,240	0	4
Cawnpore	..	..	..	None received		

are raising. Continued intestine struggles are reported, especially between the Nuwab's followers and those of the Adjighur Rance.

8. *Humeerpore*.—Nothing whatever from Humeerpore.

9. *Benares Division*.—There is nothing to remark in the state of this division. Collections of Revenue as in marginal note.\*

10. *Benares*.—In Benares itself no occurrence of importance has taken place. Colonel Franks' column is rapidly being organized, and a portion of it will be ready to take the field early next week. The Commissariat has been very largely assisted by the Civil Authorities, whose success in providing carriage has been very great.

11. *Ghazepore*.—On the 5th, intelligence was received by express from Azimghur, that a large force of sepoy was collected and intended to cross the Gogra to Burhuj or lower down, with the design of entering the Shahabad District. A reinforcement of two companies of the 37th Foot, was consequently sent down from Benares to Ghazepore, to be prepared for any contingency in that quarter. A detachment was marched down to Bulliah on the Ganges, the point threatened from Burhuj, and the police was put on the alert and ordered to prevent the passage of any body of sepoy, by removing all boats to the opposite bank of the river on the first sign of their approach. The Commissioner of Patna was addressed by this Government, with a view to the Magistrate of Arrah co-operating in the event of any attempt being made to cross the Gogra and Ganges by these sepoy.

12. *Mirzapore*.—Ummer Sing is reported to have made an advance towards Ghorawul, but again to have retraced his steps to Rhotasghur. Parties of his followers still plunder on the confines of the district in that direction.

13. *Gopcegunge*.—Nothing to report from Gopcegunge.

14. Azimghur has not been materially affected by the retirement of Colonel Longden's force upon Jounpore. The Mahowl pergunnah has been somewhat disturbed, and the threats made by the Goruckpore rebels and mutineers to cross the Gogra, have increased the general excitement; but no event of importance has occurred.

15. *Jounpore*.—The border pergunnahs have been disturbed, but no actual invasion of the district has occurred. Colonel Longden is now quite strong enough to resist an attack, and within reach of reinforcements from Benares.

16. *Goruckpore*.—Fresh arrivals of sepoy from the northward are reported by our spies. There can be little doubt that they are sepoy anxious to reach their homes in Behar, and only detained in Goruckpore by the forces which interpose between that district and the Ganges. Many of those thus hemmed in have taken service with the Nazim. The Nazim's force is said to be large; but though the accounts vary greatly as to its extent, it is probably far less formidable than might be supposed from this numerical strength.

17. *Saugor Division*.—All communication with this division remains closed.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*  
*Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 22.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Allahabad, January 12, 1858.*

I AM directed to forward, for the information of Government, the Narrative of events for the weeks ending 19th and 26th December, 1857.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

				R.	A.	P.
* Benares	..	..	..	5,632	7	1
Ghazepore	..	..	..	9,778	0	11
Mirzapore	..	..	..	6,510	8	0
Azimghur	..	..	..	11,934	9	7
Jounpore	..	..	..	9,217	8	1

## Inclosure 4 in No. 22.

*Narrative of Events to December 19, 1857.*

1. *Allahabad Division.*—IN spite of our military successes at Cawnpore, there has as yet been little improvement in this division. On the contrary, in the trans-Jumna pergunnahs of Allahabad, certain ousted zemindars, encouraged by the impunity accorded to the mutineers and plunderers in that quarter, have at last risen in revolt and have ejected some of the Government Officers, and thrown the entire neighbourhood into confusion. At the same time the oppressions of the Nazim in the pergunnahs north of the Ganges continue unabated, no military force being yet available for operations in that quarter. In the Doab two columns of troops have been put in motion, and the good effected in the portions of the country through which they passed shows what might have been expected had military support been available in the restoration of the Civil Administration, which has not yet been the case, except in one or two isolated and almost accidental instances.

2. *Allahabad.*—The Return of Revenue Collections is appended in the margin.\* A marked improvement in these is to be observed, attributable to the movement of troops as above mentioned. The Nazim has advanced nearer the Grand Trunk Road, and Benec Bahadoor continues to urge him to make an attack on our posts, promising to head it with 4,000 men. On the other hand Asapul Sing, a loyal zemindar, impatient of the continued exactions of the Nizam, has offered to attack him unaided. But the Lieutenant-Governor has not encouraged the proposal, which, if carried into effect, would only aggravate the evils to which these pergunnahs are now subject. This loyal subject has been desired to wait till British troops become available to restore and support our authority.

3. The Naib Nazim is still at Secundra. He is said to have 2,000 men and three guns.

4. The ex-zemindars of Chowrasee, in the trans-Jumna Pergunnah of Khyraghur, whose movements were reported in the last Narrative, have seized the thannah at Ramnugger, and with other bands are plundering unchecked and in increasing numbers.

5. On the 19th an expedition, under Brigadier Campbell, went out to chastise the inhabitants of the village of Koron in the Doab, in consequence of a railway chair having been placed on the rails in the neighbourhood of that village, the men of which were notoriously ill-disposed, and believed to be implicated in the attempted stoppage of the communication. An assemblage of about 2,000 men had entrenched themselves at the village under one Hunooman, an escaped life-prisoner, and had been plundering the neighbourhood for some time past. A special report will be submitted on this expedition.

6. Some of the ladies and children from Lucknow, and many of the sick and wounded, have embarked on the "Madras" steamer for Calcutta.

7. *Futtehpoore.*—The column under Colonel Barker, Royal Artillery, on its arrival in Futtehpoore having been permitted to make a short detour in its progress towards Cawnpore, Mr. Probyn, the Magistrate, advised that the route to be taken should be through the south-east corner of the district. This was accordingly carried into effect with most beneficial results, the march of the troops being immediately followed up by the restoration of the thannahs which had been driven out long before. The time permitted for this expedition having been strictly limited, the northern part of the district was not visited, and still remains in a state of semi-rebellion.

8. A party of about 70 recruits from Oude, going to join the Mahratta Chiefs Narain Rao and Madhoo Rao of Kirwee in Banda, were arrested in Futtehpoore. There is strong reason to believe that these Raos have committed overt acts of rebellion. A separate report on this subject will be submitted.

9. *Cawnpore.*—Mr. Sherer has not submitted any reports. He has been duly taken to task for his neglect.

10. *Bandah and Humeerpore.*—From these districts no news has been received.

11. *Benares Division.*—The general state of this division has not undergone any important change during the week under review. The frontier pergunnahs of Jounpore, Azimghur, Ghazeepore, Mirzapore, have been threatened by various bodies of mutineers, insurgents, or plunderers. No serious attack has, however, been made in any direction.

				R.
* Allahabad	..	..	..	96,296
Futtehpoore	..	.	..	58,864
Cawnpore	..	.	..	No return.

The force under Brigadier-General Franks is amply sufficient to provide for the complete security of the northern frontier of this division.

12. The collections in Azimghur have much improved. In Jounpore they are still unsatisfactory, as will be seen from the Statement appended in the margin.\* The Lieutenant-Governor has asked for and received a statement of outstanding balances at the time of and since re-occupation in Azimghur and Jounpore, and of the progress made in recovering these, up to the 30th of November, which will be noticed while treating of these districts separately.

13. *Benares*.—Nothing from this district, which remains perfectly tranquil.

14. *Ghazeepore*.—The sepoys from Goruckpore have not ventured to attempt the passage of the Gogra, and the detachment of our troops at Bulliah, on the Ganges, is about to return to Ghazeepore.

15. The formation of a sand bank across the river near Sherepore, about 15 miles below Ghazeepore, has completely interrupted the navigation. The "Hoorungotta" steamer is aground, with treasure and ammunition on board, and a Commissariat boat having been plundered in that neighbourhood, Mr. Brereton immediately ordered his Assistant, Mr. Quinton, to proceed thither with a sergeant's party of Her Majesty's 37th, and the Kotwal with 20 burkundauzes, as a precautionary measure. Further steps have since been taken for the protection of the river traffic at this spot.

16. *Mirzapore*.—A body of rebels is said to occupy the fort of Bijeyghur, on the Kymoor Range, and plunderers, to the estimated number of 500, are scattered on the right bank of the Soane river.

17. *Gopeegunge*.—No occurrence of any importance is reported from this place.

18. *Azimghur*.—The Narrative from this district consists chiefly of the reports of gatherings of various classes of insurgents across the Oude and Goruckpore borders. These are naturally vague; but if credited would show that nearly 2,000 Rajcoomars and 7,000 to 8,000 Pulwars, under their respective chieftains, together with a body of about 1,200 mutinous sepoys, and 300 to 500 sowars, and some 12,000 to 13,000 irregular levies and matchlock-men, were scattered along the Oude and Goruckpore border. They are reported further to have about 14 guns. The Pulwars are chiefly at Lohra, the Rajcoomars at Bundeepore, near Mohawl. The sepoys are near the Gogra, between Burhuj and Selumpore. The levies with the Nazim, in the vicinity of Singramow.

19. Lieutenant Gully's reinforcement of Goorkhas arrived at Azimghur on the 13th December.

20. The balance statement of land revenue recovered from this district (given in the note†) shows that 8,52,492 rupees were demandable up to the 30th November. Of this amount 1,66,278 rupees only have been realised, leaving still due on the date above given no less than 6,86,213 rupees. Mr. Pollock considers the immediate prospect of realising this balance unpromising; little can be done till the districts of Jounpore, Fyzabad, and Goruckpore are in a more settled state. Many of those otherwise most willing to pay have been reduced to distress by the plundering of the rebels. As the names and acts of these latter are, however, pretty well known, the confiscation of their property and estates will, in some degree, compensate the Government for this deficiency.

21. *Jounpore*.—The Tehsheel of Tigra, abandoned on Colonel Longden's retreat, and occupied since by the rebel followers of Mozuffer Jehan and Mulluck Mehndee Buksh, was attacked by the tehseldar and two thannadars with their followers, on the 10th. The

	R.
* Benares .. .. .	8,500
Ghazeepore .. .. .	44,999
Azimghur .. .. .	45,346
Jounpore .. .. .	10,133
Mirzapore .. .. .	7,434

† Arrears on re-occupation of District.	Subsequently realized up to 30th November.			Balance on 30th November.		
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
Arrears of 1856-57 .. ..	2,702	10	10	804	12	0
Arrears of 1857-58 .. ..	5,30,616	8	8	1,62,154	8	2
The May and June Kist Demand since occupation 1857-58.						
November Kist .. .. .	3,19,172	13	2	3,218	15	1
Grand total .. .. .	8,52,492	0	8	1,66,278	5	3
				6,86,213	13	5



attack was partially successful, but failed eventually from the misconduct of the tehseeldar, who retired to Jounpore, and has since been suspended. The Canoongoe, Ajoodhya Pershad, stood fast at Salidapore, in the neighbourhood of the tehseel, and being reinforced by one of the sirdars (Pundit Kishen Narain) with Mr. Carnegy, succeeded in ejecting the rebels. The enemy lost six men killed, while of our men two only lost their lives.

22. A party of our new police levies, aided by the men of another sirdar (Sheo Golam Doobe) have also attacked and carried the thannah of Badlapore, capturing Singram Sing, a rebel leader of some note.

23. The revenue collections have not been good during the week, but the arrival of colonel Franks' force should set this right.

24. The balance statement\* submitted shows a total arrear of 3,91,816 rupees, of which 1,35,977 had been collected up to the end of November, leaving still due on that date a sum of 2,55,839 rupees. Mr. Lind does not give much hope of speedily realising this balance. Arrears have always been collected with difficulty in this district, and of course defaulters are at present both less able and less willing to pay than in ordinary times. Besides this, some of the arrears are due from estates attached on account of the rebellion of their owners, and held in direct management, all profits from which will be credited as confiscated property.

25. *Goruckpore*.—The Nazim has, it is said, permitted the burying-ground to be desecrated; but has refused an offer from one of his followers of one lac of rupees for leave to plunder the city.

26. He is reported to have about 16,000 sepoys in his force, including a native doctor. The reports as to the total strength of his army disagree greatly, though all describe the bulk of it as a mere rabble. The advance of the Goorkha Army under Maharajah Jung Bahadoor will soon test the accuracy of these accounts.

27. *Saugor Division*.—One report from the Commissioner has reached the Lieutenant-Governor since the dispatch of the last Narrative. It comes up to the 30th December. The last received reached up to the 16th, there is therefore one week from the 16th to the 23rd, of which the report has apparently miscarried.

28. No allusion is made to any important event as having occurred in the interim, but it seems that the district of Dumoh has been regained by the Rajah of Punnah, from whom it had been temporarily wrested by the rebels; while on the other hand there is reason to fear that the gallant exertions of Lieutenant Waddington have failed to preserve the district of Mundla, which the present report describes as virtually in the possession of the rebels. The insurrection was generally spreading to the southward, and the hitherto tranquil district of Seonce was seriously threatened. Some time must elapse before the arrival from the Madras Presidency of the troops destined to operate in this quarter, and it is but too probable that, in the meantime, our interests may suffer greatly.

*Saugor*.—29. Two assemblies of rebels at the villages of Gurpehra and Bhapaik respectively have been dispersed by small bodies of regular troops and police, without much loss on either side; but the rebels have done some harm by burning the preserves of grass retained for the Government cattle, and have driven off supplies of grass coming into the garrison. All this has occurred within five miles of the fort.

30. *Dumoh*.—Dumoh was in the last Narrative reported to be in the hands of the rebels; but it was then expected that the Rajah of Punnah, to whom it had been given in charge on behalf of the British Government, would attempt to retake it. It would appear that he has done so, for it is simply stated by the Commissioner that his troops still occupy it, but that no official report had been received. Some account of the Rajah's measures is probably contained in the missing Weekly Narrative.

31. *Nagode*.—No report has been received from Nagode, but it is believed that

Names of Tehseeldars.	Balance on the re-occupation of the District on the 9th Sept. 1857.			Collections from 9th Sept. to 30th Nov. 1857.			Balance on the 30th Nov. 1857.		
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
Jounpore .. .. .	93,993	7	0	73,054	10	5	20,338	13	4
Unglee .. .. .	66,176	5	4	11,890	1	1	54,280	4	4
Ghisooa .. .. .	82,888	5	10	16,264	8	3	66,621	13	7
Murreeahoo .. .. .	1,07,800	0	4	22,093	8	11	85,716	0	5
Kerakut .. .. .	40,950	0	10	12,074	6	0	28,876	3	1
Total .. .. .	3,91,816	0	1	1,35,977	3	5	2,55,839	2	8

Lieutenant Osborne who is now with the Rewah troops engaged in active military operations in Rewah and Myheer, exercises some degree of authority in that district.

32. *Jubbulpore*.—Nothing of importance is reported. Some show of combination exists between two or three of the insurgent chiefs; but their forces are not sufficiently large, nor their union sufficiently intimate to make them seriously formidable. As grain is the chief thing sought for by the plunderers, all loyal Malgoozars have been invited to store their crops in the neighbourhood of our military garrisons.

33. *Mundla*.—Lieutenant Waddington has been unable to submit any official report, but, demi-officially, the Commissioner learns that on the 23rd November, the rebels appeared suddenly in considerable force before Mundla. On the 24th the Deputy-Commissioner attacked and routed their advance guard, killing several and capturing others, subsequently hanged.

34. On the 21st, the rebels mustering in overwhelming numbers, the Deputy-Commissioner finding the force at his disposal insufficient to withstand the numbers opposed to him, was compelled to retreat on Sconee, as he had been desired by the Commissioner to do, in case of finding himself overpowered.

35. *Sconee*.—The frontier thannahs of this district, in the direction of Mundla, have been threatened by bodies of armed men. The Commissioner is not in a position to afford any military support in spite of the political importance of this district, as intervening between the hitherto disturbed districts and the Nagpore territory. The Deputy-Commissioner was doing his best, with the aid of the Customs' chuprassees, &c., to maintain his ground.

36. *Nursingpore*.—A smart and successful affair has taken place in the interior of this district. A small detachment of the 31st Bengal Native Infantry and the 28th Madras Native Infantry, with a few irregular police sowars under Captain Ternan, the Deputy Commissioner, and Captain Mayne, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, and four guns under Captain Roberts, Madras Artillery, marched on the 23rd November against the village of Singapore, the head-quarters of a rebel named Gunjun Sing. By a rapid manœuvre the Cavalry cut off this man and some 150 to 200 of his followers from the village itself. They were charged by Captain Ternan and driven into some sugar cane cultivation after a smart struggle, in which Captain Ternan's horse was shot under him. Captain Mayne coming up on the other side prevented their escape, and the Artillery shortly after arrived and raked the sugar cane in every direction with grape; after which the Infantry entered and completed with the bayonet the enemy's discomfiture. Gunjun Sing himself, with forty-four followers, including his brother-in-law, his agent, and his jemadar, were taken prisoners, the rest of the party were all killed. The 28th Madras Native Infantry captured also a small gun and a wall piece. Gunjun Sing and 21 of the prisoners have since been executed.

37. *Hoshungabad*.—Every thing tranquil; the crops promising.

38. *Baitool*.—This district is also quite quiet, and the Deputy Commissioner, who is in the district, reports the general feeling of the people is certainly of a loyal character.

29. *Chundegree*.—The Banpore Rajah has moved towards Jhansi, where he is said to have formed an alliance with the rebel Rance; but he is still said to be at amity with the Tehree or Oorcha chief.

40. *Jhansi and Jaloun*.—Nothing has been heard from these two districts.

41. *Rewah*.—Lieutenant Osborne is still operating against Myhere with the Rajah's troops; the last accounts left him in possession of the town, and still besieging the fort.

Inclosure 5 in No. 22.

*Narrative for the week ending December 26, 1857.*

*Allahabad Division*.—THE Lieutenant-Governor left Benares on the 21st December to go to Allahabad, where he arrived on the 26th. He visited Mirzapore on the way, and was much gratified by the still busy and thriving appearance of that fine town. The river commerce, it is true, is almost at a stand still; but something is going on even in the present very adverse state of affairs. The excellent effect of the measures taken for the manufacture of carts for the purpose of military carriage, was apparent, from the number of these vehicles which were seen on the road loaded with cotton, hides, and piece goods, showing that a certain margin of carriage still remains for the traffic of the country, although the wants of the army, the Commissariat, the Ordnance

Department, the Post-office, and all the public establishments in short, have till now been fully supplied without an hour's delay.

The aspect of the country, as far as Allahabad, remains unchanged by the recent disturbances. The cultivation of the country has not been affected. The last khureef harvest was unusually good, and the prospects of the coming Rubbee appear excellent. There is nothing unusual beyond a very much diminished stream of passengers and traffic on the Trunk Road. Large strings of camels from Affghanistau were met passing downwards to Calcutta as usual. The Affghan merchants to whom they belonged said that they had passed along without difficulty.

The land revenue collections are noted in the margin.\*

The Commissioner remarks strongly on the slow degrees by which the confidence of the native population in our Government is restored in this division. The temporary occupation of Cawnpore, with the exception of the entrenched position, by the Gwalior Contingent, has done great injury to our cause, which has not yet been counter-balanced by their subsequent defeat. The shock given to public feeling by the dispersion of all civil establishments and the loss even for a week or so of military power in a district for the second time, is found to be much more severe and lasting than the effect of a first discomfiture. The continued presence of a considerable number of the insurgents with guns at Calpee, and the surprising and increasing audacity of the rebels on either side of the Doab in the Allahabad District, all combine to prevent the improvement of public feeling. Trade is checked, and in several places, away from the immediate neighbourhood of our garrisons, disorders prevail, which the civil officers are powerless to remedy, without the active support of the military, which it is still found impracticable to afford. But from what the Lieutenant-Governor has lately learnt from his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, with whom he has corresponded on this subject, he has every reason to hope that affairs will soon be so far advanced, that the necessary military demonstrations in the interior of our re-occupied districts may be looked for.

*Allahabad.*—The expedition to Karon, reported in the last Narrative, was successful, in so far that the assemblage of rebels there was dispersed, and their entrenched position, which was very strong, destroyed. But only six of the rebels fell, and no more than two were captured. The want of cavalry was much felt, and the rebel leader Honooman, made his escape on an elephant in sight of our troops. His party have removed to a village on the banks of the Jumna, with a view, it is believed, to escaping to Banda.

This was an expedition undertaken by the Brigadier for military objects, as the offending villagers had interfered with the railway, and seemed to meditate the destruction of our line of communication. And it was a single blow. But its effects are sufficient to show what would be the speedy result of consecutive operations.

In Pergumnah Khyraghur, on the right bank of the Jumna, disaffection is fast spreading. The Chowrassee zemindars have driven back the whole Government establishments, some of whom however, have not made as much resistance as they ought to have done. An expedition has been organized consisting of police and the men of the most influential zemindars and petty Rajahs of the neighbourhood, to act against these. The Munda Rajah, however, is said to have agents with the *soi-disant* Nazims of Allahabad, Sultanpore, and Goruckpore; and though ordered to come into the station, has excused himself on various frivolous pleas.

*Futtehpore.*—Colonel Barker's column has returned to Futtehpore, having punished the rebellious villages of Kote, Gurha, Surhemdee, Raree, and Sattor. This expedition has had a good effect in the immediate direction of its march; but has not conducted much to the general peace of the district, for the only other report from this district (dated the 23rd), notices the return to Khujoon, the scene of Captain Peel's victory, of a notorious rebel leader, Maharaj Sing. Revenue, however, is beginning to flow in.

*Cawnpore.*—Large bodies of insurgents are reported still to be at Bhogrupore and at Calpee; but a strong column under Colonel Walpole is to move in that direction. No Narratives, or Treasury Returns, have been received from Mr. Sherer, for several weeks. The necessary steps have been taken to enforce regularity, and Mr. Sherer's neglect will not be passed over.

*Bandah.*—The Raos of Kerwee are committing various overt acts of rebellion. Their conduct has been separately reported upon, and Mr. Chester has warned their vakeels that it is known to our authorities.

				R.	A.	P.
* Allahabad	..	..	..	54,013	7	1
Futtehpore	..	..	..	92,712	11	9
Cawnpore	..	..	..	13,788	15	1

*Humeerpore.*—The Nana is reported by Mr. Carne to be making attempts to get possession of this district, to which he has sent one Mirza Ruheem Beg, as soubah, and Bhow Tantra, as his dewan. The Chirkaree Rajah has been urged to seize them. Cossids arriving from Agra, via Jaloun and Humeerpore, say that during their stay there, two regiments of sepoy crossed thence to the left bank of the Jumna. They were probably only rabble, with a few sepoy's intermixed.

*Benares Division.*—No important event has occurred to disturb the general peace of this division, though there has been one outrage in the western portion of the Mirzapore District, and some skirmishing on the frontier of Jounpore. A marginal note of revenue collections is annexed.\*

*Benares and Ghazepore.*—Nothing to report. Mr. Horne has collected more cattle than he can properly feed, so the purchase is for the present suspended. A murrain made its appearance among the cattle, on which Mr. Harpley, the veterinary surgeon, attached to Her Majesty's Horse Artillery, at Benares, was requested to report. He declared it to be an epidemic affecting the digestive organs, and of common occurrence in all countries. There is no suspicion of poison. Every precaution to prevent poisoning by chamars for the sake of the skins, a crime sometimes committed, is taken.

*Mirzapore.*—The thannadar of Lallgunge and jemadar of Hullia, having gone to the village of Murwa Donawul to attach the goods of Rugbar Sing, a proclaimed dacoit, were attacked and killed by about 200 men belonging to Rugbar Sing. The Magistrate immediately sent to the spot additional police and 20 jail nujeebs, under a subadar, and, with the Lieutenant-Governor's authority, Mr. Catania, with 200 of his levy and two small guns proceeded to the spot. On the 22nd, Mr. Balmain, the Joint Magistrate, also proceeded to the spot; but the murderers fled to the Rewah Hills, where it is hopeless to follow them.

The disturbances at Bijeeghur still continue, regarding which the Commissioner promises a special Report, which, when received, will be forwarded to Government.

*Goopeegunge.*—From Goopeegunge there is nothing to report. The hostile Nazim and his Naib remain in their former positions, and still threaten to come down on Phoolpore and the Grand Trunk Road.

*Azimghur.*—The sepoy's from Burheej, under Koer Sing's nephew, whose name is said to be "Jye Kishun Sing," are said to have formed a junction with a party of the Goruckpore rebels, under Mushurruff Khan, and to be marching on Sulunpore Sungbowlee, with the avowed intention of attacking Chuprah.

The Nazim is said to be attempting to forge Jung Bahadoor Sing's seal, in order to create mischief among the Goorkha troops with us. Measures to prevent inconvenience from such a trick have been taken.

General Franks arrived at Azimghur on the 23rd instant.

*Jounpore.*—The attack was made by the insurgents on the Tigra Tehseel on the 22nd. The rebels were at first repulsed by the garrison (some 200 matchlock-men) with the loss of three men killed; but they returned to the attack with reinforcements, and apprehensions for the safety of the besieged police were entertained. Meanwhile, Mr. Lind requested the assistance of Colonel Eveleigh and Colonel Wroughton's forces; but found they were instructed not to move, except at General Franks' order. An express was sent to the General, but as the garrison was ill-provided with food and ammunition, Mr. Lind sent 400 matchlock-men, furnished by Rajah Mohesh Narain, Madho Sing, and others, to their assistance. This demonstration caused the rebels to retire. Mr. Lind has been directed for the future, to take instructions from the Military Authorities, and to direct his police, when attacked by a greatly superior force, to allow themselves to be beleaguered in those posts only which the General desires to be held to the utmost, and which it is consistent with his dispositions to support when so attacked.

Pundit Kishori Narain, commanding Mohes Narain's levies, and acting Tehseeldar of Goruckpore, attacked one of Iradut Jehan's plundering parties at Lowain, and dispersed it, killing three of the rebels. This man has before distinguished himself.

The collections from this district appear to have received a check.

*Goruckpore.*—The new Naib Nazim Mushurruff Khan (an escaped convict), is said to have 500 Sepoy's and 1,500 matchlock-men. Zamis Alee, Tehseeldar of Circle VII, is said to have three light guns, and some 2,000 matchlock-men.

				R.	A.	P.
* Benares	..	..	..	5,383	7	11
Ghazepore	..	..	..	7,330	13	1
Jounpore	..	..	..	13,433	6	1
Mirzapore	..	..	..	4,603	2	8
Azimghur	..	..	..	29,659	7	2

These men, in conjunction with the Burhuj sepoy, are said to have driven in a Sikh out-post of Colonel Rowcroft's force at Gootnee on the Gunduk.

*Saugor Division.*—The missing report of occurrences, up to the 23rd November, has been received; and though the events narrated are unimportant, an abstract is subjoined, in order to preserve the sequence of the Narrative. Nothing later has yet come to hand than the Narrative of the 30th idem.

*Saugor.*—The village of Mokulpore, which had been occupied by rebels who had often interrupted the dāk, was visited by a detachment under Captain Roberts. On the 15th December it was found evacuated; a strong loopholed fortalice was destroyed. On the 15th also, the rebels attacked the police chowkee at Mamparne, on which occasion three nujeebs were wounded. Dacoities are very numerous in this district, and, indeed, everywhere throughout the division.

*Dumoh.*—A bare report has been received from Kore Shamlajee, the agent of the Punnah Rajah, that he has re-occupied this disirict, and re-established his post there.

*Nagode.*—Lieutenant Osborne is using the Rewah troops against the Myhere and Bijecragoghur rebels; and, if successful, may soon re-open communication with the district.

*Jubbulpore.*—Plundering, chiefly of grain, going on; being, in fact, little more than compulsory collection of supplies by the rebels, who are in considerable force at an entrenched position at some strength on the Mirzapore road, at Dungawan.

The Burgee men are also collecting near the banks of the Heeran, which they threaten to cross near Patan: but they have hitherto done nothing beyond burning a small police post, and carrying off three of the dāk horses.

*Mundla.*—The Deputy Commissioner was strengthening the defence of the town, and had hitherto remained unmolested, owing, it was said, to the fact that Bijey Sing, one of the most active of the rebel thakoors, was wounded in the attack upon Googree, before reported.

*Seonee and Nursingpore.*—Nothing new from these districts, which were still undisturbed.

*Hoshungabad.*—The Mewatees in the Ninaur Pergunnah are giving trouble. Twenty-nine of these had, however, been captured by Major Orr's force. Dacoities attended in one or two instances with murder had occurred.

The Regent of Bhopal had sent to Captain Wood thirteen large boats for safe custody, with leave to use them if he liked.

*Baitool.*—Though this district remained quiet, the Deputy Commissioner considered it expedient to transfer to Nagpore the influential rebels, Sheodeen and his brother, as an attempt at their rescue was apprehended.

*Chundeyree, Jhansi, and Jaloun.*—Nothing has been heard from these districts, which remain as heretofore, entirely in the hands of the rebels.

## No. 23.

*The President in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Fort William, February 8, 1858. (No. 18.)*

IN continuation of our letter No. 17 of 1858, dated the 6th instant, we have the honor to forward, for your information, the Narratives of events furnished by the Government of the Central Provinces, for the weeks ending on January 2 and 9, 1858.

## Inclosure 1 in No. 23.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Allahabad, January 18, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor to forward the Narrative of events of the Central Provinces for the week ending January 2, 1858.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY, Lieutenant-Colonel.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 23.

*Narrative of Events to January 2, 1858.*

*Allahabad Division.*—MR. GUBBINS, the newly-appointed Officiating Commissioner, submits some general remarks on the condition of this district, of the same tenor as those which have been repeatedly made by his predecessor, as reported with the Lieutenant-Governor's concurrence in preceding Narratives and other dispatches. Mr. Gubbins's attention is attracted by the stationary character of the strong force assembled at Allahabad, whilst, as he observes, "the Nazim deputed by the rebel Oude Government holds his durbar and fires his salutes" (and he might have added, collects our revenue) "within ten miles of the fort, when a fourth part of the force that is cantoned around it would drive him back to whence he came." He justly says that troops which are "penned up" at the Sudder station are not believed to exist by the population 20 miles off; and hence, that persons who have remained faithful to us during the most trying times, are now turning against us when we are really strong. But the very bad effects, in a political view, of the impunity with which this station has been insulted for months past by a rabble, having been often before noticed, it is not necessary for the Lieutenant-Governor to enlarge upon the topic now. The duration, and consequently the expense, of every struggle, such as we are now engaged in, depend, the Lieutenant-Governor apprehends, in no small degree upon the moral effect which what we do or fail to do may have upon friends, enemies, and neutrals. It does not, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, require the direct evidence of local officers upon the fact to convince any one of what must be the moral effect upon the native mind of an enemy's piquet posted in security for months within five miles of our most important fort and arsenal, and within three miles of the seat of our local Government. This may be still a military necessity; but nevertheless it is a deplorable political misfortune.

2. Marginal notices of the revenue collections in the districts of this division are annexed.\* The result in Futtehpoore is very satisfactory.

3. *Allahabad.*—Mr. Court furnishes a detailed Report of the measures adopted by him against the Chowrassee zemindars in Pergunnah Khyraghur. He called on the petty Rajahs of Bara Dya and Manda, whose possessions are across the Jumna, to collect and arm their followers, and, placing as many of his police as he could spare in the pergunnahs, endeavoured, with nearly 2,000 men, to surround the insurgents who were posted at the village of Khirka, which has long been in open, unchastised insurrection.

4. Unfortunately this arrangement partially failed, for the men of the Manda Rajah did not take up their position in time, and the rebels, who were about 1,200 strong, though driven from their position, made good their retreat to the Rewah Hills, with the loss only of one or two captured by the police.

5. There is good reason to suppose that the failure on the part of the Manda Rajah was designed; his conduct has, for some time, been very suspicious, and Mr. Mayne has intercepted a letter from his dewan to the Nazim at Mhowaima, in which the former offered to support the Nazim with guns and 6,000 men if he advanced on Jhoosie. The Nazim's reply was also secured, in which he declined to advance until he was joined by regular troops.

6. An unfortunate affray occurred near the fort, on the night of December 27. Two syces, in charge of a remount of Government horses, were attacked, one killed and another wounded, by two European soldiers, who had been led to believe that an attempt was being made by the enemy to carry off the horses. An inquiry has been instituted into the matter by the Magistrate.

7. *Hunoomangunge.*—Nothing of importance to record from this place, which Mr. Mayne has made his head-quarters, having removed from Gopeegunge (where all was quiet) some time ago. The Naib Nazim has been joined by 12 men of the 7th Cavalry, from Lucknow. He has been unremitting in collecting revenue and plundering those who oppose him. In many instances he has formally concluded a fresh settlement with the zemindars on favorable terms.

8. Bence Bahadoor Sing, after a visit at Nusrutpoore from the Nazim, has joined the Naib Nazim at Secundra, with one gun and 200 men. The post of Munsetha has been strengthened, and partly entrenched.

				R.	A.	P.
* Futtehpoore	..	..	..	1,20,810	8	6
Cawnpoore	..	..	..	54,397	10	4
Allahabad	..	..	..	74,085	12	5

9. A river dacoity took place at Lowine Ghaut on the night of the 27th ultimo. The men, who were from Arail, on the right bank of the Ganges, were known, and five of them were caught, but have since escaped from the custody of the police.

10. *Futtehpore*.—The rebel Maharaj Sing, whose return to his former position at Khudjwa was reported in a former Narrative, has attacked the village of Gorah, in Pergunnah Kora; and other similar disorders are still reported. On the other hand, the police and Madho Sing, zemindar of Saton, attacked a party of dacoits under two noted leaders, named Madhoo and Sadhoo, and killed both these men with seven of their followers. Their gang was assembled at the time for the purpose of committing a dacoity.

11. Mr. Gubbins speaks in high, and, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, well-deserved terms of the success of Mr. Probyn's civil administration. With a turbulent population, and in the immediate neighbourhood of hostile armies, he has yet contrived, with little or no military support, to gain possession nearly of the whole district, and to collect a very important amount of revenue.

12. He has attained these objects chiefly by using the services of loyal, against turbulent and rebellious, zemindars. Three persons have especially aided him, viz.: Ahmed Buskh (Agra Government pleader), Salamut Allee (moonsiff of Futtehpore), Manoolah, zemindar of Hurwah (recently appointed treasurer). On the other hand, one Durrian Sing, of Khogo, who had professed to levy men for our service, has absconded, and it is believed has been guilty of plundering on his own account.

13. Mr. Gubbins notices also an affair which has separately been reported, and is the subject at present of inquiry by the civil (and, it is believed, also by the military) authorities. A Sikh, of a detachment under command of Lieutenant Armstrong, having gone into the village of Saton (near which place the party was encamped) was, by some persons unknown, murdered. Lieutenant Armstrong, of his own authority, at once attacked and burned the village, killing three of the inhabitants, three more whom he arrested he transmitted to the civil authorities at Futtehpore, with request for their immediate execution.

14. At present this bare outline only of the facts is known, and the Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, has abstained from expressing any opinion pending the receipt of fuller and more accurate information.

15. *Cawnpore*.—Mr. Sherer has been absent with the Commander-in-chief's camp, and has taken advantage of his march to the north to establish thannahs and tehsils along the Grand Trunk Road as far as the limits of his district extend. A considerable quantity of plate (gold and silver) has been recovered from a well attached to the Nana's palace at Bithoor.

16. Mr. Gubbins, who had only just reached Cawnpore, has, however, had time to inspect the police levy raised by Captain Bruce, and now under Captain Thompson; he speaks favorably of its present state, so far as he was able to judge.

17. There are some points relating to police levies and buildings in Mr. Gubbins's Narrative which require to be taken up and disposed of separately. There are now three organized police levies in progress in these provinces. Mr. Gubbins has been requested in future to make such matters the subject of separate report, the object of these Narratives being merely historical.

18. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurs with Mr. Gubbins's remarks on the great advantages to the cause of order derivable from military demonstrations in the interior of the country, where the collection of large bodies of troops renders that system possible. He hopes that the services of the comparatively small number of troops necessary for this purpose may soon be made available in the Lower Doab.

19. *Benares Division*.—This division is still prospering. With the exception of the outrage in Mirzapore, mentioned in the former Narrative, which it is believed was to some extent induced by reasons of a private nature, tranquillity has not been disturbed.

20. The accounts from Goruckpore are still brought under the head of this division, but they will be separately reported as soon as a Narrative is received from Mr. Wingfield. Collections of revenue are noted in the margin.\*

				R.	A.	P.
* Azimghur	..	..	..	59,507	0	0
Jounpore	..	..	..	13,037	14	5
Mirzapore	..	..	..	31,048	4	4
Benares	..	..	..	7,974	8	0
Ghazeepore	..	..	..	58,212	9	6



21. *Benares*.—The only event noticed in the Narratives from this district is the departure of Mr. F. B. Gubbins, the judge, who has been promoted to act as Commissioner of Allahabad, in consequence of Mr. Chester's departure on sick leave. To this zealous officer's exertions, the Commissioner justly says, the safety of Benares is, under Providence, greatly due.

22. *Ghazeepore*.—Many steamers are detained by the shallow water in the Ganges, opposite Guhmur, in this district. The treasure on board the "Hoorungotta" has been taken out and sent to Benares on board the "Dinapore," private steamer, which is of much lighter draft.

23. Mr. Brereton, appointed Collector of Goruckpore, quitted the detachment under Colonel Milman, on its return to Ghazeepore, and proceeded to join Jung Bahadoor's force.

24. *Mirzapore*.—The persons concerned in the murders of the thannadar and jemadar, reported in the last Narrative, were ousted zemindars, and are believed also to have been actuated by a personal enmity to the thannadar. The joint magistrate, Mr. Balmain, with Mr. Catania's levy, was still out, but the murderers are known to have taken refuge in the Rewah Hills, where, for the present, they are safe.

25. *Azimghur*.—Colonel Longden has encamped at Mundree, leaving 200 Goorkhas at Azimghur itself.

26. The Rajah of Gopalpore has returned to his own estate in Goruckpore.

27. On the 28th December, Mr. Venables hearing that one Rujub Allee, a proclaimed offender, had returned to his home at a short distance from the station, immediately rode out to arrest him, accompanied by the kotwal and four native police, and Lieutenant Battye, 65th Native Infantry, who volunteered his services. This Rujub Allee had, at the head of 500 men, made an inroad on Azimghur on the 3rd of last July, and endeavoured to burn the civil station. On that occasion he actually succeeded in releasing some important prisoners from the Kotwalee in the town of Azimghur, where they were confined; but his party was ultimately defeated and dispersed. Since that time, though a reward of 500 rupees was offered for his apprehension, nothing had been heard of him until the date above mentioned. While they were searching Rujub Allee's house, he suddenly started from a place of concealment, attacked Mr. Battye, and narrowly missed cutting him down, but was killed eventually by Mr. Venables and the kotwal. The villagers assembled and compelled the gentlemen and their party to retire. Rujub Allee's body, however, was recovered next day.

28. *Jounpore*.—1,000 mutineers, with two guns, are said to be at Tandah, in Oude, at a little distance from the Azimghur frontier. Nothing of importance has occurred here. An attack on the Tigra Tehsil was again reported, but this time without foundation. Her Majesty's 20th Foot have marched on this place from Benares.

29. *Goruckpore*.—The joint magistrate, Mr. Bird, has left Azimghur for General Jung Bahadoor's force, which has crossed the Gunduck River en route for Goruckpore. The sepoys and rabble threatening Chuprah, as the Governor-General is from other sources aware, have been driven back on Mujhowlee in the Goruckpore district with considerable loss, three of their guns falling into our hands. Most of the sepoys and Koer Sing's nephew have returned to Burhuj Bazar.

30. *Saugor Division*.—There was no further deterioration in the state of this district up to the 7th of December, which is the date of the latest report received. The Commissioner indeed writes altogether in a more hopeful strain. The repeated defeats inflicted on parties of the insurgents, the gallant and successful management of Rewah by Lieutenant Osborne, and the presence in Bhopal of the Bombay column, appears at last to have produced visible effects, which it is to be hoped will now soon be confirmed and extended by the arrival of reinforcements from the Madras Presidency; the collections in this division are taken from the latest Returns received. They are from the week ending 12th December.\*

31. *Saugor*.—Nothing of importance from this district itself; but it is said the Begum of Bhopal is exerting herself against her own insurgent subjects, one of the leaders of whom has sought refuge with the Rajah of Banpoor's garrison at Nurriowlee, in the Saugor District.

32. *Dumoh*.—The Punnah troops still hold Dumoh; but no official reports have been received.

				R.	A.	P.
* Saugor	..	..	..	1,368	6	6
Jubbulpore	..	..	..	10,798	10	6



33. *Nagode*.—Nothing heard of this district.

34. *Jubbulpore*.—A detachment under Colonel Byng has driven the rebels out of the strong position at Dungawan, described in the last Narrative, inflicting some loss upon them; ours was only two wounded. The Burgee rebels are dispersed in small plundering parties, who do much harm, though their aggregate numbers are not formidable. A movement against their chief party is contemplated, which, if successful, will probably, the Commissioner anticipates, destroy their organization and tranquillize the country.

35. *Mundla*.—The official accounts from this district merely confirm the report given in the last week's Narrative from demi-official sources, of the unavoidable withdrawal of the Deputy-Commissioner. But Lieutenant Waddington, who had reached Seonee, was, in concert with the Commissioner, taking measures speedily to re-establish his authority.

36. *Seonee*.—The hitherto quiet district of Seonee has, in consequence of the temporary success of the rebels in Mundla, become partially disturbed. The establishment of one outlying thannah was driven in before the reinforcement dispatched to its aid had time to reach; but the Deputy-Commissioner was placing a chain of posts along the frontier, in the hope of staying the further spread of insurrection.

37. *Nursingpore*.—The capture of Gunjun Sing and his followers has had a good effect. A detachment of the 28th Madras Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Walton, who were stationed at a village named "Sokul," repulsed a party of the insurgents, who attacked it on the 24th November.

38. A noted rebel named Rao Bahadur Sing, of Oonun Peperiah, came of his own accord, to disarm suspicion, into the Deputy-Commissioner's camp at Maharajpore; he was immediately placed on his trial.

39. *Hoshungabad*.—Hoshungabad was visited by the Deccan field force under Brigadier C. Stewart, on the 29th December; but this column was immediately afterwards directed on Sehore, to re-establish the political agency there and to tranquillize Bhopal.

40. *Baitool*.—The district of Baitool is perfectly tranquil, and the harvest prospects promising.

41. *Jaloun*.—The Goorserai chief, who held this district nominally for the British Government, was deposed by the Gwalior Contingent, who have made it over to the "Tae-e Blace," a descendant, on the female side, of the former chief of Jaloun. In Kutchwahagurgh, certain chiefs of the Kutchwaha tribe (Roe Dowlut Sing and others), noted freebooters under the Gwalior Sovereignty, had seized the pergunnahs of Madhoghur and Indoorkee, and were committing great oppressions.

42. *Jhansi*.—The Rancee of Jhansi was negotiating a coalition with the Banpore chief, and further endeavouring to secure the services of a portion of the Gwalior Contingent, in order to attack the Tehree chief, who (professedly in our interest) had formerly attacked her.

43. *Chundeyree*.—No news from this district.

44. *Rewah*.—As before, an abstract of demi-official and private letters from Lieutenant Osborne is furnished to complete the review of the present state of the Central Provinces. They report his complete success against the Mynere rebels. The town and subsequently the fort of that name have been captured by the Rewah troops under his personal direction; and on the latter occasion, Mokund Sing, one of the two principal rebel chiefs, was made prisoner, and a good many guns also taken. Mokund Sing has subsequently escaped, as is believed, by the connivance of some of the disaffected Rewah chieftains. The very dubious loyalty of a considerable portion of the forces which Lieutenant Osborne directs, and the constant intrigues by which his exertions are thwarted, enhance greatly the merits of his achievement. His official reports will no doubt furnish the Governor-General in Council with further information.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*  
*Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

## Inclosure 3 in No. 23.

*The Officiating Assistant Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Allahabad, January 25, 1858.*

I AM directed to forward the Narrative of events of the Central Provinces for the week ending January 9, 1858.

I have, &c.

E. C. BAYLEY.

## Inclosure 4 in No. 23.

*Narrative of Events for the week ending January 9, 1858.*

1. *Allahabad Division.*—THE most important event during the past week has been the blow struck at the rebels in the vicinity of Allahabad. It was completely successful, and its effect has been very good; but the Commissioner thinks that if the troops return to their former inactivity the rebels will shortly re-occupy their former positions. It is no doubt true, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, that systematic and continuous action is necessary for the recovery of our lost pergunnahs; but the political effects of even a single blow whereby signal chastisement is inflicted upon those who have conspicuously insulted us, are excellent, checking as it does the stories of our extreme weakness, and restoring some confidence to our friends.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the season of inactivity in this quarter is closing, and the movement of the post of Sikhs and Military Sowars from Hunoomangunge to Phoolpore which Brigadier Campbell has been so considerate as to make on the retreat of the enemy from Secundra, is a real step in advance, and has enabled the Magistrate to commence the regulation of a considerable tract which has been lost to us for months.

3. In the north, the district of Futtehpoore is threatened by the Banda Nawab, whose troops have already made one slight incursion, and Cawnpore has the Oude army on one side, and the Calpee force on the other. Both of these forces are strong enough to do mischief if they choose, and that to the west affords just cause of serious alarm, from being unopposed by any British force. Some injury has been done during the past week in the neighbourhoods of Sheorajpore and of Calpee, while the borders of the entire district thus threatened on all sides are becoming again unsettled.

4. The Revenue Collections of this division are given in the margin.\* The results both in Futtehpoore and Cawnpore are satisfactory.

5. *Allahabad and Hunoomangunge.*—The affairs of these two Magisterial districts are this week so closely connected, that it will be most convenient to narrate them together.

6. On January 3rd (Sunday), at Brigadier Campbell's request, a small party of Sowars were sent out by Mr. Mayne to reconnoitre the rebels' position in the neighbourhood of Munsetha. Encouraged by their presence, some of the armed retainers of Manick Chund, who were stationed at the village of Hetaputtee, drove back a rebel outpost from the village of Pyghamberpore. The latter, however, returned later in the day with large reinforcements, and not only re-occupied Pyghamberpore, but also gained possession of Hetaputtee. Five or six of Manick Chund's men were wounded, the loss of the enemy was probably not more serious.

7. This affair took place within a short distance of the fort, as the loud firing which continued throughout the day, proved to the whole city and station.

8. On the night of the 4th, Brigadier Campbell moved out of the fort with a force consisting of Her Majesty's 79th Highlanders, a detachment 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, one 9-pounder gun and a howitzer. Mr. Mayne was requested to guide Major Mathieson and his small party of Benares Horse from Hunoomangunge to the rear of the enemies'

				R.	A.	P.
* Allahabad	..	..	..	29,594	5	3
Cawnpore	..	..	..	80,870	0	8
Futtehpoore	..	..	..	99,518	0	0

position at Munsetha. A detachment of Royal Horse Artillery without guns (sixty-five sabres) being part of Major Anderson's troop then at Hunoomangunge en route from Benares were directed to follow on the same road.

9. Brigadier Campbell's plan was successfully carried out. The force from Allahabad to which Mr. Court, the Magistrate, acted as guide, arrived before Munsetha at daybreak, but were obliged to make a short detour to take the enemy's position, (which was well chosen and naturally strong) in flank. A distant but harmless fire (both of guns and musketry) was kept up by the enemy during this operation; as soon, however, as the force advanced, the rebels broke and fled towards Secundra. Major Mathieson had arrived in good time to intercept them, and cut up about sixty, wounding many more. The small number of his party however (thirth-eight sabres Benares Horse and twelve new levies) encouraged the enemy to some resistance, and they lost\* one man killed and six wounded, besides several horses.

10. Brigadier Campbell advanced meanwhile with the Infantry in a westerly direction to the village of Syjpore, where a fortified house was strongly occupied by the rebels, and was not vacated until after several rounds from the guns. In it were taken a large number of arms and three prisoners (one a Brahmin pensioner of the 72nd Native Infantry), who were subsequently hanged.

11. The advance continued as far as the village of Pundura, which also proved full of insurgents, who were driven out. The village was burnt. As the Infantry and guns had traversed by that time seventeen miles of ground, the force was halted in a grove of trees to rest and breakfast. Under the impression that all the fighting was over, Major Mathieson was ordered to return with his men to Hunoomangunge. The detachment of Royal Horse Artillery joined the rest of the force at this point.

12. The enemy, among whom were scattered some Native Infantry mutineers, and several men of the old Oude regiments, deceived, possibly by the retreat having been sounded, into the belief that the force was retiring, came down with great boldness from Secundra, under the command of the Naib Nazim and Bence Bahadoor Sing of Nusrutpore. Their force, about 2,000 or 2,500 strong, with one gun, occupied Mr. Collis's factory at Thirwae. Two policemen who were near it were captured and murdered, and a heavy fire was opened on our straggling camp followers.

13. Our troops immediately advanced, and, at the Brigadier's request, Mr. Mayne guided the Horse Artillery to the rear of the enemy, who offered no resistance, and fled in utter confusion. The artillerymen did most excellent service, killing at least 100, while another large party whom they intercepted and drove into an inclosure, were surrounded and bayoneted by Her Majesty's 79th, which regiment also killed many others during the pursuit.

14. Mr. Mayne, pushing on ahead alone, came within pistol-shot of the Naib Nazim, who was escaping on an elephant, escorted by a party of ten or twelve sowars. Mr. Mayne returned for assistance, and half the Troop of Horse Artillery were ordered in pursuit. They rode nearly to the walls of Secundra, but were not successful in overtaking the rebel chief.

15. Mr. Mayne, however, shortly after this, accompanied only by Oosman Khan, Thaunadar of Hunoomangunge, fell in with a minor chief retiring on horseback, with a guard of 10 or 12 matchlockmen. Mr. Mayne and Oosman Khan immediately charged this party, and the chief himself, who endeavoured to escape by the speed of his horse, was overtaken and killed by Mr. Mayne. His escort asked for quarter, which was granted to them, when they immediately fired a volley on Mr. Mayne and his companion, who returned and cut up most of them. Oosman Khan was suitably rewarded on the field.

16. The long march and fatiguing operation of the day rendered the troops unfit for further exertion, and the Brigadier having utterly routed the enemy, returned to Allahabad. Our loss on this occasion was entirely confined to that above reported in Major Mathieson's Horse.

17. The enemy, who had at least 300 killed and as many more wounded, were utterly discomfited and disheartened. During the night of the 5th, Secundra was evacuated, and the Naib Nazim joined the Nazim, who next day collected all his followers at Soraon. Bence Bahadoor Sing even removed his family from Nusrutpore to his other stronghold, Kurunjpoora, nearer the frontiers of Oude, leaving only a small garrison in the former place. The piquet at Papamhow was withdrawn during the action.

\* The man killed, was shot by a rebel to whom Major Mathieson had granted quarter, after which he immediately fired at that officer, and though he missed him, killed a sowar behind him.

18. Brigadier Campbell has since sent the Sikh detachment with Major Mathieson's Horse from Hunoomangunge to Phoolpore; and he proposed replacing by a party of Sikhs the picquet of the Nazim's rebels, which had for so long insulted the station from Paphamhow, but, as will be seen from the next week's Narrative, the enemy have returned to that place.\* Manick Chund's men have reoccupied, by Mr. Mayne's direction, the village of Hetaputtee, and have since captured from a party of insurgents a small gun, which had been concealed at Munsetha during the action, and which they were sent to bring away.

19. Nothing else worthy of report has occurred in these districts; but the rebels have brought down a heavy gun to Kooraree, a place on the left bank of the Ganges, about five miles from the fort, where they have collected several boats.

20. *Fultehpore*.—The only event reported from this district is an incursion by some of the Nawab of Banda's troops to plunder the bazar of Bindaur, Pergunnah Tuffehyar. The police at each thannah has been increased to 200 men.

21. *Cawnpore*.—In the early part of this week Mr. Sherer received information that a prostitute in the district had received from the Nana much English plundered property; accordingly, he with Captain Thomson made a sudden excursion and succeeded in arresting 12 prisoners, and recovering several articles of value. The villagers on the road were very friendly, and assisted the party in every way.

22. A body of rebels from Calpee has crossed into Bhagneepore Pegunnah, and even advanced against the Akberpore Tehseel, but were repulsed. Opposite to Sheorajpore large bodies of the rebels are assembled, who cross at intervals to plunder the country.

23. *Banda*.—The 5th Irregular Cavalry are still at Banda, but are clamouring for their pay. When they get it, it is understood to be their intention to push either for Oude or Jhansi. The Nawab is collecting revenue as far as Kallinger.

24. *Humeerpore*.—The Nana still trying to get possession of this district, especially Pergunnah Mahoba. The Rajah of Churkari has been urged to oppose him in this design.

25. *Benares Division*.—With the exception of the frontier pergunnahs, all is perfectly quiet in this division.

26. On the Oude border fresh incursions of the rebels have taken place. Brigadier Franks, who is charged with the defence of this frontier, has considered it necessary, with reference to military objects, to restrict within narrow bounds the discretionary movements of the officers in command of his several columns. The civil officers, who naturally look to the tranquillity of each of his own district, complain that they are not supported as before; and certainly the insurgents have lately succeeded in inflicting, with impunity, occasional damage of a serious nature in the Northern Pergunnahs of Jounpore. If, however, the general system of defence requires this, it cannot be helped; though the sooner we are in a position to protect every part of our old districts the better.

27. The revenue collections of this division for this week are given in the margin.\* The little progress made this week in realizing the arrears due in Jounpore is not satisfactory. The unpunished attacks of the insurgents in the Northern Pergunnahs are, doubtless, connected with this result.

28. The river continues low, and the "Horungotta" steamer is so high aground that she is not likely to get off until the rains.

*Mirzapore*.—The Magistrate himself having joined the party of Mr. Catania's levies, which had been unsuccessful in arresting the murderers of the Lalpore Thannadah, went in pursuit of the Bijeeghur plunderers. This fort is situated in Tuffeh Jesowlee, Zillah Mirzapore, and on the eastern end of the Kymoor range. It had been occupied since the 12th of October last by a party of mutineers and local insurgents, who had plundered the country and collected revenue with impunity. These men were never in themselves formidable, as their numbers have at no time, it is believed, exceeded 200, of whom about 80 only were sepoys; but they have maintained a connection with the rebel Ummur Sing's force at Rhotasghur, and the whole of the hill country to the south and west of their position has, for some time, been in a disturbed and disaffected state.

				R.	A.	P.
* Mirzapore	..	..	..	9,539	6	4
Benares	..	..	..	10,998	10	6
Ghazeeepore	..	..	..	11,682	4	11
Jounpore	..	..	..	7,835	9	4
Azinghur	..	..	..	30,089	1	10

30. When the Magistrate reached their immediate neighbourhood he found the fort evacuated, the rebels having all fled across the Soane. He received intelligence, however, that the petty Rajah of Singrowlee (whose territories border on the disturbed Bengal district of Palamow) had assembled 1,000 to 2,000 men and two guns, and had assumed a hostile attitude. The Magistrate procured the aid of a party of armed followers of the Benares Rajah, and applied to the Commissioner for further assistance.

31. The Commissioner, though disapproving of the movement, sent, as a reinforcement, the Sikh levy under Sirdar Gholab Sing who were doing duty at Mirzapore. On reference to the Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel Pott, in command at Mirzapore, was requested to decide on the expediency of this measure, and as the 47th Native Infantry is about to proceed to China, that officer requested that the Sikh levy might be recalled for the protection of the station. This has been done; and the Lieutenant-Governor concurring in the views of the Commissioner, has recalled the Magistrate's entire party, and desired that no further operations should be undertaken until a military force can be spared sufficient to re-establish effectually our authority in the whole tract of country of which Jesowlee forms a part. This tract is of no intrinsic value, and it is remote from the rich and populous part of the district.

32. *Azinghur*.—The presence of portions of Colonel Franks' force in this district, has maintained it in tranquillity, and even enabled Mr. Pollock to punish some of the most notorious of the turbulent Pulwar villages. The measures Mr. Pollock has adopted for this object, he has separately reported; some of the more prominent rebels have also been arrested.

33. *Jounpore*.—The state of this district is less satisfactory. Emboldened by their impunity on the occasion of their former attack, the rebels again advanced against the Tehseel of Tigra, on the 2nd instant, in great force. Their numbers were not less than 1,500 men, including 200 regular sepoys, and 50 sowars; they had two guns, and were commanded by one Mukhdoom Bukhsh, a subordinate officer of Khoda Bukhsh, *soi-disant* chuckleydar of Jounpore.

34. Our establishment being unable to resist such a force without support, very properly retired upon Jounpore, according to the general instructions of the Lieutenant-Governor, applicable to such cases, bringing with them the treasure, Government records, and other property.

35. The rebels burnt the Government buildings, and subsequently commenced plundering in every direction. On the evening of the 3rd, a party 800 strong, crossed the Goomtee, at Peelkuchla Ghaut, and though Sheorutton Sing, the leader of Roostum Saha's levies, with 100 men, maintained the old fort of Budleypore against their attacks; they nevertheless had the whole surrounding country at their mercy.

36. The loyal sirdar, Mohesh Narain, has returned to his home, with the express intention of raising every able bodied man in his clan to avenge the disgrace put upon him, and has assured Mr. Lind of the support of at least 4,000 men.

The incursions above described, occurred about twelve miles in advance of General Franks' line.

37. *Goruckpore Division*.—Though no weekly Narrative has reached the Government, Central Provinces, from this division, for the week under review, it is known from other sources that the army of Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, advanced to Pepraich, west of Goruckpore, on the 3rd and 4th January. On the former of these days, the first division was slightly opposed by the enemy, who, however, on losing fifty or sixty men, fled precipitately. On the 4th, the main body of the rebels was reported to be at a place four miles in advance, on the Poorun Nullah.

38. They were attacked in their position on the 6th, and speedily abandoned it, together with their guns, and after a faint stand at a second entrenched position, in the station of Goruckpore itself, they fled so hastily, that but very few were killed, and only one other gun captured in the pursuit; but their rear guard being overtaken in crossing the Raptce, some 200 were either shot or drowned there. The loss of the Goorkha force was insignificant.

39. The station was immediately re-occupied, where several Eurasians, who had been kept prisoners, were found and released. The cutcherries are uninjured, and though the chief part of the records have been destroyed, some have been saved. A good many prisoners, including some minor officers of the rebel force, have been brought in by the country people, who evince, as a body, the most perfect loyalty.

40. The Nazim, Mahomed Hossein, and his chief followers, have, for the present, escaped; but it is not expected the rebels will stand again within the limits of the Goruckpore District; it is, however, proposed to follow them up closely, both to prevent

all chance of their doing so, and also to attack the local rebel chiefs, before they have time to escape or to combine.

41. *Jubbulpore Division*.—The reports for two successive weeks, embracing the period between the 7th and 21st December, have been received since the date of the last Narrative. These will be condensed below. The matter they contain, is of the usual chequered character received from this division; success on one hand against the rebels of Burgee has been counterbalanced by the disastrous result of an apparently ill-managed affair near Saugor. Generally it may be said, however, we hold our own; and the Commissioner even contemplates the probability of regaining the Mundla District.

42. *Saugor*.—The Begum Regent of Bhopal was still acting against the rebels in her own district, and on the borders of Saugor, and she even proposed to attack the rebel post of Ruhutghur within our territories.

43. A party of rebels having attempted to plunder the village of Ragowa, close to Saugor, were repulsed by the villagers, who killed two, and wounded another.

44. The Shahghur Rajah is reported to have 2,000 followers. His brother, Luchmun Sing, has died of wounds received in action at Benaika some months ago. The 52nd mutineers reported to be at Gurrakota, about 300 strong.

45. The Deputy-Commissioner has been in camp in the district, and reports the feeling of the people generally as certainly loyal; but they have been in many instances compelled to join the rebels to save their lives. He reports that a detachment of Infantry with two guns, manned by Europeans, moved out from Saugor, against the rebels assembled at Bhopaul. The Commissioner had, when writing, received no official report, but heard from other sources that the detachment marched with only forty rounds of ammunition each for the men, and no spare ammunition for either men or guns, and without doolies, and that they were at first successful, driving the enemy from Bhopaul with considerable slaughter; but the rebels having suddenly returned, nearly 2,000 strong, our detachment was surprised, while the Europeans were cooking, and the native troops scattered in search of plunder; their ammunition being moreover almost expended, they were compelled to make a rapid retreat on Saugor, abandoning, for want of doolies, their wounded, and also losing part of their baggage.

46. *Dumoh*.—No official reports have been received from this district, which is still held for us by the Punnah troops.

47. *Nagode*.—Nothing heard from Nagode.

48. *Jubbulpore*.—The military force in this station has been augmented by the arrival of Lieutenant Standen, with two companies 28th Madras Native Infantry, and two 6-pounder guns. The operations against the Burgee rebels, though arduous from the nature of the country in which they were undertaken, had been, nevertheless, completely successful; six of the principal leaders were taken and executed; the Government tents which had been carried off en route to Bombay, recaptured, and the band completely broken up. Further details will be given under the head of Nursingpore. Dacoity had diminished in consequence of this blow; and there was, the Commissioner thought, good reason to hope shortly for the complete pacification of the district. A party of insurgents, 200 strong, was, however, reported at the date of his writing, as having crossed the Heerun river at Patun; but a detachment had moved out to intercept them.

49. The postal communication towards Mirzapore continued closed, though Colonel Byng's detachment had surprised and cut up a party of the insurgents in that direction, making thirty prisoners, who were punished by sentence of a court martial on the spot. Major Erskine was in correspondence with the military authorities on the subject of the measures to be taken to effect this desirable object, on which, however, some difference of opinion exists between them.

50. *Mundla*.—The Deputy Commissioner is in the district endeavouring to restore order, though the station is still in the possession of the rebels. Lieutenant Waddington has with him a company of the 1st Nagpore Irregular Infantry, and will support from the Seonce side a movement ordered by the Commissioner of Nagpore on Mundla, from Raepore. This will be made by a force consisting of 400 Infantry, two Horse Artillery guns, and a troop of Cavalry, the whole under the orders of Captain the Baron Von Meyern.

51. *Seonce*.—The rebels who attacked the Kedurpore thannah, have withdrawn again across the Nerbudda; but the Deputy Commissioner who had been acting against the Burgee rebels, has been unable to spare men to re-occupy it.

52. *Nursingpore*.—The official reports from Lieutenant Ternan are taken up entirely with the story of the operation against the Burgee rebels.

53. It appears that the main body of the rebels, mustering nearly 2,000 men, was

opposed to the Nursingpore detachment in a strong position on the right bank of the river Soonair (which forms the boundary of the Pergunnah of Burgee on the Nursingpore side) and commanding the road from the latter place to Burgee.

54. The force under Captain R. Woolley, 28th Madras Native Infantry, and consisting of a detachment of that regiment with four guns and a troop 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, moved against the rebels on the 7th January. The advance guard being received with a heavy fire, fell back on the main body, when the whole crossed under the cover of the guns, which had opened at about 600 yards; subsequently two of the guns being brought over to the right bank and advanced to within 300 yards of the enemy's position, the infantry charged and carried it; the cavalry, as far as the ground would permit, following and cutting up the fugitives. They made, too, several prisoners; some of them of importance; one, the chief of the insurgents, by name Davee Guntea. The loss of the rebels was heavy, and three jinjalls were taken on the ground, and a large iron gun was also (as subsequently ascertained) abandoned by the rebels, but not discovered by us. Our casualties consisted of four men wounded (one severely).

55. On the 8th, a reconnoitring party captured some more prisoners, of whom one was a man of some importance; and on the 9th the whole detachment marched into Burgee, and on these two days five tents belonging to the Bombay Government were recovered. On the 10th the party marched to Newal Puhar, where they were joined by the detachments from Jubbulpore and Seonee; some rebels who fled before the former detachment were pursued and surprised while bathing; their camp, four heavy zumboorucks, one large iron 4-pounder gun, and a considerable number of jinjalls and matchlocks were taken, with the arms of their leader (Bahadoor Sing). He himself escaped, but his cousin and another man fell into our hands.

56. The force has since broken up, and the chief portion of it has returned to Chindwara.

57. *Baitool and Hoshungabad*.—Both these districts remained tranquil at the date of the latest advices.

58. *Chundeyree*.—The Bupore Rajah is strengthening himself in this pergunnah, and gives out that it is his intention to attack Saugor.

59. *Jhansi and Jaloun*.—No intelligence whatever from these places, which are still in the hands of the rebels.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*  
*Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces.*

#### No. 24.

*The President in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Fort William, March 2, 1858. (No. 31.)*

IN continuation of our letter No. 18 of 1858, dated the 8th ultimo, we have the honor to forward for your information the Narrative of events furnished by the Government of the Central Provinces, for the week ending January 30, 1858. The Narratives for the weeks ending on the 16th and 23rd idem, have been forwarded to you by the Governor-General, with his Lordship's letter No. 1, dated 18th ultimo.

Inclosure 1 in No. 24.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Allahabad, February 8, 1858.*

I AM directed to forward the Narrative of events of the Central Provinces for the week ending January 30, 1858.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*



## Inclosure 2 in No. 24.

*Narrative for the week ending January 30, 1858.*

1. *Allahabad Division*.—THE state of this division remains unchanged. The operations of General Franks' force have cleared the Pergunnahs of Allahabad, which the rebels still held temporarily at least, for as the services of that column being elsewhere required, and as the military authorities deem it imprudent to occupy them even with a Sikh detachment, it is hardly to be anticipated that the praiseworthy efforts of Mr. Mayne will suffice to prevent the rebels from returning.

2. Nothing else of importance has occurred in the division. Fresh incursions from across the Jumna have been made upon the Futtehpore and Cawnpore districts; but no serious injury has been the result, since the destruction of the Tekundra Tehseel mentioned in my last Narrative. His Excellency the Commander-in-chief has, however, made some military dispositions at Akherpore and Sheorajpore, which will, it is to be hoped, in some measure prevent the spread of disorder in the Cawnpore district.

3. The Revenue Collections are given in the margin.\*

4. *Allahabad*.—Nothing of any importance has occurred in this district.

5. *Phoolpore*.—Mr. Mayne's reports are furnished in *extenso* by the Commissioner. They give the details of his operations in the disturbed pergunnahs to the north of Phoolpore.

6. During the early part of the week he was, with the assistance of Mr. Elliott, occupied in punishing the ex-zemindars of Busne Burotha, who had ousted the auction purchasers, risen in rebellion, and committed all sorts of outrage.

7. They fled in every case, although the small Sikh detachment was only once called out against them; Mr. Mayne's usual escort, consisting of a havildar and 12 men of the 50th Native Infantry, who had remained stanch, and a few matchlock men. All the villages had small fortified houses which would have cost much trouble and life to take if properly defended, but they were in every instance abandoned, and generally the occupiers had carried away their property also.

8. On the 21st General Franks' column arrived at Secundra, and on the following day Messrs. Mayne, Jenkinson, and Elliott, at General Franks' request, reconnoitred Nussuntpore, which had been reported as abandoned by the enemy. It proved, however, that they had re-occupied it during the night with 2,000 men, and that the rest of the united forces of the Nazim, Naib Nazim, and Bence Bahadoor, aided by Jugurnath Bux, talookdar of Nain in Oude, were in full march on the place. A small body even sallied out to attack Mr. Mayne's party, but were immediately charged and driven back by Messrs. Jenkinson and Elliott, leaving two of their number dead behind them.

9. The following day the rebels were attacked and defeated by General Franks; they were about 8,000 strong, with 12 guns; two of the latter and their camp were taken. Their loss is not stated, but their position, which was a very strong one was taken without any fatal casualty on our side.

10. General Franks then marched on Soraon, which place was found partially entrenched but abandoned. Mr. Mayne occupied it with his escort, and General Franks proposed to strengthen the garrison with the Sikhs now employed upon the Grand Trunk Road, whose place he considered might now be efficiently supplied by the police of Captain Dunbar's levy. These arrangements have, however, been disapproved by superior military authorities, and it is, therefore, to be feared that these fine pergunnahs (in which the crops are magnificent) must be again abandoned to the insurgents.

11. Meanwhile, however, Mr. Mayne has destroyed the strongholds of Bence Bahadoor Sing at Nusrutpore and Kuraypore, with the fortified houses of several other rebel leaders. Two brass guns of large size have been found buried during these operations, and have been sent in to Allahabad.

12. Mr. Mayne reports that much disaffection exists in these pergunnahs, and though the zemindars have, as at Phoolpore, been summoned to come in, few have yet

\* Allahabad  
Futtehpore  
Cawnpore

R.	A.	P.
18,163	15	9
29,514	1	2
98,367	13	10

Total

1,46,045 14 9

These returns are taken from those furnished direct by the district officers; they vary considerably from the amounts entered in the Commissioner's Report.



obeyed the order. At the last accounts, the Allahabad Nazim, who had fled to join the Nazim of Suktanpore in Oude, was encamped at Dehra, about five coss south-west of Pertabghur, with 3,000 men and seven guns.

13. *The Nazim of Suktanpore*, Mehndee Hossein (with 10,000 men and 13 guns) including among his army 260 mutinous cavalry and 500 regular sepoys, was encamped about two miles further north. Sungram Sing, the rebel zemindar of Singroun, in Nowabgunge, was occupying the extreme west corner of that pergunnah, and was committing dacoities in the neighbourhood.

14. *Puttehpore*.—The villages of Chandpore and Dessoura, on the banks of the Jumna, have been long notoriously disaffected. Encouraged by this anarchy they have recently taken a more open part in the insurrection, and have received very considerable accessions of strength from the leading rebels of the district, who had previously sought refuge in Humeerpore, until at last they have become seriously formidable.

15. *Cawnpore*.—Confidence is, the Magistrate reports, being gradually restored. Two lakhs of rupees had been remitted by private parties from Benares.

16. Lieutenant Mackenzie made an excursion from Cawnpore to Oonoo in Oude, and cut up a number of rebels. On the other hand, a party from Calpee crossed and plundered a village near Bhogneepore. They do not however venture to make any permanent stay on the left bank of the Jumna.

17. The Nana is hovering about on the left bank of the Ganges endeavouring to escape into Bundlekund; a party of horse from Calpee endeavoured to cross and communicate with him, but were compelled to return without success. Several of his followers have been captured through the exertions of Mr. Vincent, recently appointed Tehseeldar of Selemore Nurhul, and measures are being taken to prevent, if possible, his effecting his object.

18. His Excellency the Commander-in-chief has occupied Ackberpore with a detachment of troops; this will probably suffice to secure the re-occupation of the Tehseels of Mungulpore, Secundra, and Bhogneepore.

19. *Banda and Humeerpore*.—These districts remain in the rebels' hands, though it is said rumours of the approach of Sir H. Rose's force have reached them and caused them great disquietude. The Nawab of Banda's troops have withdrawn from Chilla Tara Ghaut, and decline to return unless accompanied by the Nawab. In Humeerpore, a battle was imminent between the Rajah of Chirkari's troops and some of the Gwalior Contingent. The latter however fell out with Tantia Topey, their leader, so the battle was deferred. The Rajah is said to be acting in a thoroughly loyal spirit.

20. *Benares Division*.—Nothing calls for notice in this division. The Azimghur frontier has been, by the concentration of General Franks' force, left somewhat exposed, but the best arrangement available will be made to provide against any consequent mischief.

21. Collections are given in the margin.\*

22. *Benares and Ghazeepore*.—The only occurrence to be reported is the attachment of a large amount of property belonging to Narain Rao and Madhao Rao, of Kirwee.

23. *Mirzapore*.—The Magistrate has returned to the station. The canoongoe of Agiree Bushul has been deputed to remonstrate with the Rajah of Singrowlee, and Captain Osborne's assistance has been also requested to use the influence he possesses in Rewah to keep the Rajah to his allegiance.

24. *Azimghur*.—The weekly Narrative is still in arrears; that for the previous week has been received. Nothing of importance has occurred; but it is known that there was a large gathering of rebels and mutincers at Tandah, on the frontier, and as Colonel Longden's column has marched into the Jounpore District, the position therefore of Azimghur is somewhat exposed. The head-quarters of Her Majesty's 10th Foot were reported at Dehree Ghaut.

25. *Jounpore*.—No occurrence of importance is reported, but Mr. Lind has been taking advantage of the presence of Colonel Franks' column in his district to enforce the Disarming Act in the disturbed Pergunnahs. Some punishments had also been inflicted on the leading rebels, whose property has been confiscated and their houses destroyed; but this has been done only in a few instances, and for the sake of example. Mr. Lind

	R.	A.	P.
* Benares	24,004	14	5
Ghazeepore	54,814	5	2
Mirzapore	16,875	10	10
Azimghur	74,256	8	11
Jounpore	55,560	3	
	<hr/>		
	2,25,610	10	4

avows his policy to be to conciliate as much as the absolute requirements of justice will permit; he thinks that the results already justify his views. He especially instances the case of one Rundheer Sing, the talookdar of Singramow, who, when on the verge of rebellion and surrounded with armed followers, consented to go into Jounpore if his followers were not disarmed. Mr. Lind says, that his followers were disabled by the removal of their head, and Rundheer Sing himself has remained quietly on parole at Jounpore. A further report is promised separately on this subject.

26. Generally, Mr. Lind reports, the feeling of the people is sensibly changing for the better; revenue is being paid in with far greater facility, and many offenders who have taken advantage of the period of anarchy to plunder and destroy are now making advances for pardon.

27. Mr. Lind has permitted several persons, who have not joined the rebel ranks nor taken arms against Government, and whose offence is only that they have taken part in acts of plunder during a time of general anarchy and confusion, to make their peace by compromising with those who have suffered by their depredation, restoring what can be restored; in many cases European planters, whose factories have been destroyed, have thus recovered a large portion of their loss. This course, which is entirely in accordance with the Lieutenant-Governor's instructions to Mr. Lind, has been approved.

28. *Goruckpore Division.*—There has not been any important occurrence in this division. The district was generally tranquil, but the north-west Pergunnahs were only kept quiet by the presence of a large military force. Revenue was coming in more freely. The collections are noted in the margin.\* The Rajah of Nuggur and the Baboos of Pehra, of the Goruckpore rebels, have taken refuge in the Gonda District. The Gonda Rajah has been appointed Nazim of the country north of the Gogra, and is raising the country to oppose us.

29. The Rajahs of Sutasee and Nurharpore are supposed to be hiding in the district, but the Baboos of Purrowa, Chilhoora, and Burkra, charged with many offences during the usurpation of Mahomed Hossein, have been arrested and will be brought to justice. The Sutasee Rajah's house was levelled, and property, said to be worth 500,000 rupees, was found in and about it.

30. Gatherings are reported in addition to that at Gonda, at Tanda, and Fyzabad. At Tanda, Mahomed Hossein is reported to be with Koer Sing's nephew, and about 2,000 to 3,000 men, of whom some 100 or more are sepoys. Koer Sing himself is expected there, but the sepoys are said to be mutinous and clamouring for their pay.

31. At Fyzabad, a more formidable force is collecting by Maun Sing, who is said to have 50 guns; and 18 regiments are also reported on their way to join him from Lucknow. This is, however, probably an exaggeration. His forces are certainly very considerable.

32. He has, however, written to Mr. Brereton, offering to deliver to him an English lady and her children, said to be the wife of a merchant at Allahabad. Mr. Brereton has accepted his offer with thanks.

33. *Jubbulpore Division.*—Nothing of much importance had occurred in this division up to the date of the latest Narrative, received the 11th January. But the military operations in the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore had not produced the good effect anticipated.

34. Returns of revenue from some of the districts are noted in the margin.†

35. An attack made by 52nd Native Infantry, and a large body of other rebels, upon the post of Rehlie, was repulsed on the 26th December by a party of the 31st Native Infantry under Lieutenant Dickens, and some police, who formed the garrison of that post.

36. The rebels, after plundering the Rajah of Belhara, who has been endeavouring to stand well with both sides during the insurrection, and devastating several other villages abandoned, Gurrakheta, Harriowlee, and Bhaipail, and as it subsequently appeared, retired in the direction of Nursingpore.

37. *Dumoh.*—Still in the possession of the Punnah Rajah on behalf of the British Government.

38. *Nagode.*—No reports from this district.

\* Collections, 11,4037 rupees 3 annas.

		R.	A.	P.
† Saugor	.. ..	524	11	9
Jubbulpore	.. ..	12,658	6	2
Nursingpore	.. ..	5,823	1	9
Total	.. ..	19,006	3	8

39. *Jubbulpore*.—The Kuttungee Pergunnah appears to be clear of rebels. The expedition under Colonel Cumberlege failed. The head-quarters took the road by Koondun to Narayunpore. The other column moved on the same place via Ghosulpore. By some mistake the Commissariat supplies did not reach the camp of the first detachment, and the elephant conveying the mortar was carried off by the enemy while out for forage. A slight night attack was made on the camp, and Colonel Cumberlege, considered himself, for all these reasons, justified in advising his own recall to Jubbulpore.

40. Brigadier Lawrence consented, and sent orders to recall the other detachment from Ghosulpore also; but his messenger failing to reach in time, that column pushed on to Narayunpore, where they were attacked by the insurgents, whom they repulsed and attacked in turn. The enemy fled into the jungles, abandoning their stronghold on the top of a hill, which was taken and destroyed. After this, hearing of Colonel Cumberlege's retreat, and being himself not sufficiently strong to pursue the enemy into their fastnesses, the officer in command also retired without any loss to Ghosulpore. A reinforcement was sent out under Colonel Whistler, who is to assume the command of the entire force, consisting of one regiment of cavalry, 400 infantry, two 9-pounders, and two mortars.

41. The 1st Madras Native Infantry was expected at Jubbulpore in a week from the date of the Narrative.

42. *Mundla*.—The Deputy-Commissioner was gradually advancing towards Mundla, and had succeeded in re-establishing the thannah at Naraingunge. He had found every rebel post deserted as he pushed on, and had destroyed the defences of several which were of considerable importance.

43. *Seonee*. Everything was quiet at Seonee up to January 7.

44. *Nursingpore*.—Nursingpore was threatened by the rebels, who had retired from Narriowlee, &c., apparently from the advance of Sir Hugh Rose's column. Brigadier Lawrence, on receiving this intelligence, dispatched a reinforcement, consisting of one squadron, 2nd Hyderabad Irregular Cavalry, 100 Infantry, and two 6-pounders, to Nursingpore. This force left Jubbulpore on January 11.

45. *Hoshungabad*.—Everything was quiet except in the Nimanur pergunnah, where, for reasons before explained, it is difficult to re-establish order at present.

46. Baitool was quiet at the date of the last advices, viz., the 4th January.

47. *Jhansi Sub-Division*.—*Chundeyree*.—No news reported from Chundeyree.

48. *Jhansi*.—The rebels at Jhansi were last heard of on the 20th December; they were then in great consternation, the fact of the defeat of the Gwallior Contingent at Cawnpore having just become generally known. The Rance and the Banpore Rajah were preparing for resistance, and are said to have poisoned the wells, and to have issued poisoned provisions to be supplied to our troops. The Rance, however, was represented as anxious to come to terms.

49. *Jaloun*.—The entire district is in a state of anarchy, but the crops fine.

50. *Rewah*.—Lieutenant Osborne has captured the strong fort of Bejeyra-Goghur, as is known by a private note received from him by Mr. Court, the magistrate of Allahabad. The Jubbulpore column had not arrived at Kunwara.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*  
*Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces.*

No. 24.

*The President in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Fort William, March 27, 1858. (No. 43.)*

THE telegraphic messages heretofore received from the camp of the Governor-General have been embodied in the "General Narratives of the progress of events in connection with the revolt," forwarded to you by each mail from this Department. His Lordship has, however, recently directed that such messages shall in future be dispatched from Allahabad to you via Bombay.

Under these circumstances, we have thought it useless to continue the preparation of the General Narrative; and we have accordingly ordered the same to be discontinued from this date. We shall, however, specially report anything of importance which may occur in the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal.

No. 25.

*The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.**Fort William, January 8, 1858. (No. 3.)*

IN continuation of our letter dated the 22nd ultimo, we have the honour to report our further proceedings in this Department, connected with the revolt of the native army of Bengal.

2. We have desired the Chief Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces, when the road from Agra to Cawnpore is open, to provide an escort for any ladies and children who may wish to leave Agra and march together at their own charge to Allahabad. His Excellency the Commander-in-chief has also been requested to assist, if necessary, in the safe removal of the ladies and children from Agra to Allahabad.

3. On a requisition from the Government of the Central Provinces, consequent on the intended re-occupation of Goruckpore, we directed the civil servants belonging to the North-Western Provinces present in Calcutta, to proceed immediately to Benares, and report themselves on arrival there to the Lieutenant-Governor.

4. In the Collection will be found copies of two despatches from the Government of Bengal, reporting the measures adopted by Lieutenant Birch, the Senior Assistant Commissioner in Singhbhoon, in regard to Urjoon Sing, the rebellious zemindar of Porahat.

5. In consequence of attempts which have been made at creating a disturbance in Midnapore, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has ordered the dispatch to that place of 100 sailors, a measure which we have approved.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor has also authorized the dispatch of an additional force of sailors for the protection of Assam.

7. You will notice that Mr. Richardson, the Magistrate of Patna, has been suspended for disobedience of the orders of Government, prohibiting ladies proceeding to stations above Rajnehal.

8. We inclose for your information a copy of the "Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary," dated the 6th instant, notifying the arrangements which we have directed should be made for the reception of the first portion of the Lucknow refugees, now daily expected to arrive on the river steamer "Madras."

9. In continuation of the papers which accompanied our letter dated the 22nd ultimo, we forward copy of a further correspondence with the Lord Mayor and the Secretaries of the Calcutta Relief Fund, respecting additional remittances of silver bullion which have been made from England in aid of the objects of that fund.

10. We also forward, in continuation of the correspondence respecting the steamer "River Bird," inclosed in our letter dated the 7th November, 1857, copy of a report from the Officiating Superintendent of Marine, on the present condition of that vessel, and the measures to be adopted for floating her next rains. She has been placed in charge of the Superintendent of the Nudda Rivers, and we have sanctioned the entertainment of a small temporary establishment to take care of her machinery.

11. We forward, as usual, some other correspondence on matters of minor importance, which call for no special notice in this letter.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 25.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Magistrate of Cawnpore.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Calcutta, December 17, 1857.*

THE Governor-General desires that, when the road from Agra to Cawnpore is open, an escort may be provided for any ladies and children who may wish to leave Agra and march together at their own charge to Allahabad.

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## Inclosure 2 in No. 25.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to Messrs. Pearson, Swinton, Marriott, Davies, Denison, Forbes, Vans Agnew.*

Sir,

*Calcutta, December 10, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to request that you will immediately return to Benares, and report yourself on arrival there to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces.

C. BEADON.

## Inclosure 3 in No. 25.

*Mr. Campbell to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Calcutta, December 8, 1857.*

UNDER instructions conveyed to me in a letter of which I enclose a copy, a special duty was assigned to me by the late Mr. Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. I had not progressed very far when I had the grief to learn Mr. Colvin's death, but I took the first opportunity of proceeding to Agra, in accordance with my instructions, by joining the moveable column detached from Delhi on the capture of that place.

On the way I had assumed civil charge with the column, and after reaching Agra I was formally appointed civil officer and special commissioner with that force, and directed to proceed with it to Cawnpore, at which place I was told that I must take the further orders of the Government there in force.

On reaching Cawnpore and reporting myself to the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, Mr. Grant replied, "I suppose when the column moves into Oude your services with it will not be required," and "I shall be glad if you proceed hither as to employment I would wish to undertake the work laid down for you by Mr. Colvin." After ascertaining from the Officer Commanding at Cawnpore, and from his Excellency the Commander-in-chief personally, that my services were not further required with the army, I accordingly proceeded to Benares. Some days subsequently, I received from the Governor-General permission to proceed to Calcutta. After my arrival, his Lordship told me that he would give me some work connected with that on which I had been employed, and would detain me a little time in Calcutta, under which instruction I have remained here.

Meantime the road has been closed, and it would have been impossible for me to return to Agra. But since it seems probable that the route may now be opened, I venture to solicit instructions both to enable me to continue to draw the pay of my substantive appointment while on special duty, and to guide me for the future. It will probably be necessary that I should either be directed to continue the work given me by the late Lieutenant-Governor under the orders of the Government of India, or instructed to proceed elsewhere on any duty which may be assigned to me.

Another officer has been appointed to the officiating charge of the district of Allyghur.

I have made a good many notes and collected a good many materials and opinions towards the scheme of administration, but both a great portion of my time has been occupied by my duties with the military force and by travelling, and I have been unable to obtain any general directions as to the nature and plan of the structure which I am to build so that I have not yet put much into shape. I can now only erect something according to my own taste and fancy.

I have, &c.

GEORGE CAMPBELL.

## Inclosure 4 in No. 25.

*The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to Mr. Campbell.*

Sir,

*Fort Agra, September 4, 1857.*

I AM directed to inform you, that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint you magistrate and collector of Allyghur. This appointment is only made that you may have a defined position in the North-Western Provinces. You will be considered to have joined your duties where you are now at Meerut, until the means of giving you employment in some suitable substantive office, may be at command. In the meantime the Lieutenant-Governor would desire you to occupy yourself by framing, for his consideration, the outline of a scheme upon which the administration of the district of the North-Western Provinces, when reoccupied by the civil power, may most conveniently and efficiently be conducted.

2. An entire recast of the forms and machinery of Government may be necessary. The violent transfers of possession which have been effected during the disturbances, the loss of our records, the destruction general or partial of old decrees, will have introduced so many elements of confusion that the course to be adopted on the restoration of order, must be very deliberately reconsidered.

3. In the draft of scheme now desired from you, the nature of the force to be employed to carry out the orders of the Civil Government in each district or division, its command, composition, pay, and numbers will of course form an essential point of attention. Confidence in the old class of

establishments has been very much subverted, and yet, to have establishments comprised only of foreigners may also have serious dangers.

4. The Punjabee Mahomedans have proved themselves in the operations before Delhi not to be now infected by the bigoted feelings of the population of that faith in Hindoostan, but after being settled for some time in the North-West Districts, they might very probably become assimilated to the Mahomedans of their neighbourhood. These and other questions of which will readily suggest themselves to you, all call for the most careful and grave examination. The Lieutenant-Governor is happy to think that he will have the aid of your ability and varied experience in the discussion of them.

5. While engaged in drawing the paper on this subject with reasons appended to each important head of your recommendation, it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that Meerut may be your most appropriate head-quarters. Communication may be held with comparative rapidity on any subject from thence with Agra, and you may yourself be enabled to come to Agra, as the improving condition of the country admits of it.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 5 in No. 25.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to Mr. Campbell.*

Sir,

December 18, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 8th instant, and to state that the Governor-General in Council desires you to remain at the Presidency on special duty until further orders.

2. You will continue to draw the pay of your substantive appointment.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 6 in No. 25.

*The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.*

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, November 29, 1857.

THE numbers of the enemy against the Jounpore frontier have increased to 20,000, and Colonel Longden has fallen back upon Jounpore. The numbers of the enemy are rapidly increasing. He is desired, if pressed at Jounpore, not to shut himself up in the old fort there, but to fall back on Benares for the protection of this place. The Azimghur Goorkhas have orders to fall back simultaneously with Colonel Longden towards Benares also; they will, if permitted, form a junction with Colonel Longden from some point on the road, if not, they will unite here. I have told Colonel Bush he can have a regiment of Goorkhas for the entrenchment at Ghazeepore, if necessary. My telegram yesterday to the Commander-in-chief has not got further than Allahabad, as the line is closed.

I submit that authority for the stoppage here of bullock train and dawk carriage parties should be issued immediately by the Government of India. I will ask Colonel Gordon to stop to-day's party. His Lordship will remember that, communication with the Commander-in-chief being now cut off, there is no general officer above Calcutta to assume command or responsibility.

I earnestly recommend that all the surplus troops near Calcutta, beyond what will make bullock train parties for ten days, be immediately marched up the road as fast as possible.

Inclosure 7 in No. 25.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

Fort William, December 16, 1857.

WITH reference to your endorsement, forwarding a telegram, addressed by the Lieutenant-Governor to the Governor-General, under date the 29th ultimo, relative to the present state of Jounpore and Azimghur, I am directed to forward the accompanying copies of telegrams, authorizing the necessary measures to be taken for the protection of Benares and its neighbourhood.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

## Inclosure 8 in No. 25.

*The Governor-General of India in Council to Brigadier Campbell, Allahabad.*

(Telegraphic)

November 29, 1857, 30 P.M.

I BEG you to do your best to convey the following message to the Commander-in-chief :—

"The Oude rebels and sepoys who are pressing upon Jounpore and Azimghur have increased to 20,000 men with sixteen guns.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Longden is in danger of being overwhelmed, and has fallen back upon Jounpore.

"He will probably have to retire upon Benares.

"It is of vital importance that Benares should be protected, and that the rebels should not cross the Ganges and pour into Behaf.

"There are barely 200 European soldiers at Benares.

"This being so, and communication between Benares and your camp being cut off, I have directed that all bullock train and horse dawk detachments, now on their way to Benares, shall be halted there for the present.

"This will continue until further orders are sent from Calcutta or from yourself.

"Colonel Franks will start for Benares at once to take command of the troops in the field there. He will not interfere with Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon's command. He is directed to ask for your orders as soon as communication is open between Benares and Cawnpore."

## Inclosure 9 in No. 25.

*The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces.*

(Telegraphic.)

November 29, 1857, 8.30 P.M.

I HAVE received your messages of last night and this morning.

The bullock-train and horse-dawk detachments will be stopped at Benares until further orders from here, or from the Commander-in-chief.

Pray keep the Commander-in-chief informed of the amount of each detachment that is stopped, and of the course of affairs at Benares.

Colonel Franks proceeds to Benares to-morrow morning to take command of the troops that will be in the field for the defence of Benares and its neighbourhood.

## Inclosure 10 in No. 25.

*The Governor-General of India in Council to Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, Benares.*

(Telegraphic.)

November 29, 1857, 9.30 P.M.

YOU are requested to stop all detachments of troops arriving at Benares from Calcutta, after your receipt of this message, until further orders from Calcutta or from the Commander-in-chief.

The troops are stopped for the purpose of strengthening Lieutenant-Colonel Longden's force and protecting Benares.

Colonel Franks will leave Calcutta to-morrow morning to take the command of the troops in the field for the above purpose.

He will not interfere with your command in Benares.

You will inform the Commander-in-chief of your receipt of these orders, as soon as communication is re-established with Head-quarters, and you will ask for his Excellency's instructions.

## Inclosure 11 in No. 25.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Benares, December 3, 1857.

I AM directed in reply to your endorsement, dated 12th October, to forward a report from the Commissioner, Benares Division, dated 20th November, with inclosure from the Officiating Magistrate of Ghazepore, reporting on the alleged attack on a coal-boat in that district in August last.

2. Though the true story has not yet been elicited, and will not be until the parties are confronted, the Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to believe that this was not a case of river dacoity.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY, Lieutenant-Colonel.

## Inclosure 12 in No. 25.

*The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

Benares, November 20 1857.

WITH reference to your letter dated 28th ultimo, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, a report dated 19th instant, from the Officiating Magistrate of Ghazee-pore, regarding the alleged attack on coal-boats in his district.

2. From Mr. Bax's explanation it would appear that the churundar of the boat complained in Ghazee-pore that the boatmen had attacked him, whilst the boatmen brought forward a countercharge at Dinapore, that they themselves had been attacked and plundered. If, as Mr. Samuells states, the boatmen deposed to the attack having occurred in Ghazee-pore, they and the case should be referred to the Magistrate of that district, in order that the charge and countercharge may be investigated together, and the real facts elicited, if possible.

I have, &amp;c.

H. C. TUCKER.

## Inclosure 13 in No. 25.

*The Officiating Magistrate of Ghazee-pore to the Commissioner of Benares.*

Sir,

Zillah, Ghazee-pore, November 19, 1857.

IN reply to your letter, dated 3rd instant, calling for a report, after investigation, on the case in question, I have the honor to state as follows:—

2. On the 28th August, Rughoonundun Sing, the churundar of the coal-boat, reported at the thannah of Byreeah, in the district of Bulliah, Ghazee-pore, that the manjee, and the boatmen of the same coal-boat had, the day before, set upon him, beat him, robbed him, and threatened to throw him into the river at the village of Damodurpoor in this district, the case is now pending in the Deputy Magistrate's Court at Bulliah, but hitherto delayed on account of the non-attendance of the plaintiff or defendants.

3. The manjee and the boatmen, of the same coal-boat apparently, on the other hand, instead of preferring their complaint, whatever it was, at the nearest thannah, which was Byreeah, went off to Dinapore with the boat, and complained of having been attacked themselves, and having lost some of their own property while saving the coals at Boharunpoor, a village on the river side, in the Shahabad district, exactly opposite to Damodurpoor in this district.

4. The churundar's case is, therefore, pending in this district, and the manjee's case ought to be pending in the Shahabad district, but until these cases are decided on their merits, the mystery of the attack on the coal-boat will remain as it is.

I have, &amp;c.

J. H. BAX.

## Inclosure 14 in No. 25.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

December 15, 1857.

WITH reference to this office letter dated the 5th September last, I am directed to forward for the issue of any orders that may be considered necessary by the Lieutenant-Governor, the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, and its inclosure, relative to an alleged attack on a coal-boat in the district of Ghazee-pore.

I have, &amp;c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

## Inclosure 15 in No. 25.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 8, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to report specially, for the information of the Governor-General, the particulars connected with the conduct of Urjoon Sing, the zamindar of Porahat, in the district of Singbhoom, by whom shelter was given to the Chyebassa mutineers, and who, it is supposed, had even contemplated armed resistance to the authority of Government, as well as the measures adopted by the Senior Assistant Commissioner to coerce him.

2. After the precipitate and ill-advised abandonment of Chyebassa by Captain Sissmore, the detachment of the Ramghur infantry stationed there plundered the Government treasure, and attempted to join their comrades at Dorundah. Their escape, however, was rendered almost impos-



sible by the exertions of the neighbouring zemindars, who had caused all the ghauts in their zemindaries to be closely watched. A large body of Coles had also assembled, and kept them in check, when this zemindar, no doubt influenced by ambitious motives, and considering the opportunity a favourable one for gaining an ascendancy in the district, entered into negotiations with them, and eventually afforded them the means of crossing the Sunjye river, and received them under his protection. He is stated at the same time to have caused himself to be proclaimed ruler of the country.

3. Lieutenant Birch's arrival at Chyebassa at this time was most opportune, for he found the Coles on the eve of swearing allegiance to the Porahat zemindar, under the impression that the British had abandoned the country; and at first they could hardly be persuaded to believe that he was an accredited officer of Government.

4. He also ascertained that large numbers of the Coles were arming themselves, and going to Porahat, to aid the rajah in an attack which he meditated on the Serraikehallah estates, and that on the 22nd September the advanced guard of this besieging force had actually established themselves at Ajoodia, a village in the Colehan, held Lakheraj by the Porahat zemindars.

5. An arrow, said to be the signal of insurrection among the Coles, and supposed to have come from the Porahat side of the Colehan, was about the same time intercepted and brought to Lieutenant Birch. It was also ascertained that Urjoon Sing had sent a messenger to Dorundah, for the purpose of inviting Thakoor Bissunath Shai, to reinforce him with men and guns.

6. For some time this zemindar took no notice whatever of the return to the Sudder station of a representative of the British Government, and when at length he did send a reply to the Perwannahs addressed to him by Lieutenant Birch, it was not by the hand of a messenger of any rank or respectability, but in a manner indicative of contempt and intentional disrespect.

7. Under these circumstances, and finding that Urjoon Sing still continued contumacious in not complying with his demand for the surrender of the mutineers with their arms and plunder, Lieutenant Birch had recourse to the only expedient in his power to coerce the zemindar, viz., that of declaring him to be a rebel, and calling on all the illaquadars of the Porahat zemindary, many of whom disapproved of the proceedings of their chief to transfer their allegiance to the Government. He also succeeded by proper representations in conciliating and re-settling the minds of the Coles.

8. These prompt and decisive measures were highly approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the result has been very satisfactory, as reported in Captain Dalton's letter of the 12th ultimo, a copy of which was forwarded to you with my endorsement, dated the 21st idem.

9. The mutineers, as reported in that communication, have been delivered up with their arms and booty to the authorities at Ranchee. The sum of rupees 19,578-8-9, recovered from them, has been paid into the Lohurdugga Treasury by Urjoon Sing, and a further sum of rupees 5,956-8-8½, together with the proceeds of gold and silver ornaments of some value, found on the persons of the mutineers, will be carried to the credit of Government.

10. The mutineers are now under trial. Of twenty-five who have been tried, twenty have been condemned to death and executed, and the rest sentenced to long periods of imprisonment. Urjoon Sing has been required to proceed at once to Chyebassa, and there to present himself humbly and submissively before Lieutenant Birch, and measures have been taken for ensuring his compliance with this order. The result of the thorough examination which will be made by Lieutenant Birch into all the circumstances of the case, after he has heard what this chief has to urge in justification of his conduct, will be hereafter reported to the Government of India.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

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Inclosure 16 in No. 25.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, December 5, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter, dated the 23rd instant, from the Senior Assistant Commissioner at Chyebassa, reporting the further measures adopted by him in regard to Urjoon Sing, the zemindar of Porahat, and the success with which they have been attended.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has had, on more than one occasion, reason to be satisfied with the promptitude and judgment displayed by Lieutenant Birch in his proceedings against this chief.

3. The present report is also considered by his Honor to be very satisfactory, and he is induced by it to express a hope that his Lordship in Council will also consider it in the same light, and be pleased to encourage Lieutenant Birch, with an expression of his approbation of what he is doing.

4. In regard to the rewards recommended by Lieutenant Birch, I am desired to state, that the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to be the medium of conveying his Lordship's assent to them.

5. The services of the Rajah of Serraikehallah have been already handsomely acknowledged by the Government of India, by the grant of a Khillut. This it was thought proper to withhold for a time, owing to a report received from the Senior Assistant Commissioner that the representations before submitted regarding the Rajah's services, were based upon incorrect information, and, consequently to some extent exaggerated, and that the presents he was conveying to the Rajah would be a suitable and sufficient recognition of the services he had rendered up to that period. The present report, in which further and valuable services are brought to notice, has decided the Lieutenant-Governor in

carrying out the original intention of Government in respect to this chief, and his Honor will now direct the bestowal of the Khillut.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor refrains from alluding to the conduct of the troops on the present occasion, as this will, no doubt, be noticed by the proper department as it deserves.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 17 in No. 25.

*The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singhbhum to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Camp, Porahat, November 23, 1857.*

I HAVE to apologise for not having reported last Monday, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, the occurrences at Singhbhum district, during the previous week. The fact is that the district in general had been perfectly tranquil, but that I was in much suspense at the time with regard to Urjoon Singh, and that, as it was incumbent on me not to pass over the subject in silence, it seemed to be advisable to refrain from addressing you until it should be in my power to give precise information. I trust that his Honor will, therefore, excuse the omission of the prescribed weekly narrative.

2. In my last letter to you, dated the 3rd instant, I mentioned that Urjoon Singh had been informed he was expected to come into Chyebassa within three days of the receipt of the perwannah of that date. I further cautioned the bearer of that perwannah that, should he be questioned on the subject, he should strictly assure every one that Urjoon Singh need be under no apprehension of my adopting any harshness towards him, and he also conveyed another perwannah to Urjoon Singh's brother, desiring him to attend on me without delay.

3. The chuprassee, on his return, reported that he arrived at Porahat on the 5th instant, but that he was not admitted inside the place; that while waiting there, which he did a whole day before he had any opportunity of delivering his perwannahs, he heard the natives about the place saying that Urjoon Singh constantly remarked he would be hanged at Chyebassa, like the mutineers whom he saw hanged at Ranchee. He further states that, on giving the perwannah, he assured Urjoon Singh of my good intentions towards him, and did his utmost to persuade him to come to Chyebassa, but received in return only an urzee from himself, and another from his brother-in-law. The chuprassee also reported that Juggo Dewan, the individual who held the outpost at Ujoodhia, for whose capture a reward of fifty rupees had been offered, and who had escaped from the custody of the Commissioner's chuprassees, who were escorting him from Ranchee to Chyebassa, was in the habit of going to and from Porahat openly, and was residing at Chukurdharpore, with so strong a party of Coles for his protection, that the thannah people there did not dare to apprehend him.

4. The urzee which Urjoon Singh sent me by the hands of this messenger was so evasive, that, coupled with the fact of Juggo Dewan being openly employed by him, grave suspicions as to his real motives and intentions were, on its receipt, excited in the minds of all people; and I was assured by several who were well able to judge of affairs, that appearances plainly indicated he was bent on some mischief. A piada also, who had been in Colehan on business connected with the Court, brought in information that Urjoon Singh had sent messengers to summon the Coles of the piers lying to the south of Porahat to that place; still as the urzee did not contain any direct refusal to come to Chyebassa, and as Urjoon Singh was entitled to some consideration, after having given up the mutineers and treasure, it appeared to be best to remain quiet for a short time, and watch the course of events about Porahat.

5. In order further to assure Urjoon Singh of my goodwill towards him, and that any apprehensions he might entertain regarding the probability of my treating him harshly were groundless, I went into camp on the 8th instant, as if for the usual cold weather tour, and, commencing to the north of Chyebassa, proceeded through the Cole piers, bordering the Sunjye river, moved round in the direction of Porahat, and halted on the 14th, Saturday, at Burkellah, situated eight miles towards Porahat, on the road between Chyebassa and that place. During these few days I occupied myself with reassuring the Coles, presenting necklaces to their women, and tobacco to themselves; and those of the headmen who had lately wavered in their allegiance were required to, and did, renew their former oath to the Government.

6. On the previous day, I sent the same chuprassee, as before, to Porahat, and more by way of a pretext for his visit, than from any hope that the order would be obeyed, gave him a perwannah to Urjoon Singh's brother, peremptorily requiring that individual to attend on me. As a check on the chuprassee, and in order to obviate, as far as possible, any chance of my being deceived by him, I prevailed on two of the headmen of the Coles, viz., Mora and Bhurtho Maukees, to accompany him. Mora Maukee was formerly mentioned as having given evidence relative to the circulation of the arrow amongst the Coles; he is noted amongst his tribe for honesty and probity. Bhurtho Maukee was among those who accompanied Urjoon Singh to Ranchee with the mutineers. They were instructed to assure Urjoon Singh that I had no intention of putting any indignity on him, nor of treating him harshly in any way, and they were required to note accurately all that might pass under their observation. On the same evening, in order to make sure of obtaining correct information, I also sent Dubro Maukee to Porahat on the same errand.

7. On the 14th I returned to Chyebassa, for the purpose of issuing pay to the troops, and to conclude two trials for heinous offences under Act XVI of 1857, and I also remained on the 15th (Sunday) at the station. On my return to the camp on Monday morning, the news I received was

that a chuprassee, who, under instructions from me, had been sent to Bandgaon by the Sub-Assistant Commissary, in order to bring in the tenants of that illaquadar, for the purpose of furnishing agreements to pay no revenue to their zemindar, who had refused to attend at my office, had, on his return through Porahat, been seized by Urjoon Singh, and forcibly ejected from the district, with threats of death in case he or any of his fellow servants again entered it. The only course, therefore, now left to adopt was evident, and a notice to be ready when called for was sent to the Seikh detachment at Chyebassa, while the serraikellah man was called on for a quota of 200 men and two guns, as well as a sufficient force to guard Chyebassa, and the treasury there, during the absence of the Seikhs. Baboo Lookenath Singh, of Keyrah, was also required to join me, with as many men as he could collect, and the Mohapattur\* of Choinpore was ordered to occupy Chukurdharpore. Subsequently the place for the rendezvous of the troops to join me was fixed on at Konkooa, a village in the Colehan, eight miles east to Porahat, the night of the 19th was appointed for the gathering, and it was part of the plan that these levies were not to arrive at the rendezvous till after dark. Chukurdharpore was also to have been occupied by the Choinpore man on the morning of the 19th. He is the only zemindar that has failed me.

8. On the 17th, the chuprassee and the two Maukees, Mora and Bhurtho, returned from Porahat. The former had been denied an entrance into the place, but the two Maukees had been permitted to go as far as the door of Urjoon Singh's ghur or residence. They described their interview with him very circumstantially. They stated that he had no intention whatever to come to Chyebassa; that he talked both of fighting if attacked, and of suicide if captured, and they seemed to think that either the death of his son had in some way impaired his intellect, or that he had been bewitched by Juggoo Dewan, who has the credit among the Coles of being a magician. They stated that he had with him his brother, the Illaquadar of Keryekellah, several Baboos, names unknown, and from 200 to 300 followers, 80 of whom had firearms; amongst the latter some from Bandgaon under the leading of a servant of that Illaquadar.

9. The chuprassee's story differed in an important degree; he asserted that the number of followers was larger than as stated by the Maukees, and that he formed his opinion from the large number of people he had noticed passing to and from the jungle in parties of various numbers. They all three denied having seen anything of Dubro Maukee, but afterwards they said, that while at Porahat they had heard it was Urjoon Singh's intention to put him to death if he fell into his hands. This naturally made me feel very anxious as to the fate of the old man.

10. On the morning of the 18th, I moved my camp on to Konkooa. Four sowars of the Ramghur battalion, that had accompanied me during the time I had been in camp, were all the escort I took with me, and the amil of the office were as usual in attendance. At Konkooa I found old Dubro waiting for me. The sight of him gave me great relief. He told me that, directly he arrived at Porahat, he was seized; and, after being kept two days and two nights without food, taken to Urjoon Singh, whom he found surrounded by a number of his relatives and followers, who, as well as himself, were all armed. They accused him of bringing the arrow to me, abused him in various ways, threatened to decapitate him, brandished naked swords over his head, and told him that all his own ryots even were ready to come over to Porahat. Urjoon Singh, it appears, took no part in all this violent demonstration, but, after a while, asked Dubro how his family were; and on the Maukee telling him he had only lately lost his eldest son, he replied: "So your fate has been mine; we both broke our oaths to the sepoys, and have been punished." The old man was then made to take an oath that he would not assist the Serrakellah Rajah, and should the Porahat people attack that chief, he would espouse their cause. Urjoon Singh then presented him with a rupee, and dismissed him. Dubro Maukee further warned me that all the Coles in the piers to the south of Porahat had been corrupted by Juggoo Dewan, who was at Chukurdharpore with 200 men; that the Illaquadars of Keryekellah and Bandgaon were with Urjoon Singh; and that he had assembled nearly 1,200 men, 160 of whom had firearms. It appears to me strange that the other two Maukees should have denied knowing anything of Dubro, and I think the probability is that their statement in that particular was a wilful misrepresentation, as they must have been aware that I felt much concern when I could receive no news of him. Another peculiarity worthy of remark in all their statements is, that they make no mention of the small pieces of cannon we have found in position in the place, since its occupation.

11. The information I had received from Dubro Maukee, caused me to slightly alter the plan at first determined on, which was direct movement on Porahat; for with the Coles in the rear doubtful, with their corrupter, Juggoo Dewan, at large, and having under him 200 men, the consequences might have been disastrous to the small force in Singhbhoom; whereas his capture, and the occupation of Chukurdharpore, would not fail to teach a wholesome lesson to the Coles, and the people of the Porahat zemindary, and Keryekellah being also on the road between that place and Porahat, would be in a convenient position for subsequent operations; I also sent the Thakoor of Khursomah a requisition for more men and some guns, and to the Keoujbur Rajah for 500 of his people, who would be useful in surrounding Urjoon Singh in the jungle, and when Captain Hale arrived on the same night, I laid before him the plan I proposed to adopt. After considering over the matter together, it was determined that we should attempt to surprise Chukurdharpore the next morning; I may here mention that Konkooa may be described as the apex of an equilateral triangle, of which the road between Porahat and Chukurdharpore forms the base.

12. During the night Konwer Juggurnath Singh and the Babgos of the Serrakellah Zemindary, named in the margin,† with 200 men, joined me at Konkooa, but on account of the badness of the roads they had to come over, they were forced to leave their guns behind them, and at 3 A.M. Baboo Lokenath Singh, of Keyrah, together with his uncle Uzoynath Singh, and 150 men, arrived. From

\* Illaquadar of Porahat.

† Rammohun Singh, Petumber Singh, Dallubhuddar Singh, Rughoobur Singh, Hurro Singh.

the latter I heard that Juggoo Dewan had gone the length of ejecting the thannah police from Chukurdharpore, and imprisoning four of the burkundazes; that it was his intention to proceed through the Colehan that morning, to raise the Coles as he went along, and to cut off our communication with Chyebassa; but that it was not unlikely we should meet with him on the road.

13. From Konkooa the force marched at daybreak, and proceeded nearly half-way without any molestation, but at the village Moorhattoo fell in with the man they wanted, who was recognized by the sowars of the escort, and apprehended; but not until the havildar of the party in advance had given orders to bayonet him, as he refused to lay down a naked tulwar he had in his hand. With Juggoo Dewan was a small party of Coles, who dispersed immediately, but all along the road to Chukurdharpore, from the place where this miscreant was captured, the party continued to fall in with bodies of Coles in parties of tens and twenties, all proceeding with their bows strung and the quivers full of arrows, in the direction in which Juggoo Dewan had been proceeding; but on getting sight of their leader, who was pinioned and tied on to his horse between a file of Seikh soldiers, they quietly dispersed; and, I believe, returned to their villages. About 9 o'clock the force reached Chukurdharpore, which was found deserted; the fact being that Juggoo Dewan and his 200 men had left it that morning to march in our direction; but as the troops were marching through the long street, formed by the houses of the village, a man aimed a blow with an axe at one of the sowars of the Ramghur Cavalry, which, fortunately, falling on his horse's head, only inflicted a severe cut on the latter; the man, however, contrived to make his escape.

14. Juggoo Dewan having been apprehended while marching at the head of armed men, for unlawful and rebellious purposes, and in the present state of the district an example being necessary, was tried directly after arrival at Chukurdharpore, under Act XIV of 1857, and having been capitally sentenced, was summarily executed in the centre of the bazaar at that place, and his body was left exposed until dark.

15. On the 20th the force marched eight miles to Keryekellah; but the previous evening a man named Hurree Tellee had brought the news of the occupation of Chukurdharpore, and the execution of Juggoo Dewan, consequently the movement in that direction failed in its principal object, the apprehension of the illaquadar's family; but in the course of the day all the headmen of the Keryekellah village came in, tendered their services, and signed agreements to pay their revenue into the Chyebassa treasury.

16. It became now a matter of consideration as to what should be the next movement; the force was undoubtedly too small to surround Porahat, and prevent Urjoon Singh from escaping, but as long as he was in possession of his hereditary stronghold, to which it was now with certainty ascertained he had removed his wives and all his property and treasure, and was permitted to maintain there a body of armed men, who could coerce the neighbouring villagers, it was equally certain that the fear of him would effectually prevent the people of the surrounding country from performing their duty to our Government; whereas, after having been driven from Porahat, he would lose all influence, and a great portion, if not all his power, to do mischief, and being hampered in the jungle with his wives and their female followers, would most likely become only too ready to avail himself of protection, by giving himself up; it was also probable that it would not be more difficult to surround him in the jungle itself than in a place like Porahat, surrounded on all sides by it, and covering a large extent of ground.

17. On the 21st, the party marched on this place; every precaution was taken to prevent its becoming known where the march that morning was to terminate, for the only probability of apprehending Urjoon Singh was in making our approach a complete surprise, and every one therefore was led to believe that, as the distance between Keryekellah and Porahat was very great, a halt would be made at Oodoypore, a village on the road about three miles from Porahat. On arrival at Oodoypore some villagers who were herding the cattle and acting as scouts, for they were all found with their bows strung and their arrows ready, gave information that the majority of the residents of the village, to the number of fifty, had joined Urjoon Singh, and at about 9½ A.M. the force arrived opposite the eastern face of the bamboo hedge surrounding Porahat.

18. Porahat is situated on the left bank of the Sunjye Nuddee near its source; the river runs nearly north-east and south-west close under the ancient residence of the zemindars. On the opposite bank is a dense jungle, and a hedge, formed of clumps of lofty bamboos, adds to the natural strength of the place; on the south this hedge is further carried round the ghur, but very partially, and divides it from the town village which lies round three sides of it; surrounding the village again is another village of live bamboos, which on the eastern face appears, as if by design, to have been planted in the form of a curtain flanked by bastions; but on the northern and western faces there is no flanking defence, averaging for a distance of about a quarter of a mile wide; an open space cleared for rice cultivation lies round the outer hedge, beyond which all round lies a tolerably dense jungle, which is connected with the place by a grove of mangoe trees at the north-east corner, where is also the principal opening or entrance, and to the south-west, along the bank of the Sunjye, a quantity of low brushwood and another grove connect the place on that side also with the jungle.

19. As the troops moved out on the open space before the place, a great number of men chiefly armed with bows and arrows, but with the arrows to the string, were seen issuing out, and attempting to gain the jungle from the north-east corner, while at the openings in the bamboo hedge others were seen moving about, and watching for the point where the party would most likely make its entrance. The officer commanding halted his men for a short time so as to enable the auxiliaries to move on and clear the mangoe grove at the north-east corner; and at that time a man came from the place to me, who said that Urjoon Singh intended to come to me; the jungle, however, was being filled so fast with men, that Captain Hale, entirely with my concurrence, did not halt the troops for his approach, and the Seikh detachment moved on towards an opening in the east curtain of the bamboos; shortly after, some shots were fired at the Seikhs from the bamboos, which were returned by a volley from the leading section, and the Seikhs got through the opening in good order; in the meanwhile the

Serraikehall men skirmished round in the rear through the mangoe grove to the north-east entrance, in doing which one of them received a wound from a matchlock ball in the leg, but no determined resistance was offered, and the auxiliaries got in without further injury to the people; the Seikh detachment after entering, followed up the retreating rebels along what may be called the east street of the village, as it runs parallel with the eastern face of the bamboo defence, and in their eagerness lost the road to the entrance of the ghur, and to this accident, I think, Urjoon Singh's escape may be attributed; for although the Serraikehall and Keyrah men succeeded in driving their opposers up the north and out at the west face of the inclosure, the delay in entering the ghur had allowed the inhabitants sufficient time to make their way out across the Sunjye river into the jungles on the south side of the place.

20. After the party had got into the ghur the rebels commenced firing from the jungles at the south-east corner into the place, and succeeded in wounding another of the Serraikehall men, but were in a short time dislodged; again, while encamping, a demonstration or attempt to attack us was made from the north-west jungles; finding, however, that they were noticed, the attacking party did not approach, and a sally being made by a small number of the auxiliaries, they made off; but again, about 2 P.M., some firing on the camp was commenced from the south-west corner, when it was found that a party had availed themselves of the cover afforded by some houses on the right bank of the Sunjye; from this they were driven by a party of the Seikhs, who subsequently fired the houses that had sheltered them.

21. It was now found desirable to prevent these men from finding any cover in our neighbourhood which they could avail themselves of to annoy us, and orders were given to burn the place, which was completely done during the evening, and since then our force has not been molested.

22. Three small guns, or rather jinjals, were found loaded, and ready for firing; one was in position at the north-east corner, and two at the entrance to the ghur; two mussuks, or leather bags of gunpowder, were found, and a quantity of iron balls and slugs of all shapes, which had apparently been intended for serving the peaces with; only two matchlocks and a single-barrelled gun were taken, so that very probably the matchlockmen, when they made off, carried their fire-arms with them. It has since been ascertained that two men of the rebels were killed; their bodies were found.

23. Urjoon Singh, with his wives and his brother, made their escape just before we entered the place. The jungle beyond is so dense as to render pursuit, except in force, imprudent. It is uncertain how many men went with him, nor, such is the nature of the jungle, has the direction in which he went been as yet exactly ascertained; from all accounts it appears to have been his intention to have surrounded and harassed us in the jungles, but the attack was not expected till two days later, and it now appears that the 22nd had been appointed by him for the gathering of the Coles, not only of the Government piers south of Porahat, but of those from the piers included in the Keyrah Illaqua; in fact so skilful had been the intrigues which he had been carrying on through the agency of Juggoo Dewan with the Coles while he was tracing plausible projects for not going to Chyebassa, that had his intentions not been anticipated and frustrated by our sudden movement on Chukhurdhupore, a rising of rather serious nature would have been attempted by the portion of that tribe near enough to Porahat to come within the reach of his threats or influence.

24. The cheerful submission of the people of the country, and the alacrity with which the Coles are now coming in, manifests the wholesome effect of the measures that have been taken; and although the principal offender himself is still at large, there seems to be no apprehension remaining on the minds of the people that he will have any power in future to molest or injure them. I am assured on all sides by the chiefs who are with me that he will not be able again to collect men, or to raise his head; and the Baboo of Keyrah informs me that whereas previous to the execution of Juggoo Dewan the Coles in his jurisdiction openly refused to obey his orders; since the death of that man they have become perfectly submissive and tractable.

25. The heads of villages are attending on me and furnishing their written agreements regarding the payment of the revenue with great willingness, and without having to be sent for; they seem only to require an assurance that they shall be sufficiently protected from molestation, and speak of the days when the Porahat estates were under the management of the officers at Chyebassa with much pleasure. I must, however, not fail to notice here the good behaviour of the troops, whose good spirit and conciliating conduct towards the country people has not a little contributed towards the satisfactory results noted above, nor can I pass over the subject without expressing my admiration of the Seikh soldiers of the detachment at Chyebassa and their endurance of fatigue; the celerity of their movements will be appreciated when I mention that they marched thirty-eight miles in twenty-nine hours with sixty rounds of ammunition in pouch, thereby enabling me to carry out my plans with that secrecy which is too often in India impossible to attain.

26. It is impossible for me to determine what measures it will be necessary now to adopt until I can acquire some intelligence of the fugitives. It is very likely that Urjoon Singh will be next heard of in Mourbhunge or Burmai, from both of which places he has taken a wife, and the probability is that the former place is his destination; I shall therefore call on the zemindars of those places to deliver him up should he seek refuge with either of them; it is not probable that they will assist him. In the meantime, I shall make it my duty to reassure the people around me, and to ascertain the resources and value of the Porahat estates; subsequently I shall be obliged to visit the Bandgaon Illaqua, as the people of that district are reported to have committed some depredations across the Lohurdugga boundary.

27. In conclusion, I am desirous of bringing to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor the loyalty displayed by the following chieftains:—The Rajah of Serraikehall, who at once attended to my requisition for levies, and has himself gone to Chyebassa to keep guard over the treasury; Konwer Juggurnath Singh, his brother, who has been in command of the Serraikehall forces; this individual

escorted the late Senior Assistant Commissioner to Rancegunge and returned with me when I came to Chyebassa; I would respectfully beg that the title of "Konwer," only accorded to him at present by courtesy, should be confirmed by a patent from the Government as a mark of recognition for his services; Baboo Bullobhuddur Singh of Serrakellah, who has shown himself particularly active, and ready on all occasions to assist me as far as it lay in his power; this person, when the mutiny broke out at Ranchee, was at that place; I recollect he was one of the first that warned us that the sepoys contemplated mutinying, and urged our leaving the station; he also, at some personal risk to himself, came after the mutiny from Ranchee to Chyebassa in two days to give warning to Captain Sissmore; the letters from Ranchee to that officer did not reach Chyebassa. Bullobhuddur Singh is a poor relative of the Serrakellah Zemindar, and it would be an estimable recognition of his zeal if a life pension, amounting to 300 rupees per annum, was granted to him.

The Baboo of Keyrah, who has since my first arrival here been in constant communication with me, and who acknowledged my authority at a time when his chief, with 100 mutineers, was meditating treason and attempting to raise the Colehan; I have heard that the title of "Thakoor" would be to him the most gratifying mode of acknowledging his loyalty.

Baboo Uzjoynath Singh, his uncle, deserves great credit for the good counsel he has always given his nephew, who very properly looks to him for aid and advice in all matters of importance concerning himself. I respectfully solicit the favour of being allowed to confer some small lakhiraj grant on this person to be held by him and his heirs for two lives as he is himself an old man.

Dubro Maukee, who has throughout his lifetime shown himself a loyal and faithful subject. Siboo Maukee, who has been with me from the date of my arrival in the Colehan; this man was obliged to bring his family and cattle to Chyebassa for protection, as Juggoo Dewan had persuaded his ryots that he, Siboo, would no longer be their maukee as he had not gone to Porahat, and had, on Urjoon Singh's part, outlawed him.

And lastly, Markundo Duffadar, who has been most zealous and active in assisting me to keep his tribe to their allegiance, and in recalling the disaffected. To these three influential Coles I think may be awarded the credit of having thwarted the evil designs of Juggoo Dewan and the other ill-advisers of Urjoon Singh.

I should wish, however, to have an opportunity of conferring with the Commissioner of Revenue on the subject before recommending any particular reward to these Coles for their loyalty.

I have, &c.

R. C. BIRCH.

Inclosure 18 in No. 25.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

December 23, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 3rd ultimo and 5th instant, relative to the measures adopted in regard to Urjoon Sing, the Zemindar of Porahat.

2. The Governor-General in Council approves of the measures adopted by Lieutenant Birch. His Lordship in Council is of opinion that that officer has shown a sound and courageous judgment throughout this affair.

3. The Governor-General in Council desires that the thanks of the Government may be conveyed to the chieftains and rajahs who afforded assistance to Lieutenant Birch, in compliance with whose recommendation, supported by the Lieutenant-Governor, his Lordship in Council is pleased to authorize the grant of the following rewards:—

The title of Konwer to be conferred on Juggernauth Sing.

A life pension of 300 rupees per annum to be granted to Bullobhuddar Sing.

The title of Thakoor to be conferred on the Baboo of Keyrah.

A small Lakhiraj grant to be conveyed to Baboo Uzjoynath Sing to be held for two lives.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 19 in No. 25.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.*

(Extract.)

Fort William, November 30, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to transmit, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, a précis of the correspondence which has taken place on the subject of the condition of Sumbulpore since the first appearance of disturbance in that part of the country.

2. It appears to the Lieutenant-General that serious troubles are probably impending over Sumbulpore, and that, if it be possible, a larger force should be ordered up from Cuttack to that place.



3. An officer of experience is also obviously required to take the direction of military affairs there; and if a fit officer could be selected, the Lieutenant-Governor would, with the sanction of the Government of India, desire to commit to him also the chief direction of civil affairs there, until the country shall have settled down.

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Inclosure 20 in No. 25.

*Précis.*

ON the 2nd October, Captain Leigh reported that the two brothers, Soorunder Saice and Oodunt Saice, who had been released from the Hazareebagh jail by the mutineers of the 8th Regiment, Native Infantry, had entered the Sumbulpore district, and were collecting men with the avowed object of claiming the Sumbulpore Raj.

From the records of this office it was ascertained that these individuals belonged to the family of Narain Sing Deo, late Rajah of Sumbulpore, with whom they do not appear to have been on good terms; and that in consequence of having been concerned in an attack made on the house of one Dewan Sing, in the village of Rampore, in September 1857, which resulted in the murder of three persons and the plunder of a large amount of property, they were recommended by the Governor-General's agent, South-West Frontier, for capital punishment, but sentenced by the Nizamut Adawlut to imprisonment for life with labour and irons in the Hazareebagh jail, as the crime of actual murder was not satisfactorily proved against them.

Captain Leigh in reporting on their approach towards Sumbulpore, stated further, that he did not expect that they would be able to do much harm if the zemindars of the Gurjhat Mehalas remained faithful to Government, but that it was very doubtful if any dependence could be placed on them, and that for his own part he believed that a desire was felt by many to see a Rajah re-established in that part of the country. He added, that on account of the amount of sickness prevailing among the forces at his disposal, he was unable to send out a detachment to apprehend the pretenders, and that he had applied to the Commissioner of Cuttack for an additional reinforcement of three companies of the 40th Madras Native Infantry, with a view of strengthening the station.

Immediately on the receipt of this report, Captain Dalton issued a notice to all the Gurjhat chiefs, offering a reward of 500 rupees for the capture of the two brothers, and warning them that the estates of any chief or landholder found assisting or harbouring them would be forfeited at once.

On the 6th of October, Captain Leigh, in a letter to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, stated that Soorunder Saice and Oodunt Saice were encamped within about six miles from the city, and that it would at all events be advisable to temporize a little with them, if only to give time for the three companies he had asked for, to come up from Cuttack.

On the day following, at about 8 o'clock in the morning, Soorunder Saice and Oodunt Saice entered the city of Sumbulpore with a large body of armed followers; but after a short parley with Captain Leigh, they were both induced to surrender, in the hope of obtaining a remission of the remainder of the sentence passed on them by the Nizamut Adawlut.

It would appear that after this, Soorunder Saice was allowed to remain at large, but under surveillance, in the town of Sumbulpore; and that Oodunt Saice was permitted to leave the station for Khinda, under promise to disperse the rabble they had collected, Captain Leigh having considered this a more politic course than any attempt to employ the military forces at his disposal for that purpose.

The reasons given by Captain Leigh for the lenient course adopted by him were considered by the Lieutenant-Governor to be not without force, and although he concurred with the Commissioner in thinking that a bolder course would have had a better effect on the chiefs and zemindars in the neighbourhood, he felt that much allowance was to be made for the difficult position in which that officer was placed and was not disposed to blame him.

On the 24th October, Captain Leigh reported, on the authority of two men of the 40th Madras Native Infantry, whom he had deputed to ascertain if the men assembled by Soorunder Saice had dispersed, that with the exception of about 50 men in one place, and about the same number at Khinda, no assemblage of armed men was to be seen anywhere; but they were told that the Ghuroteah of Kolaberah had assembled about 200 men for the purpose of defending himself, having, as Captain Leigh imagined, got alarmed as to what might be the result to himself for the share he had in assisting the Saice brothers with men.

On the 25th October, the three additional companies of the 40th Madras Native Infantry asked for by Captain Leigh, and a detachment of fifty Paiks from the Orissa Paik Company arrived at Sumbulpore from Cuttack; and a further reinforcement, consisting of one company of 5th Madras Native Infantry, with two mountain train howitzers, and a party of artillery men to work them, were on their way, having left Cuttack on the 22nd.

On the 30th of October, Captain Dalton submitted a petition, dated the 12th, presented by Soorunder Saice to Captain Leigh, humbly praying for the extension of mercy towards himself and his brother, in consideration of the nature of their offences and the long and rigorous imprisonment they had been subjected to, and of their having, after been released by the mutineers, voluntarily surrendered themselves and made their submission to Captain Leigh. This memorial was supported by Captain Dalton, who stated that a mitigation might be accorded to the prisoners on the grounds urged, and as they disavowed having been instrumental in the collection of the armed men who entered

Sumbulpore along with them, stating that those men had thronged around and followed them of their own accord; but he mentioned that the pardon ought not to be unconditional, and that an oath might be exacted from them to the effect that they would never again enter into combination or intrigue against the Government.

In reply, Captain Dalton was empowered to deal with the prisoners in the manner proposed by him, with the exception of binding them down by an oath in regard to their future conduct, but as an intimation had immediately been received that Soorunder Saice had absconded on the night of the 31st October, it was added that, if such should be the case, it would of course be necessary to adopt another and a very different method of dealing with the parties in question.

The fact of Soorunder Saice's escape proving to be true, Captain Dalton recommended, on the 9th instant, that Captain Leigh should be directed to move at once and take the field with the forces at his disposal; visiting the parts where Soorunder Saice's sympathizers were said to have collected, and making a severe example of those who had most prominently assisted the rebels.

This was authorized under orders, dated the 24th instant. In the meantime, Captain Leigh had, on the 4th instant, directed Captain Knocker, the officer commanding the detachment of the 40th Madras Native Infantry at Sumbulpore, to proceed towards Khinda and Kolaberah with a strong detachment, and to disperse the hostile assemblages of men in those places: and on the 11th instant he submitted a letter from that officer, reporting on the results of the expedition he had undertaken.

Captain Knocker commenced his march on the 5th instant, with a detachment of the strength noted in the margin,\* and visited the villages of Sherghotty, Sausan, Kutterbugah, Samah Singah, Kurreepallee, Kolaberah, Saha, and Khinda, returning to Sumbulpore on the 9th, after having burnt down the house of the Ghuroteah at Kolaberah, and of Soorunder Saice and Oodunt Saice at Khinda, both of which he found deserted by the people, but perforated with loop-holes for firing through in every direction. He expressed his belief that all the rebels were totally dispersed, but he did not encounter them anywhere except at Sherghotty, where their number was completely concealed by dense jungles, and where from five to six were killed, including a near relation of the Ghuroteah of Kolaberah.

The Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals has since reported the murder, in the Sumbulpore district, of Dr. Moore, the Assistant-Surgeon recently appointed to the medical charge of the district, and of Mr. Hanson, an Apothecary in the Madras service, who, on sickness breaking out among the troops in Sumbulpore, was ordered up from Ganjam, while they were travelling to join their posts. A party of sebandies were dispatched by the Senior Assistant Commissioner to escort these gentlemen to the station, but they were attacked and captured by the rebels, and the gentlemen plundered of their effects. They then endeavoured to escape on foot with their bearers and attendants, but they were attacked again between Soojoomary and Moondul, in the territory of the Rajah of Rehracole, by an armed body of 150 Paiks, who, after having murdered them, are stated to have cut off their heads. The public dawk from Nagpore, Bombay, &c., is also reported to have been stopped, in consequence of the runners being afraid to pass through the district.

It is stated by the Commissioner of Cuttack (Superintendent of Tributary Mehals), that since the expedition above described, in which the houses of Soorunder Saice and others were burnt, the two senior officers of the Madras detachment have returned to Cuttack, one of them to join a staff appointment at Hyderabad, under the impression that the rebels had dispersed for good; and the other on account of sickness; thus leaving the detachment under the charge of one young Lieutenant and two young Ensigns, and the Artillery in care of an officer of three years' standing, not one of these officers having passed in the vernacular languages.

The latest intelligence received from Captain Leigh is dated 14th November, when he reported all quiet.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 21 in No. 25.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.*

Sir,

December 5, 1857.

I AM directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter, dated the 30th ultimo, from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and of its inclosure, respecting the condition of Sumbulpore, and the arrangements that are necessary to be made for its security.

2. The Governor-General in Council desires me to request, that the Governor in Council will take immediate measures for strengthening the force at Sumbulpore, if this can be done without materially weakening the column destined for Nagpore and the parts beyond it.

3. His Lordship in Council desires further to request, that an experienced officer may be sent with the additional force to exercise the chief authority, both civil and military, in Sumbulpore.

4. His Lordship in Council also desires, that the officer who left Sumbulpore for Hyderabad, as mentioned in the penultimate paragraph of the précis forwarded with the letter from the Government of Bengal, may be required to return to his Regiment.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

\* Two mountain-train howitzers, under Lieutenant Hadar; two companies of the 41st Madras Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Hart and Ensign Népean; one jemadar and thirty men of the Ramghur battalion; thirty sebandies.



## Inclosure 22 in No. 25.

*The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Sumbulpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Sumbulpore, November 26, 1857.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, copy of my report this day forwarded to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

I have, &c.

R. T. LEIGH, Captain.

## Inclosure 23 in No. 25.

*The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Sumbulpore to the Officiating Commissioner, Chota Nagpore.*

Sir,

*Sumbulpore, November 26, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report that I returned to this station yesterday evening, having marched from Joojoomora, twenty miles. We were attacked by the rebels on the road, and I regret to say two sepoy were killed on the spot, one has since died of his wounds, three sepoy and five camp followers were more or less severely wounded. I will report on this more fully hereafter.

It is with pain I report that we discovered at Joojoomora sufficient evidences of the lamentable fate which has, without doubt, befallen Dr. Moore. Mr. Hanson, I am happy to say, escaped, and we have brought him back with us from Rampore.

The district is in a very disturbed state, and, in my opinion, it will be necessary that more troops should be dispatched to this place to restore order.

I have, &c.

R. T. LEIGH, Captain.

## Inclosure 24 in No. 25.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, December 3, 1857.*

WITH reference to my communications, dated the 1st instant, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for submission to the Governor-General of India in Council, a copy of the accompanying letters, having reference to the disturbances in Sumbulpore.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 25 in No. 25.

*The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Sumbulpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Camp, Churmah, November 23, 1857.*

HEREWITH I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, a copy of my letter this day forwarded to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, with copy also of Mr. Hanson's statement.

I have, &c.

R. T. LEIGH, Captain.

## Inclosure 26 in No. 25.

*The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Sumbulpore to the Officiating Commissioner, Chota Nagpore.*

Sir,

*Camp, Churmah, November 23, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter of 19th instant, to your address, reporting the attack on Dr. Moore and Mr. Hanson, I have the honor to state, that I left Sumbulpore on the morning of the 20th instant, in company with Ensign Nepean, 40th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, and 100 sepoy of his Regiment and fifty of the Ramghur Battalion, and arrived here yesterday.

To-day, Mr. Hanson, who was travelling with Dr. Moore, arrived here from Rampore, with the rajah of that place. I beg to forward a copy of Mr. Hanson's statement as to the melancholy occurrence.

On reaching Joojoomora, en route to this, we searched the jungle there, and found a writing box, containing some papers of Dr. Moore's. I propose returning to Joojoomora to-morrow and instituting

a further search for the remains of Dr. Moore, should that gentleman have been killed, as I fear is the case.

The two sowars who were seized by the rebels were released on the 19th instant, without injury, and returned to Sumbulpore. The rebels deprived them of their horses, arms, accoutrements, and baggage.

I have forwarded a copy of this letter, and Mr. Hanson's statement, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I have, &c.

R. T. LEIGH, *Captain.*

Inclosure 27 in No. 25.

*Mr. Hanson's Statement.*

*Camp, November, 23, 1857.*

DR. MOORE and myself arrived at Joojoomora about 7 o'clock of the evening of the 16th instant, and slept there, having arranged to start very early next morning for Mundhoor, with the view of starting for Sumbulpore the same afternoon. I awoke about 3 A.M. of the 17th, and desired both Dr. Moore's and my own bearers to get ready, and then awake Dr. Moore. My bearers were ready to start about 3:30 A.M., but those of Dr. Moore seemed reluctant to commence their journey so very early, upon which Dr. Moore said to me, "Get your people to make a start, and mine will soon follow." I got into my palkee and went on, supposing Dr. Moore was following. When I had gone between two and three miles from Joojoomora I was suddenly aroused from a sound sleep by the palkee being thrown down. On putting my head out to question the bearers as to the cause, I found that all but four bearers had deserted me; these four were crouched on the left side of the palkee, and one of them whispered, "Sahib, Sahib, golee mara." Immediately this was said, I heard several shots fired from the jungle on the right side of the road; I then jumped out of the palkee with a revolver in one hand and my sword in the other. I could not see my enemies, but finding the bearers much frightened, I said, "Don't fear, they are only a few lootwallahs, I can kill five with this pistol," and, handing my sword to one of them, said, "you be ready to attack them with this if they come to close quarters." Finding a second with a stout stick in his hand, I desired him also to make good use of it if the enemy came near. When giving these directions I was standing by the side of my palkee, in a light-coloured dressing-gown; and immediately I had done talking to the second man three shots were fired, evidently aimed at me, for one of them whizzed by my right ear, and a second passed my left, the third hit the bearer with the stick in his hand (this man died in about an hour after). As soon as he fell the three remaining bearers took to their heels. When the enemy saw this they yelled out, "Puckro, maro Feringee banchoot." These words were followed by perhaps a hundred armed men rushing out of the jungle on the right side of the road towards my palkee, repeating the words "Puckro, maro banchoot." I was alone, and saw it would be madness to stand there any longer, perhaps to be butchered. I rushed towards the jungle on the opposite side to that from which the enemy attacked me, and concealed myself behind a bush, about 20 yards from my palkee. From my hiding place I could see and hear all that was done, as two torches that had been thrown down by the bearers were blazing most furiously. The enemy surrounded the palkee, and missing me questioned the dying bearer as to my whereabouts, and also about his comrades; he replied, "they were all gone, he could not tell where." They then made two cuts at his head, accompanying each with obscene language. Several then commenced rifling the palkee, when one, who seemed the commander, desired they would desist, and gave directions that the palkee and its contents be conveyed to some place he named, and pointed in the direction from whence they came; four cavady loads were sent away in the same manner.

As day dawned I found that my hiding-place was not a safe one, and struck deeper into the jungles, where I remained all day. About 8 that night I had determined, it being dark, that if I could find the road to make my way to Sumbulpore, which place could not be more than 17 or 18 miles off. I wandered about for a couple of hours, but failed in discovering the road; I then returned to my hiding-place, foot-sore (being only in my stockings), hungry and thirsty, not having taken any food since 2 o'clock the previous afternoon. At break of day (18th), I once more sallied forth in search of the road, and was soon successful. Not thinking it safe to take the road to Sumbulpore by daylight, I retraced my steps towards Joojoomora, striking into the thick of the jungle now and then when I thought I heard voices. I reached Joojoomora about 7 in the morning, and after a quarter of an hour's rest, started again for Charnal. I had not gone more than about three quarters of a mile, when, on turning to look back, I saw about half-a-dozen armed men pursuing me. I again made to the jungle, and taking up a position behind a thick bush watched the movements of my enemies. When doing so I saw just behind them an elephant loaded with baggage, and followed by a long file of armed men. To my inexpressible delight I soon discovered that the latter were Sircar sepoy. Simultaneously with myself my pursuers also saw the sepoy, and they lost no time in striking into the jungle on the opposite of the road to that where I was concealed. On the sepoy reaching opposite my hiding place I rushed out and claimed their protection. These sepoy turned out to be an escort party, sent out by the Assistant-Commissioner of Sumbulpore, as requested by letter from myself and Dr. Moore from Rampore. Had this party been a quarter of an hour later I must have been overtaken and slaughtered by my pursuers.

On arriving at Charnal, I learned from the duffadar of the village that two armed men from the enemy came there the previous evening (17th), and demanded my person from him, saying that there were two sahibs, they had dispatched one, but that the other had escaped, and they were sure he must

be in the village. The duffadar had great difficulty in persuading them to the contrary. Immediately I had put myself under the protection of the Sebundies my pursuers yelled out "give him up, or we will fire on you," and followed us to a village about three miles towards Charnal, when a slight skirmish took place between them and the Sebundies, and they fled to the jungles. I saw nothing more of them after.

On arriving at Rampore I was met by my head servant. On upbraiding him for his desertion of me, he threw himself at my feet and said, that he thought I was killed from the circumstance of a shot going through my palkee, and what was the use of his staying after that.

At this place I also met Dr. Moore's sirdar bearer, who, with tears in his eyes, approached me and said that his master was murdered. From this man and my own servant I gleaned the following:—

On my servant leaving me, he retraced his steps towards Joojoomora, and soon met Dr. Moore, to whom he reported how I was attacked, &c. Upon hearing this, Dr. Moore returned to Joojoomora, and remained there till day light; he then resumed his journey, saying to his servants (on their remonstrating with him against going on), "There is no fear now, they won't attack us by day light. You see I am prepared for them," showing them a loaded revolver and a sword. They had not got beyond half-a-mile from Joojoomora when they were met by two or three armed men, who were pointed out to Dr. Moore by my servant as belonging to the party that had attacked his master, whereupon Dr. Moore fired upon and dispersed them; but this was scarcely done when he was surrounded by about forty men, who called out to his bearers to separate themselves from their master, or that they would all be killed: all then left but the sirdar bearer and three or four others. Several shots were fired at Dr. Moore, but without effect. Dr. Moore attempted to remonstrate with them, he said, "Why do you wish to injure me? tell me what it is you want and I will give it you, but don't take my life;" he had gone thus far when he was cut down with a sword, and is supposed to have died. Two of his bearers were also killed, and a third wounded.

D. HANSON, *Medical Officer, Ganjam.*

Inclosure 28 in No. 25.

*The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Sumbulpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Sumbulpore, November 28, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to annex, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, copy of my weekly report this day, addressed to Captain E. T. Dalton, Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

I have, &c.

R. T. LEIGH, *Captain.*

Inclosure 29 in No. 25.

*The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Sumbulpore to the Officiating Commissioner, Chota Nagpore.*

ir,

*Sumbulpore, November 28, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter of 26th instant, to your address, reporting the attack made on the detachment on its return from Joojoomora, I beg to state, that whilst passing through a ghaut, with dense jungle on both sides, the advanced guard of the Ramghur battalion was suddenly fired upon from the hill on the right by some rebels, who were concealed behind a breastwork of stones. The detachment of the 40th Madras Native Infantry were coming on in the rear. Hearing the firing we hastened on, and Ensign Nepean and I, taking a few of the Madras sepoys, ascended the hill on the right, when the rebels fled. It is impossible to form a guess even of their numbers, as the jungle, being so thick, we only saw three or four stragglers running off.

Two sepoys were killed on the spot, one has since died of his wounds, and three were severely wounded, all belonging to the Ramghur battalion. Five camp followers and one of the Madras sepoys were wounded, some severely.

Bodies of men are committing excesses in different parts of the district, and all traffic and postal communication between this and Cuttack is suspended.

I have, &c.

R. T. LEIGH, *Captain.*

Inclosure 30 in No. 25.

*The Commissioner of Cuttack to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Cuttack, November 27, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter of to-day, I have the honor to report, that I have taken the depositions of sixteen of the bearers who were in attendance on the late Dr. Moore from the statements of some of whom there can be no reasonable doubt of his death, as he is said to have been cut

down by a phura or axe by a man who attacked him from behind when he was engaged with others in front of him.

2. I have sent these depositions to the Senior Assistant-Commissioner of Sumbulpore.

3. The accompanying is a copy of Major Bates' reply to my letter of yesterday, on the subject of the paucity of officers at Sumbulpore, a copy of which has already been submitted for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor.

4. Major Bates refers to his having ordered up Captain Woodbridge and Lieutenant Vallance, as soon as he was aware of Captain Hawkins' and Lieutenant Hart's coming away on sick certificate, and I stated in my letter to your address of yesterday, that these two officers had left for Sumbulpore.

5. In regard to Lieutenant Swiney, of 32nd Madras Native Infantry, who is *en route* to join his regiment at Kamptee, having been directed to do duty at Sumbulpore, the circumstance was overlooked by me when penning my letter of yesterday.

6. Captain Knocker has now been ordered up from Cuttack, and proceeds to-morrow morning.

7. These four officers will meet at Ungool, and I have arranged to give them an escort of the Paik companies from that place until relieved by a strong detachment from Sumbulpore, and I have requested Major Bates to forbid their advancing beyond my own jurisdiction until they can do so under the Sumbulpore escort.

8. Major Bates has done all that lies in his power to supply officers to the detail of his regiment at Sumbulpore, still the fact remains, that from about the 16th instant there have been only the youngest lieutenant and a young ensign, both unpassed in the languages, and but a short time in the country, in command of six companies, during the period when there is an insurrection going on around them.

9. It will probably be the thirteenth proximo before these young officers are reinforced by the four now going up to join them.

10. Major Bates alludes to the fact of his only now having become acquainted with the plan I mentioned to him of forming outposts in Sumbulpore. It may be that I am wrong in supposing that it may be necessary to form any at all, for I am not aware of the nature of the policy of the Senior Assistant Commissioner, who certainly has not hitherto shown any design of forming such outposts, or, in fact, of making much use of the troops sent up to him, except for defensive purposes in the town and district itself, probably owing in some degree to the paucity of officers and to the sickness of the troops; but I cannot avoid the conclusion, that if the insurgents are to be defeated, dispersed, and hunted down, it will be necessary, now that the cold season is on, to take some active step towards following them wherever they may be collected, and to establish a few outposts in different directions.

11. Major Bates is also of opinion that the plan I have proposed for the transfer, if possible, of a body of *sebundies* from Russelcondah, is likely to be of the greatest use. On this subject I have already reported to-day.

I have, &c.

G. F. COCKBURN.

Inclosure 31 in No. 25.

*Major Bates to the Commissioner of Cuttack.*

Sir,

*Cuttack, November 27, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 26th November, 1857, remarking on the paucity of officers with the detachment of the 40th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, at Sumbulpore.

2. You are aware that the moment I heard of Captain Hawkins' return to regimental head-quarters on sick certificate, I ordered off Captain Woodbridge, and that immediately I heard of Lieutenant Hart's return under similar circumstances, I ordered off Lieutenant Vallance, though he was Acting Quartermaster of the regiment. I also mentioned to you, on your return from Balasore the day before yesterday, that I had ordered Lieutenant Swiney, of the 32nd Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to do duty with the detachment at Sumbulpore, a measure of which you approved, and which I trust will, under the circumstances, meet also with the approval of my military superiors.

3. No effort has been wanting on my part to keep the detachment as efficient in officers as circumstances would permit.

4. One company has been left there only as a temporary measure, but circumstances which have lately occurred will doubtless render its permanent stay necessary.

5. The plan which you mention of detaching parties about the district, I have only now become acquainted with, and it will of course require more officers than if the detachment remained in a collected form at Sumbulpore. I have therefore ordered the only available officer I have at head-quarters (Captain Knocker) to proceed forthwith to join the detachment.

6. I do not know how many parties it is contemplated to detach, but there is no doubt that each one should be sufficiently strong, not only to defend its post against any force likely to be brought against it, but to act on the offensive in its own immediate neighbourhood if necessary; and if, as you were mentioning in conversation yesterday, 150 or 200 *sebundies* could be obtained from Captain McNeil or Mr. Knox, they would be, from their habits and experience, of the greatest use in this kind of warfare.

7. I have directed Captain Bird and Lieutenant Palmer to join as quickly as possible, and have forwarded a copy of this correspondence to the Major-General commanding the division.

I have, &c.

J. BATES.

**Inclosure 32 in No. 25.**

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, December 11, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward for submission to the Governor-General of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a demi-official communication from the Commissioner of Burdwan, with its inclosures, bringing to notice reports of attempts made to create a disturbance in Midnapore, and to state that, under the circumstances therein stated, his Honor has decided upon sending a body of 100 European seamen for the security of that station.

2. The Superintendent of Marine has accordingly been instructed to take measures for the immediate levy and dispatch of this force to Midnapore.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

**Inclosure 33 in No. 25.**

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*December 15, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 11th instant, with inclosure, and to state that the Governor-General in Council approves of the Lieutenant-Governor having directed 100 European seamen to be sent to Midnapore, for the protection of that district.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

**Inclosure 34 in No. 25.**

*The Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier, to the Secretary to the Governor of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Gowhatty, November 28, 1857.*

FOR the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, and such orders as he may think proper to issue on the occasion, I have the honor to forward a copy of a letter to my address of the 16th instant, from Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay, commanding the 1st Assam Light Infantry, with a copy of the letter forwarded therewith to the address of the Deputy Adjutant-General.

2. I submit these documents that the Lieutenant-Governor may be aware of the spirit of mutiny that existed amongst the men of the detachment at Golaghat, and the probable necessity of punishing a large number of the men of the regiment, with reference to Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay's recommendation of posting in Assam a detachment of two companies of European Infantry and of European Artillery for two guns.

3. I presume this recommendation is in substitution of the Naval Brigade now stationed in Upper Assam, or, otherwise, I am not aware of the necessity of so strong a reinforcement of Europeans.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay originally did not apply for any Europeans being sent to Assam and if the courts inquiry and of courts-martial now being held have brought to light a greater degree of disaffection than was before supposed to exist, I am not aware of any such disclosures, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay should have given some ground for his application in such a period of great necessity for European troops.

4. I am not disposed to believe that any great urgency exists, but I would beg to recommend that if a party of European mariners and sailors from the man-of-war be spared, it would be desirable to send up a detachment in the steamer, should one be dispatched with Muniram Dutt, in order to stand his trial for instigating the sepoys and rajah to rebellion.

5. Should a steamer be sent up, it is highly desirable that the opportunity should be taken to send up the arms, accoutrements, ammunition, and officers for the new Kamroop regiment, which are urgently required.

6. Also, that a further supply of opium should be dispatched, in addition to the 100 maunds lately reported to have been sent to us through the collector of Dacca. For our annual supply we require at least 350 maunds more, and there are also due to us remittances of small silver and copper coins very greatly wanted, which are detained for the want of a steamer, for which that opportunity might be made available.

I have, &c.

FRAS. JENKINS, Colonel.

## Inclosure 35 in No. 25.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay to the Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier.*

Sir,

Debrooghur, November 16, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward for your information and transmission to army head-quarters, my letter of this date to the address of the Deputy Adjutant-General of the army, with deposition of the native doctor alluded to annexed, and I respectfully solicit the favour of your concurrence in my bringing the loyal conduct of the native doctor to the notice of Government.

2. I would take this opportunity of stating that a mass of evidence is now being elicited, showing a widely-disseminated plot under the instigation of Muniram Dewan and the young Rajah of Assam, for the overthrow of the British Government in Assam, in which many natives of the country, civil omlah and others, are concerned, together with three native officers of the battalion under my command, and I should say the whole of the non-commissioned officers of the Golaghat detachment, as also a good many of the men.

3. On due consideration of the true interests of Government, it is essential, in my opinion, that all who have been concerned in the plot, including Muniram and the young rajah, be brought to trial. I therefore beg to submit that a Commission be assembled for their trial in Assam, as soon as possible, should such be considered desirable.

4. Some of those in the regiment I have already brought to trial, but the treasonable conduct of others from the nature of the evidence can best be brought before the Commission appointed to try the dewan and the rajah.

5. For the future well-being of the country and the security of those who have given evidence in these matters, as also to enable me to weed the 'corps thoroughly and place it on a sound footing, I respectfully submit that a location for a year or more, as circumstances shall determine, of two companies of Europeans, and artillerymen for two guns, in Upper Assam, would have a most beneficial and lasting effect.

I have, &amp;c.

S. F. HANNAY,

## Inclosure 36 in No. 25.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.*

Sir,

Debrooghur, November 16, 1857.

WITH reference to my letter of the                      to your address, I have the honor to forward for submission to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief and Government, a copy of a deposition, on solemn affirmation, by native doctor Keramut Ally, taken before Captain Holroyd, Principal Assistant Commissioner at Jorehaut, on the 7th November, 1857, and which I believe to be the faithful type of the feelings of a portion of the troops at Golaghat during the month of August 1857, and upon which testimony in court, several sepoys' evidence and the deposition on solemn affirmation of eight sepoys, all of the Golaghat command—the subadar and others are being tried before a general court assembled under Act XIV of 1857.

2. I am not prepared to say that a general feeling of disloyalty existed amongst the Hindoostanees of the corps at Golaghat; the bias of the Arrah men under the auspices of a low Mahomedan native officer, the intrigues of the native omlah there, and coalition on the part of the young Saring Rajah of Jorehaut, led to the disturbances on the 29th August, the news of the mutiny at Dinapore, and the disaffection of Koorer Sing, having reached Assam about ten days previous. At Seeb-sagur also there was plotting amongst the Arrah men under the auspices of a jemadar, who had been intriguing with the young Assam Rajah. These, with a disloyal Mahomedan faction at regimental head-quarters, under the influence of the native doctor and a Mahomedan officer, who also intrigued with the young rajah, comprise the amount of disaffection known to exist, but I am happy to state that to whatever unknown length the intriguers may have carried their machinations, the removal of the native officer at Golaghat in the end of August, followed by the deportment of the young rajah from Assam, and the strengthening of regimental head-quarters with Nepaulese and other dependable men, put a stop to them.

3. One object I have in view in bringing the native doctor's statement to the notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief and Government, is to submit that this statement, as well as another of the 30th September last, and the voluntary evidence of those men who have been forward in bringing seditious acts to light, entail danger from all who may have had a fellow feeling with those who have acted disloyally, and from the number of Arrah men in the regiment, revenge might be carried out when least expected. I respectfully solicit, therefore, that besides those who may be found guilty on trial, I be permitted to discharge all men who have in any way shown a disloyal feeling; under any circumstances such men can never be considered trustworthy; and by their leaving the corps, the well-being of the country and the safety of the really loyal will be best considered.

In conclusion, I would beg leave most respectfully to recommend native doctor Keramut Ally, 1st Assam Light Infantry Battalion, to the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief and Government, for his loyal and commendable conduct as herein stated.

I have, &amp;c.

S. F. HANNAY.

## Inclosure 37 in No. 25.

*Deposition of Keramat Ally, Native Doctor of Golaghat, taken on solemn affirmation by Captain Holroyd Principal Assistant Commissioner of Jorhant, on the 7th November, 1857.*

THE sepoy at Golaghat used to hear the news of the mutineers from the Amlah at Golaghat; the Amlah received the "Somachar Chundrica," and these used to be read and matters talked over. Narayan Nazir and Gunuck Ram, Sudder Ameen's Mohurir, used to come to the lines to Ramtohul Havildar's house, where the sepoys assembled and heard the news; the golmaal in this way commenced. Daily the news was disseminated of the king being on the throne of Delhi, the massacre at Cawnpore and other places, and of the whole of Hindoostan, with the exception of Calcutta and Bengal, having been taken possession of by the sepoys on the part of the king. This "hulla" had taken place while Mr. Masters was there. The day Mr. Masters went away to Seeksagur, the report was spread that he had run away; that a steamer was coming with Europeans to take away all the sahibs, together with the treasure and magazine, and that they would all leave the country. After this the sepoys began to go in parties of four and five to the villages at night, and to ill-treat the villagers and collect the debts due to them by different ryots: this increased the golmaal. The kyahs,\* the beparies and villagers buried their property, and were in daily dread of the sepoys looting the place. During the time Roostun Singh was at Golaghat, there was a good deal of talking and some golmaal, yet it was not anything equal to what afterwards took place. From the time of his departure dates the increase in the golmaal. I think it was on the 29th of August, that the order arrived for fifty sepoys to go to Seeksagur and for withdrawal of the Jamoogoree and Borpathar guards; Ramtohul, havildar, read the order, and the subadar ordered the elephants to go to bring in the Jamoogoree guard. There was much talk among the sepoys in the lines as to the reasons for this order. That evening Himut Ally Khan was dining with me; after dinner he took his leave and went to the lines and I retired to rest—this was at 9 o'clock. In about a quarter of an hour he came again to my house and called me; I inquired what he wanted, he said the men were about to rise; they are collected at the subadar's hut, and were going to sound the bugle, and the loot will at once commence. He said he had come at once to tell me in a great fright, that he had not well heard what they were saying, and wanted me to go with him and see what they were about. I said perhaps they would not let me go there; he said that every one had gone and that they would not stop me, so I went with him. On arriving, I saw a number of men collected in front of the subadar's house, in the midst, the Subadar Shaick Bheekund, Chunder Singh, Jemadar of the Police, and Ramtohul Singh, kote havildar, were seated on morahs, the rest being on the ground; Himut Ally and I first stood and then sat down listening to what they were saying. There were a few Jurroohs and Munipoorees by, but they said nothing, the others were allies and seemed in a very excited state; those who took the most active part in the proceedings Jelladur Misser and Sew Sehai Singh, lance naicks: Ramtohul Singh, havildar; and Narayan Sing, Shaick Bheekun, subadars, and Chunder Sing, jemadar; Ranchurn Sing Bhat, Surnam Singh, and Kooden Sing, Bhola Panday, havildar; Dookhunjan Doobie, Namroo Sing, Dookeram Sing, and Bhikaree Sing, Jewadhun Pandey, Thakoor Ram, and Chookutram Ram, and Khodabux, bugler, who was most urgent to sound the bugle. The other bugler, Bulloo, said he would not sound even if they killed him; he said this to me in fear, and I told him not to sound the bugle on any account. The two lance naicks, Jelladur Misser and Sew Sehai Singh, called and collected all the sepoys to the subadar's hut. First Jelladur Misser, Bhola Panday, havildar, and Sew Sehai Singh said: hear brothers, if you are desirous of your own good and favor with the rajah, you will listen to what we say, and do what we tell you without drawing back; and whoever draws back or reveals anything shall be killed, and if he be a Mussulman he will eat pig, and if a Hindoo he will eat cow; this shall be the curse on him. The others replied, what are we not born of man that we should desert the cause! They then said, let us sound the bugle, and each man, taking five ghuttahs with him, let us go this night to Jorhant, first cut Huronath Burrooh's head off. It is said that Rughoobeer, jemadar, is there with twenty sepoys and is loyal to Government, if we can make him join us, well, if not, then we can kill him; we will then go and put the rajah on the throne and proclaim him; all the elephants that can be collected here can be sent with Russid afterwards. When we have proclaimed the rajah, we will go on at once to Seeksagur and first set fire to Holroyd Sahib's house, and the rest of the houses, and kill all Europeans there; we will make the sepoys there join us and take the magazine and treasury; we can leave some men there to take charge and go on with the rest to Debrooghur, there set fire to all the houses and kill all the Europeans, and take the treasury and magazine and bring it to the rajah. Jelladur Misser proposed that the perwannah received that day from the havildar-major for fifty men to go to Seeksagur should be changed, to make it appear that all had been ordered up, so that in the event of any failure, the onus would fall on the havildar-major. Some acquiesced in these proposals, while others wished to wait till morning, making all the preparations during the night. Jelladur Misser got up and said, I will go at once and get out the ghuttahs. I then said, when a thing is to be done it is well not to do it hurriedly but with circumspection. The subadar said, what I said, sahib, I merely said it was better to act with circumspection; if you go in the morning what is the use of taking out the ghuttahs now? The subadar kept silent. Jelladur Misser then asked if he should bring them out, the subadar said, sit down, I have something to say. See there is a jemadar at Borpathar, and several men there, and at Jamgooree, let them join from command, then we will with them do this, at present there are but few men here. Ramtohul, havildar, said, good, this is best; but send an urzee to say that the elephants here are sick, and therefore fifty men cannot go to Rangpoore. Chunder Sing said, this was a good idea; that several days' delay would thus take place, and in the meantime they could arrange and march on Rangpoore; some said it was better to act at once in matters like this kind, and said to the subadar that if the steamer in the meantime came up and took

away the treasure and the sahibs, that he would be disgraced before the rajah; that he could not seize the magazine or treasure, and that the sahibs had escaped, and he had been unable to kill them. They talked that night sending Jelladur Misser, Sewbuck Sing, and Chukoot Ram to Jorehaut, to the rajah, and see how matters were at Jorehaut; they said (these three) what is the use of going to the rajah, he is all ready and has promised Deswalis 16 rupees pay a month, Munipoories and others 12 rupees, so what's the use of going there again. In this way they remained till a late hour of the night, not able to arrive at any decision among themselves. Some dissented; Dunbahadoor Sing and Gungadeen said, they might do what they liked, but they would not join, the others abused them for being cowards. The subadar said, he would not give the order that night but would wait till the men on command came in; Gungadeen and Dunbahadoor got up and went away, and Humut Ally and I did likewise. I had no sleep and was in alarm all night. The next morning I saw Bheekun Subadar walking up and down the road and spoke to him of the last night's proceedings, saying they had just received pay and were eating Company's salt, and it was very bad to behave in this way; that at Saikoa and other places there were a number of sepoy and sirdars and that none were making any confusion; that he alone with fifty or sixty men behaving in this manner, would merely bring destruction on himself. He nodded his head, afterwards sent for Ramtohil, havildar, and told him to send the men ordered to Seesagur and to let this matter stand over for the present, that afterwards they would see if others would join and then they could accomplish it. About 9 o'clock in the morning, Jelladur Misser went to the subadar and told him he heard guns firing at Rungpore and that the Europeans must have arrived and were fighting with the sepoy; that he had urged him to march at once that night, and not doing so they had brought destruction upon themselves; the subadar came with Jelladur Misser to the high ground at the back of the hospital and listening, said, he heard it, and told the sepoy not to go away from the lines as there was no knowing what might happen at any time. The next, the jelladur and sepoy from Borpathor came in, and that evening Rughoonath Sing, subadar, arrived. He then sent thirty men at once to Seesagur. Since Rughoonath Sing went, he has had frequent roll-calls and ordered any onlah going to the lines to be confined. Since this, matters have become quiet and people feel secure. I forgot to mention Sewbuck Sing as one of the principal men in that night's proceedings. I should have reported these matters before, but Mr. Mahony was sick, and I was afraid to write in Nagree, for they had all sworn to kill any one who said any thing about it. At first I could not tell Rughoonath's (subadar) mind, but when I found he was loyal, I then told him what I knew. I have been in great dread of what the sepoy would do to me, for they said, if they were dismissed the service, still they would have their revenge.

KERAMUT ALLY, Native Doctor.

C. HOLROYD, Principal Assistant Commissioner.

Inclosure 38 in No. 25.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier.*

Sir,

Fort William, December 8, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 28th ultimo, with its inclosures, relative to a recommendation submitted by Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay, for posting in Assam a detachment of European infantry and artillery for the security of the province.

2. In reply I am desired to state, that the Lieutenant-Governor has little doubt that nothing but the prompt measures adopted, has prevented an insurrection in Assam, and is fully sensible to the expediency of having European troops there. He is however well aware that the Government of India would be entirely unable to comply at present with any requisition for European troops for that province.

3. All that can be done is to send up more sailors, and his Honor will endeavour to secure a steamer as soon as one can be made available, in which to convey another party of European seamen.

4. It is probable that Muniram Dutt may be sent to take trial under charge of this detachment, and the military stores asked for in your fourth paragraph, as well as the officers for the new regiments if they have been appointed, can go by the same opportunity.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 39 in No. 25.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

December 15, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement dated the 8th instant, submitting correspondence with the Agent in the North-East Frontier, and to state that the Governor-General in Council quite approves of the measures authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor for the protection of Assam.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.



Inclosure 40 in No. 25.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort William, December 16, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for submission to the Governor-General of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the officiating member of the Board of Revenue, on deputation to Cherra Poonjee, together with the reply of this day's date, and to solicit the earliest possible instructions in regard to the disarming of the Sylhet Light Infantry battalion.

2. In the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, the best course to be adopted would be to leave it entirely to Mr. Allen's discretion (in which his Honor has entire confidence) to act as he thinks best under any circumstances which may arise, or may come to his knowledge by the time the European force reaches Sylhet.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 41 in No. 25.

*Mr. Allen to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Sylhet, December 8, 1857.

I HAVE had the honor this day to receive your letter, dated the 30th ultimo, on the subject of the military operations that are to be undertaken against the mutineers of the 34th and 73rd Regiments of Native Infantry.

2. Yesterday afternoon the magistrate of Sylhet informed me, that the Commissioner of Dacca had determined to send on the detachment of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment to Sylhet, and to day I received intelligence from Mr. C. H. Campbell, that the detachment in question would leave Dacca on the morning of the 5th instant for this station.

3. Almost all the intelligence we have hitherto obtained regarding the movements of the mutineers has been extremely vague and unsatisfactory, but from information this morning received, it seems now to be tolerably clear, that on the night of the 5th instant, the mutineers of the 34th Regiment, Native Infantry, were in the heavy jungles of Independent Tipperah, to the north of Agurtollah, and not far from that part of the north-western boundary of the Tipperah Rajah's territory, which is contiguous to the place where the Tipperah and Sylhet districts meet. They were reported to be moving in a north-westerly direction on the 4th instant; but the last report, received about an hour ago, states that they had turned, and marched towards the north-east on the 5th instant. Their object seems to be to stick to the hills and jungles as long as they can.

4. My impression is, that these mutineers have rushed for safety into the jungles of Independent Tipperah without any fixed plan or purpose, and that eventually they will endeavour to escape to the Upper Provinces through the Mymensing district, or failing in this, they will probably attempt to make their way to Munneepore or Assam.

5. Under these circumstances, I have this day written to the Commanding Officer of the detachment of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment, and to Mr. Campbell, stating, that I consider it desirable that half the detachment should be halted for the present at Ajmeerigunge, a rather large bazaar on the left bank of the Barak river, where there is a police thannah,\* and that the other half should be sent on at once to Sylhet in the steamer which probably will be able to get up as far as Chut uck.

6. The detachment at Ajmeerigunge will be able to pursue and intercept the mutineers if they endeavour to escape to the north-west, *via* the Mymensing district, and the detachment at Sylhet, and the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion will stop and chastise them if they attempt to pass through this district towards the east, with the view of going to Munneepore or Assam.

7. I have, however, apprised Mr. Campbell, that our information regarding the movements and intentions of the mutineers is very defective, and that he must act on his own judgment after he has received the latest intelligence at Ajmeerigunge.

8. I have dispatched the executive engineer, Mr. Dodd, to Ajmeerigunge, and have directed him to place himself under Mr. Campbell's orders, and to make himself generally useful to that officer, in obtaining intelligence, and procuring supplies for the troops. Mr. Dodd knows that part of the country very well, and will, I have no doubt, be found very useful in tracing and following up the mutineers if they debouch on the plains in a westerly direction.

9. I have directed Lieutenant Buist to proceed with a detachment of about sixty men of the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion to Ajmeerigunge, and place himself under the orders of the officer commanding the European troops at that place. This detachment is composed of men who have just escorted a large batch of convicts from the Sylhet to the Dacca jail; they were carefully selected for that duty, and have done it well. This detachment will be found, I think, very useful at Ajmeerigunge, in performing various duties involving exposure to the climate, which might prove injurious to the health of European soldiers who have only recently arrived from England.

10. I have dispatched nine elephants to-day, and hope to send down twenty more to-morrow to Ajmeerigunge for the use of the troops, and I am collecting as many elephants as possible for the same purpose.

\* Abidabad.

11. With reference to the fourth paragraph of your letter, I beg to state, that it appears to me that the Lieutenant-Governor wishes to leave the question of disarming the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion, or the up-country portion of it in my hands, notwithstanding the opinion which his Honor has been pleased to express regarding the expediency of disarming "all the Hindoostanees in the Regiment." If I thought it was not intended to grant me this discretionary power, I should of course order all the up-country men of the battalion now at this station to be disarmed immediately the European detachment arrives.

12. I have given to this subject that full and deliberate consideration which its very great importance demands, and beg with much deference to state, that I am strongly of opinion that it is altogether inexpedient to disarm the up-country men of the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion at present.\* The regiment is composed of various tribes and castes; there are in the corps Goorkhas, Munnepoorees, Assamese, Sylhetees, and natives of Goruckpore, and of the province of Behar, but there is not a single man from Oude, or from those parts of the North-Western Provinces, which are, or have been, in rebellion against our Government.

13. The battalion, both at head-quarters and all the out-stations, has behaved in the most exemplary manner throughout the whole of these trying and troublous times up to the present hour. Their officers are ready to guarantee the fidelity and good conduct of their men. I have lived at their head-quarters for more than seven months, and have very closely scrutinized their behaviour. I have been unable to detect the slightest trace or symptom of disloyalty or unsteadiness; I consider there is good ground for supposing that the battalion will continue to conduct itself as it has hitherto done.

14. If I was now to take advantage of the presence of European troops here to disarm the up-country men of the battalion at this station, the large detachment on duty at Cachar would immediately become thoroughly disorganized; and as there would be no troops available to disarm that detachment, or to do military duty in Cachar, the inevitable consequence would be that that prosperous and improving province would soon be overrun and plundered by the neighbouring wild tribes, and probably also by some of the refugee Munneepore chieftains and their followers, who reside, some of them in great poverty and distress, in Cachar.

15. Besides, my firm belief is, that if the up-country men of this battalion were disarmed now, the two Assam regiments, who have been held in check a great deal by the good behaviour of the Sylhet battalion, would at once go wrong, more especially if the 73rd Regiment at Julpigoree should follow the mutinous example of the detachment of their regiment at Dacca.

16. All these points require calm and the gravest consideration; the prosperity, I may say, the safety of Cachar, the Cossyah, and Jynteah Hills, and Assam; the lives of many of our countrymen, may be imperilled by a false step just now. In my deliberate judgment there is in every respect much less risk in leaving the battalion as it is, as long as they conduct themselves well, than in disarming, at the present juncture, the up-country portion of it now at this station. It must be remembered that the Goorkhas, and other tribes, are not at all likely to join the up-country men, even if the latter should be disposed to do anything wrong.

17. Under these circumstances, I am of opinion, that it would be at present an unwise and unsafe measure to disarm the up-country sepoys at the head-quarters of the battalion; if hereafter I should see anything in their conduct or demeanour which may lead me to doubt their fidelity, I will, of course, make use of the European troops to disarm them.

18. If after having taken into consideration what I have now ventured to urge, his Honor should still be of opinion that it is expedient to disarm the up-country men of the battalion, if you will kindly intimate his Honor's wishes to me by return of post, I shall be able, in all probability, to carry them out.

19. Since I commenced writing this letter I have received a demi-official communication from the Superintendent of Cachar, reporting that he has taken precautionary measures, which appear to me to be very judicious, against the mutineers of the 4th Regiment, in case they come in his direction. He has sent orders to the Shoobais, a wild and warlike tribe, who occupy the hills and jungles between Chittagong and Cachar, to attack and destroy the mutineers, in case they attempt to enter their country, and he has promised them rewards if they perform this service effectually. As these Shoobais are very desirous to be on good terms with us, and will be stimulated by the hope of plunder, they will probably offer a very formidable obstacle to the advance of the mutineers should they attempt to turn towards Cachar. Lieutenant Stewart has sent out scouts into the jungles to procure intelligence, and has guarded both the approaches to Cachar by a detachment of the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion.

20. As Lieutenant Stewart seems to apprehend that some of the refugee Munneepore princes may be inclined to take advantage of the present opportunity to make an attempt against the Munneepore Government, I have this day sent off to Cachar a detachment of about fifty men of the battalion to strengthen the military force at that station.

I have, &c.

W. J. ALLEN.

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\* Up-country men, including all commissioned and non-commissioned grades, 460; Goorkhas, 326; Munnepoorees, 83; Assamese, 35; Sylhetees, 16. Total, 920.

## Inclosure 42 in No. 25.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Mr. Allen.*

Sir,

Fort William, December 8, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 8th instant, and, in reply, to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of the measures taken and suggested by you for intercepting the mutineers of the 34th Regiment, Native Infantry, and assisting the detachment of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment in their operations against them.

2. The question of disarming the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion is one which must be referred to the Government of India for decision. In submitting it for consideration, his Honor will recommend that it be left entirely to your discretion to act as may seem to you advisable, and the result of the reference will be made known to you as soon as possible.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 43 in No. 25.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Fort William, December 22, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 16th instant, and to state that the Governor-General in Council entirely concurs with the Lieutenant-Governor, in leaving the disarming of the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion discretionary with Mr. Allen.

I have, &amp;c.

C. BEADON.

## Inclosure 44 in No. 25.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to Captain M. De Courcy, R.N.*

Sir,

December 21, 1857.

I HAVE the honor, by direction of the Governor-General of India in Council, to request that the "Mauritius," which has been chartered by Her Majesty's Government by the month, may be prepared as soon as possible to take the officers and men of the 70th Regiment of Native Infantry with followers to Hong Kong.

2. The Government of India will have no further occasion for the services of the "Mauritius" after she has landed the troops and stores at Hong Kong, and I am directed to request that the senior naval officer at that station may be instructed accordingly.

3. You will be so good as to report, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, the probable date on which the "Mauritius" will be ready for sea.

4. Further instructions will be issued from the Military Department.

I have, &amp;c.

C. BEADON.

## Inclosure 45 in No. 25.

*The Lord Mayor of London to the Governor-General of India.*

My Lord,

I AM requested by the Committee of the Fund in this country for the relief of the sufferers by the mutinies in India, to apprise your Lordship that in consideration of the condition of the European population at Agra and Lucknow, it has been resolved to dispatch 10,000*l.* and 5,000*l.* for the mitigation of individual distress at Agra and Lucknow respectively.

It is intended to remit the above amounts, aggregating 15,000*l.* in silver bullion, by the outgoing mail, to your Lordship's care, with a request that your Lordship will be good enough to cause 10,000*l.* to be held at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and 5,000*l.* at disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Oude, for distribution among the sufferers at the abovementioned stations respectively and the adjacent stations.

Letters will be addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor and the Chief Commissioner apprising them of this remittance, and explanatory of the objects and method of its application.

I have, &amp;c.

THOMAS Q. FINNIS.

## Inclosure 46 in No. 25.

*The Lord Mayor of London to the Governor-General of India.*

My Lord,

*Mansion House, November 4, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to transmit to your Lordship a duplicate of the bill of lading already forwarded for thirty-five boxes, containing bar silver, value 9,965*l*.

I have, &amp;c.

THOMAS Q. FINNIS.

## Inclosure 47 in No. 25.

*The Lord Mayor of London to the Governor-General of India.*

My Lord,

*Mansion House, London, November 7, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to transmit to your Lordship the inclosed bill of lading of silver bullion shipped by the "Ripon," as advised in my letter of the 29th ultimo,

I have, &amp;c.

THOMAS Q. FINNIS.

## Inclosure 48 in No. 25.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretaries to the Calcutta Relief Fund.*

Gentlemen,

*December 19, 1857.*

I AM directed to transmit the accompanying copy of two letters, one without date, and the other dated the 7th ultimo, from the Lord Mayor, to the address of the Governor-General, together with the original bill of lading duly endorsed by his Lordship, in order that you may take the necessary steps for landing and taking charge, on behalf of the fund, of the fifty-seven boxes of bullion therein referred to, valued at 15,030*l*.

2. The Committee will perceive, from the Lord Mayor's first letter, that the present remittance is intended by the London Committee for the special relief of the sufferers in the North-Western Provinces and in the Province of Oude, in the proportion of 10,000*l*. to the former and 5,000*l*. to the latter.

3. I am further directed to transmit, in original, a letter from the Lord Mayor, dated the 4th ultimo, together with a duplicate of the bill of lading for thirty-five boxes of bullion, valued at 9,965*l*., the original of which was forwarded to you with my letter dated the 9th instant.

I have, &amp;c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

## Inclosure 49 in No. 25.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Lord Mayor of London.*

My Lord,

*December 22, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Governor-General to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's communications of the 17th and 22nd October, and 4th and 7th November.

2. The bills of lading for the boxes \* of silver bullion referred to in your Lordship's communications have been made over duly endorsed to the Secretaries of the Calcutta Relief Fund, with instructions to land and take charge of the boxes on behalf of the Committee of that fund.

3. The attention of the Committee has been drawn to the intimation conveyed in your Lordship's letter, without date, that the second remittance of bullion (15,030*l*.) was intended by the London Committee for the special relief of the sufferers in the North-Western Provinces, and in the Province of Oude, in the proportion of 10,000*l*. to the former, and 5,000*l*. to the latter. I am, however, to explain to your Lordship that it is at present impracticable for the Chief Commissioner of Oude to make any distribution of the funds, but that the Relief Committee will make the best possible arrangements for affording, out of the sum intended for Oude, relief to the refugees from that province.

I have, &amp;c.

C. BEADON.

\* 35 boxes valued at 9,965*l*.; 57 boxes valued at 15,030*l*.

## Inclosure 50 in No. 25.

*The Secretaries to the Calcutta Relief Fund to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Calcutta, December 24, 1857.

WE have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Mr. Under Secretary Dalrymple, dated the 19th December, transmitting a copy of two letters from the Lord Mayor of London to the Governor-General, together with the original bill of lading, duly endorsed by his Lordship, in order to enable us to take charge, on behalf of the Relief Fund, of fifty-seven boxes of bullion, valued at 15,030L.

2. In reference to the destination of this remittance we have addressed the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oude.

3. We have the honor also to acknowledge the receipt, in the letter of Mr. Under Secretary Dalrymple, of an original letter from the Lord Mayor, dated the 6th November.

We have, &amp;c.

M. WYLIE,  
T. LECKIE.

## Inclosure 51 in No. 25.

*Mr. Edmonds to the Governor-General of India.*

My Lord,

27, Cannon Street, E. C., November 16, 1857.

I AM instructed to inclose to your Lordship the accompanying copy of a bill of lading, and have, &c.

C. R. EDMONDS.

## Inclosure 52 in No. 25.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretaries to the Calcutta Relief Fund.*

Gentlemen,

December 30, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 19th instant, I am directed by the Governor-General to forward to you the accompanying letter, in original, from Mr. Edmonds, together with the bill lading which accompanied it, duly endorsed by his Lordship.

I have, &amp;c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

## Inclosure 53 in No. 25.

*The Acting Superintendent of Marine to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort William, December 5, 1857.

WITH reference to previous correspondence regarding the steamer "River Bird," I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, a report of survey on the hull, engines, and condition of that vessel, dated the 14th ultimo, which I should have submitted before, but that I was desirous first of ascertaining personally from Captain Boon, who was returning from Jungypore, some further particulars.

2. The surveyors report that no damage is perceptible in the vessel's hull, nor in her timbers or decks; the hog frame (or that arched frame-work which spans the vessel above the deck) has drawn about an inch, which is accounted for by its being rotten.

3. The removing of the engines would take a month, and the surveyors state they see no necessity for this at present, no damage to the machinery being apparent, and they are of opinion that unless all hopes of raising the vessel are ultimately abandoned, the engines should not be disturbed, they being perfectly safe in their present position, and there being no fear of their being lost, as the vessel is not sinking in the sand; whereas, in removing the machinery, the spar and main deck, as also the paddle-boxes, would in a great measure have to be destroyed; and, although in case of anticipated failure to float the vessel, everything must be sacrificed to save the machinery, there is no reason why such a conclusion should be acted upon for some months to come.

4. The surveyors state that the "River Bird" should be lowered 6 feet at least by the bows to enable her to float, as she now lies at too great an angle, the mud to be removed as the water leaves her, and fresh water pumped into the hold after the sand has been cleaned out, to keep the inner skin

wet, the vessel to be covered in with mats, and wetted as often as possible to preserve her from injury from the hot winds of the coming season.

5. The Committee recommend certain stores to be sent up to be used for floating the vessel, and conclude by stating their opinion that the "River Bird" can be raised, unless there may be any injury which they were unable to perceive, below water-mark.

6. Captain Boon has subsequently informed me that there are about 2 feet of water over the deck of the "River Bird" from the paddle-boxes aft, and that the water recedes very slowly; a channel has been cut from the vessel to the river to allow the water around her to fall with the river; and he recommends that an establishment as per margin\* should for the present be attached to the vessel to take charge of her, and for the purpose of clearing away the sand and keeping the machinery clean as it is left by the water.

7. Under the circumstances above represented, I would beg respectfully to recommend that the charge of the "River Bird" be made over to Lieutenant Forbes, the Superintendent of Nudda Rivers, an engineer with four stokers being attached to the vessel to look after the machinery.

8. As the period approaches when it will be necessary to decide upon taking the engines out or not, assistance can be sent up from Calcutta, and officers and a crew can be sent to take charge of the vessel when notice is given of their being required.

9. In the mean time, I would propose that Mr. Hampton, the commander of the "Jumna," who is now in charge of the "River Bird," be allowed to come down and resume his proper duties, and that such stores as are at present deposited on the bank of the river be brought to Calcutta.

I have, &c.

H. HOWE.

Inclosure 54 in No. 25.

#### *Report.*

*Above Jungypore, November 14, 1857.*

WE, the undersigned, deeming it necessary to draw up a report on the "River Bird," for the information of the Superintendent of Marine, beg to submit the following:—

1. The vessel has shown no damage in her hull (as far as is perceptible), neither in her timbers nor decks; the hog frame has drawn about an inch, but being rotten, this can be accounted for.

2. The removing of the engines would take a month; there seems no real necessity for doing so at present, no damage has appeared to the machinery, and we are of opinion that, unless all hopes of raising the vessel be abandoned, the engines should not be disturbed, the machinery in its present position is perfectly safe, and there is no chance of its being lost, as the vessel is not sinking in the sand; in removing the machinery, the spar and main deck, as also the paddle boxes, would in a great measure have to be destroyed; and as the river does not rise here before the middle of June, the engines could be removed a month and a-half before that time, that is, if it was found impossible to level the ship so as to admit of floating. At present, all that is necessary is to keep the engines clean and free from corrosion.

3. We are also of opinion that the vessel should be lowered 6 feet, at the least, by the bows, to enable her to float; she now lies at too great an angle: the mud must be removed as the water leaves her; after the sand has been cleared from the hold, a supply of fresh water should be pumped in, so as to keep the inner skin continually wet; she should be well covered in with mats outside, and wetted as often as possible, this would keep her from injury by the hot winds.

4. We would recommend that, as no work can be carried on before February, every opportunity be taken to send up the following stores, so that they may be ready for use, viz.:—

As many portable pumps as can be spared, but certainly not less than a dozen.

Two hundred baskets (coal) small size.

Two dozen buckets.

200 casks, shooks (to float her), coopers being sent up in April to put them together.

5. We, the undersigned, also beg to add that it is our opinion that the "River Bird" can be raised (unless there be any injury which we cannot at present perceive below water-mark).

SIDNEY G. BOON,

*Commander "Pluto."*

T. G. READ,

*Chief Engineer, "Fire Queen."*

W. H. HAMPTON,

*Commander Honorable Company's Steamer "Jumna."*

\* 1 gunner, 1 third-class engineer, 4 stokers, 12 lascars.

## Inclosure 55 in No. 25.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine.*

Sir,

December 15, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 5th instant, with inclosure, relative to the present condition of the steamer "River Bird," and the establishment that will be required for her.

2. The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to determine that the "River Bird" shall be in charge of the Superintendent of the Nuddea Rivers, so long as she is not floated.

3. His Lordship in Council is pleased to sanction the temporary establishment, as per margin,\* for the purpose of taking care of the machinery.

4. You will place yourself in communication with Lieutenant Forbes, with the view of affording him such assistance as may be required from Calcutta, and of sending up officers and crew when the steamer can be floated.

5. His Lordship in Council authorizes you to direct Mr. Hampton, who is now in charge of the "River Bird," to come down and resume charge of his proper duties.

I have, &amp;c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

## Inclosure 56 in No. 25.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

December 15, 1857.

I AM directed to forward the accompanying copies of papers relative to the steamer "River Bird."

2. The Governor-General in Council desires me to request that the Lieutenant-Governor will direct the Superintendent of the Nuddea Rivers to take charge of the vessel and adopt every necessary measure for protecting her from injury, and for floating her on the rise of the river in the next rains.

I have, &amp;c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

## Inclosure 57 in No. 25.

*The Town Major of Calcutta to the Military Secretary to the Governor-General.*

Sir,

Fort William, September 22, 1857.

WITH reference to the proceedings of the General Court-martial assembled in garrison, under the provisions of Act XIV, of 1857, on the 27th of July 1857, for the trial of Moolchand Brahmin, in which it appeared that the prisoner stated to the sepoys stationed at the commissariat guard, that he had the power at any moment of blowing up the steamer, laden with ordnance stores, then lying off the ghaut, I deem it my duty to state, for the information of the Governor-General that on my visiting the commissariat yard on duty this morning, Mr. Pembroke, the warrant officer in charge, who was one of the witnesses in the above case, reported to me that he had just been informed by the commander of the vessel alluded to, that, on his arrival at Allahabad, he discovered several packages of gunpowder concealed in the hold and elsewhere, apparently with the view of causing her destruction.

I have, &amp;c.

ORFEUR CAVENAGH, Lieut.-Colonel.

## Inclosure 58 in No. 25.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine.*

Sir,

November 7, 1857.

I AM directed to call attention to the communication from this Department, dated the 24th September last, and to request that the report called for therein may be submitted with as little delay as possible.

I have, &amp;c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

\* 1 third-class engineer, 4 stokers.

## Inclosure 59 in No. 25.

*The Acting Superintendent of Marine to the Under-Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, November 12, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 7th instant, calling attention to the communication from the Home Department, of the 24th September last, and requesting that the report called for therein may be submitted with as little delay as possible.

2. With reference to this subject I beg to submit, for the information of Government, that on the same day that the above instructions were received, the Secretary to the Indian General Steam Navigation Company was requested to send the commander of the "Krishna" flat to this office, but he (Mr. Bowen) has only just returned from the Upper Provinces, and having on this day come before me has made the following statement:—

That on discharging the cargo on the occasion in question at Allahabad, about a handful of loose powder, with four or five bullets, was found wrapped up in a piece of slate-coloured paper in No. 4 hold.

That the sepoy who was hung, or some other, had gone on board the "Krishna" whilst she was loading with a shipping order, for the reception of some commissariat stores; that he, the commander, was at the time eating his tiffin, and that, out of joke, he offered a portion of his tiffin to the sepoy, who eat two mutton chops, and drank some beer out of a teacup.

After this he could not get rid of the sepoy, whom he looked upon as an idiot, and was obliged eventually to have him turned out of the vessel.

3. Mr. Bowen further stated, that the sepoy appeared to him at the time to be loitering about the vessel, as though desirous of prying into what was being carried on on board.

I have, &c.

H. HOWE.

## Inclosure 60 in No. 25.

*Notification.*

*Fort William, January 6, 1858.*

WITHIN the next few days the river steamer "Madras," conveying the first of the ladies and children, and of the sick and wounded officers of the Lucknow garrison, will reach Calcutta.

No one will wish to obtrude upon those who are under bereavement or sickness any show of ceremony which shall impose fatigue or pain. The best welcome which can be tendered upon such an occasion is one which shall break in as little as possible upon privacy and rest.

But the rescue of these sufferers is a victory beyond all price; and in testimony of the public joy with which it is hailed, and of the admiration with which their heroic endurance and courage have been viewed, the Governor-General in Council directs that, upon the approach of the "Madras" to Prinsep's Ghaut, a royal salute shall be fired from the ramparts of Fort William.

The Governor-General in Council further directs that all ships of war in the river shall be dressed in honor of the day.

Officers will be appointed to conduct the passengers on shore, and the state barges of the Governor-General will be in attendance.

As soon as the telegraph shall announce that the "Madras" has passed Atcheepore, two signal guns will be fired from the fort.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council.

CECIL BEADON.

No. 26.

*The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Fort William, January 22, 1858. (No. 12.)*

IN continuation of our letter No. 3 of 1858, dated the 8th instant, we have the honor to report our further proceedings in this department, connected with the revolt of the native army of Bengal.

2. To avoid delay in the re-establishment of civil administration after the occupation of any district by the army, we have authorized his Excellency the Commander-in-chief to issue a commission or commissions (under Acts XIV and XVII of 1857) for the trial of persons charged with having committed, in any district, any of the offences mentioned in those Acts.

3. We forward copies of the narratives furnished by the Chief Commissioner of the



North-Western Provinces, embracing the period from the 1st November to the 30th December, 1857.

4. We have authorized the offer of a reward, to the extent of 30,000 rupees, for the capture of the rebel Nawab of Furruckabad.

5. In reply to an inquiry on the subject, we informed the Chief Commissioner that it is intended to remove the seat of the Government of the North-Western Provinces from Agra to Allahabad. Our reasons for this step will hereafter be explained to you. We desired that due notice should be given of the intended change, and that every arrangement, both public and private, should be made with a view to the eventual removal of all officers and establishments whose head-quarters are usually at the seat of Government. At the same time, referring to the primary object of providing shelter for the European troops during the coming hot season, we intimated that it would not be possible to find accommodation for even a considerable part of the Government offices and establishments, most of which would, therefore, have to remain at Agra for another year.

6. Goruckpore having been re-occupied, we have approved, as a temporary measure, the appointment of Mr. C. Wingfield to be Commissioner of that district, on a salary of 2,750 rupees per mensem.

7. We have requested the Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces to inform all civil officers who have been appointed since the outbreak of the mutinies in May last, that they hold their appointments subject to any change that may be introduced into the system of administration, and also to make future appointments on the same understanding.

8. Adverting to the letter from Mr. Edwards, giving an account of the mutiny at Budaon and of his subsequent experiences, which was inclosed in our letter to you, No. 117 of 1857, dated the 7th October, we beg to state that we have requested his Excellency the Commander-in-chief to send for the native gentlemen mentioned by Mr. Edwards, and to invest them with the title and khilluts\* that have been bestowed on them.

2. A telegram, received through the Government of Bengal, from the Deputy Magistrate of Shergotty, to the effect that the Rajah of Singrowlee, with his followers, had entered Soorgoojah for the purpose of conquering it, and that he was supposed to be acting under the orders of the Rewah Rajah, has been forwarded through the Foreign Department, for the information and opinion of Captain Osborne, the Political Agent at Rewah.

10. We forward a copy of a despatch, communicated to us by the Government of Bengal, from Mr. Allen, the Officiating Member of the Board of Revenue, on deputation at Sylhet, containing an account of the operations of the Sylhet Light Infantry against the mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry, ending with the engagement of the 18th December, in which the mutineers were driven into the jungles with heavy loss, and dispersed. This proof of the fidelity of the Sylhet Light Infantry has been received by us with much satisfaction; but we regret to state that Major Byng, commanding the regiment, was killed on this occasion.

11. We forwarded with our last letter a correspondence respecting the condition of affairs in Sumbulpore. On the application of the Government of Bengal we requested the Madras Government to strengthen the force at that place, without, however, materially weakening the column destined for Nagpore and the parts beyond it. The Madras Government were also requested to send with this additional force an experienced officer to exercise the chief authority, both civil and military, in Sumbulpore. But you will perceive, from the correspondence herein inclosed, that the latter arrangement has been altered, and that Major Bates, the officer commanding the 40th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, has been placed by the Government of Bengal in temporary civil charge of the district, to be relieved eventually by Colonel Forster, commanding the Shekawattee Battalion, and that the Commissioner of Cuttack has been vested with the powers of Commissioner in the district of Sumbulpore, in addition to his own division.

12. We have sanctioned a proposal to raise a force amongst the acclimated tribes in the hill tracts of Orissa for service in Sumbulpore.

13. In communication with the Government of Bengal, we have directed that so much of our orders of the 3rd October last as prohibits European women and children from entering any of the districts noted in the margin,† or from leaving Calcutta for that

\* Hurdeo Bukah, a title and a khillut of the value of 2,000 rupees; Dhuana Singh, a khillut of rupees, 3,000 in cash; Keesoree Singh, a pair of shawls.

† Patna, Sarun and Chumparun, Tirhoot, Monghyr, Bhaugulpore, and Purneah.

purpose, shall be withdrawn. But we have intimated that the orders in question must continue for the present to apply in full force to the districts of Shahabad, Behar, Hazareebagh, and Chota Nagpore.

15. No less than four steamers with their flats, laden with stores, treasure, &c., being detained below Ghazeepore, owing to the shallowness of the Ganges at this season, we sanctioned the proposals of the Officiating Superintendent of Marine to take up a small river steamer, called the "Dinapore," at 4,000 rupees a month, for lightening the vessels above referred to, and conveying a portion of their cargoes to Benares and Allahabad, and also to dispatch the steam ferry-boat "Tek Naaf," for the same purpose.

15. In the present state of the river, it appears to us both useless and wasteful to send up stores in private steamers engaged for the purpose, especially as the bullock train is available for this service probably to the full extent of the wants of the several departments. This subject has, accordingly, been referred to the Military Department.

16. We forward, as usual, some other correspondence on matters of minor importance, which call for no special notice in this letter.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 26.

*The Chief Commissioner, North-Western Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.*

My Lord,

*Agra Fort, November 19, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor, in continuation of my communication of the 31st ultimo, to submit my narrative diary of events to 15th instant.

2. *November 1 and 2.*—I learnt yesterday that Brigadier Grant's column was not likely to move on Lucknow till the 31st, and could I for a moment have anticipated that such a delay would take place, I could with infinite advantage have detained the column here for four or five days more, and in that time have collected a large additional quantity of carriage, or I could have directed Brigadier Grant to drive the Futteghur mutineers across the river, and in fact there were several other advantageous measures, any one of which could have been carried out in these four or five lost days. I am happy to report that Captain Gowan and Serjeant-Major Belcham, 18th Native Infantry, with Mrs. Belcham and four children, arrived at Allyghur on the morning of the 2nd, having been brought in by Mr. Wilson's aid. The camels, with an additional hundred, referred to in my last communication, were dispatched from this early on the morning of the 1st, on their venturesome attempt to reach Cawnpore. Colonel Cotton's detachment had reached Muttra, and was received with every demonstration of pleasure.

3. *November 3.*—Mr. Wilson's account of the release of the refugees who have reached Allyghur was to-day received, and his communication, with the reply of this Government, will be duly conveyed to your Lordship. In private letters received here yesterday, Saugor was represented to be all right on the 10th ultimo. It may not be out of place here to mention, in proof of the comparative order in parts of these provinces, that on the 28th ultimo there were 500 prisoners in the jail at Suharunpore, but it must be remembered that this jail was never broken. The Furrukhnugger Nawab has been arrested and sent into Dehlee for trial. Mr. Clifford, a young, and I believe promising civil servant, was killed in an affair which Colonel Showers' column lately had near Sonah, in the Goorgaon district. All well in the Panjaub. A letter from the Commissioner of Rohilkund, dated Nynce Tal, 23rd ultimo, states that it is clear that Khan Bahadoor Khan is alive to the effects of our successes. His men were deserting him partially, and he has had to send parties of them to Budaon and elsewhere, so that very few are left at Bareilly. The Nawab of Rampore has been at Moradabad, and believes that the effect of his visit has been good. It has been officially stated that the rest of Her Majesty's 83rd Regiment are on their way from Deesa to Nussceerabad, which may materially improve Brigadier Lawrence's position.

4. *November 4 and 5.*—A messenger (an official lately attached to one of the courts here), who states that he left Futteghur about eight days since, has brought in a penitential communication from the Nawab, written in English, it is believed by an Eurasian lady to whom he is married. The letter states that the Nawab has acted on compulsion, and in fear of his life throughout. I mean to pay no attention to it, but will offer a reward for his apprehension when I conceive myself in a proper position to do so. The Gwalior mutineers were at Gopulpore on the 2nd, moving on Jaloun, eight coss distant. Other reports have it that their advance guard, which had been pushed forward to Calpee, had fallen back. There is every reason to believe that they are puzzled how to act.

5. *November 6.*—From the usual monthly financial memorandum, a copy of which will be duly submitted to your Lordship, I am happy to say that after heavy and unusual disbursements there was still a cash balance of 1,29,590 rupees, 3 annas, 5 pice, in the Treasury here on the 31st ultimo, which may be considered satisfactory, for I do not anticipate that our disbursements during the current month will be heavy, and expect to realize a considerable amount by revenue, loan, and the receipt of Jeypore tribute. A demi-official note from Nynce Tal mentions that Major Ramsay had been accidentally wounded in the hand whilst out shooting, but it is believed that the wound is not dangerous. Till there are more troops here, or till our police organization is a little more advanced, I fear that it may be out of the power of this Government to make permanent arrangements for the occupation of the Muttra, Etawah, and Mynpoorie districts, though some revenue may be perhaps got in from Muttra. An able and, in my opinion, satisfactory report on the conduct and management of the Nawab of Rampore, during these disturbances, was yesterday received from Mr. Alexander, Commissioner of

Rohilkund, and Agent to Government, Bareilly. The policy pursued by the Nawab is very similar to that so successfully carried out by the Maharajah at Gwalior. Some imprudent interference by Mr. Wilson, late Judge of Moradabad, brought to notice in Mr. Alexander's report, has been checked with a strong hand. Intelligence of the 4th instant, from Gwalior, conveys the impression that a regiment and battery had advanced from Jaloun to Calpee on the summons of the Nana. The 5th Gwalior Regiment, with two Mehidpore guns that had remained with the Maharajah at Gwalior has followed the rest of the contingent to Jaloun.

6. November 7.—Some reports state that the Gwalior mutineers will not be able to complete a bridge which they are said to be making at Shergurh (opposite the Orya of our maps), for some days yet, and that having entered the Nana's service they are bound to either Lucknow or Bithoor. Gwalior letters mention that the force had moved on from Jaloun to Calpee, and it is now, I fear, unfortunately, certain that Lieutenant Tomkinson, of the 53rd Regiment, who went with treasure from Orai to Gwalior, was concealed at Amaen till the rebels marched; that a poorbea there, for fifty rupees, betrayed his hiding place a few coss off, and that he was there murdered. By news from Cawnpore of the 3rd, I learn that the Commander-in-chief was there hourly expected; and as I anticipate that Brigadier Grant's column would reach Alum Bagh on the morning of that day, I fear it will be detained there till his Excellency joins, and lead to another vexatious delay at a juncture when the gain of one hour might prove of incalculable advantage in the first instance to Lucknow and subsequently to the Doab.

7. November 8 and 9.—Letters dated the 1th, received from Cawnpore on the 8th instant, state that the Commander-in-chief had arrived there on the 3rd, and was to hold a levee on the 4th; that the Banda rebels had been successfully attacked at Kujwa and entirely routed, with the loss of three guns. Letters from Gwalior report that the mutineers had reached Rampore, a town and fort belonging to a talookdar in a ceded district of Scindiah's, attached to Jaloun, demanded a month's pay from the talookdar, and on being refused began to batter his fort, which he was replying to with fourteen guns. This talookdar has certain independent powers, and it is believed that his fort is pretty strong. There is little doubt that the Joudpore Legion has quitted the vicinity of Ajmere, which should now render Brigadier Lawrence's task there a light one. The legion is reliably reported to be moving northward through Shekawattee or along its westward border. General Penny, instead of calling in Brigadier Showers' column to refit, as he had intended, now means it to watch the legion, and General Van Cortland has also been warned of its movements. Mr. Alexander, Commissioner of Rohilkund, in a letter dated 5th instant, reports, that on his own responsibility he had succeeded in raising and locating 150 Hindoo horsemen at the foot of the hills, a step which this Government has approved.

8. November 10.—The Gwalior mutineers have taken the fort of Rampore, and carried the talookdar on with them to Jaloun. There has probably been collusion between the parties. The Rao of Mynpoorie has written for permission to repair his fort, which was partially destroyed by Brigadier Grant's column. I have authorized his doing so, for it never can be made strong, and I conceive it proper that he should be in a position to protect himself against detached bodies of rebels. I have further promised to use my influence with the Supreme Government to have him raised to the rank and title of Rajah, provided he continues to give the satisfaction which he has hitherto done. Several reports, which, however, require confirmation, assert that the Futteghur rebels have pushed forward a body of 1,200 foot, 600 horses, and two guns to Allygunge, about sixteen coss from Khasgunge. There is an uneasy feeling throughout the Upper Doab, shared in by our Sikh allies and others, that the long promised aid from England or Calcutta is a myth, and the sooner this is removed by the presence of some fresh troops from below the better, for the consequences may otherwise be disagreeable. If no other measure can be adopted, it would be judicious to effect a relief, and when circumstances admit, to send fresh troops upwards and push some of the old ones down below. Colonel Cotton's detachment is expected in to-morrow; Mr. M. Thornhill, who accompanied it, has succeeded in collecting about 16,000 rupees of revenue, a seasonable aid to the finances here at this juncture.

9. November 11.—The Rao, conscious of his weakness, is reported to have left Mynpoorie in fear of the Futteghur rebels said to be at Allygunge. Captain Nixon has successfully displaced the temporary Minister at Bhurtpore, and assumed charge of the Government there in a most creditable manner. Mr. Cocks has dispatched to Agra a further sum of from 50 to 60,000 rupees, collected at Allyghur. If there were only men, money might readily be collected anywhere in the North-Western Provinces. The Mhow brigade is believed to be marching on Maudesore, and if it succeeds in punishing the rebels there, the country from Mhow to Ajmere will be much relieved—the movement of the Joudpore Legion to the north being positive.

10. November 12 and 13.—Brigadier Showers' column, it now appears, returned to Delhi on the 8th instant, men and cattle being much knocked up and requiring rest; but on intelligence being received that the Joudpore Legion, with nine or twelve guns, Rao Toolsee Ram's force, and the Jhujjur Irregular Cavalry, &c., had invaded the Thuggee territory, and were at Narnoul on the 9th instant, threatening the fort of Kanound, now occupied by one of our newly raised Sikh corps, a new moveable column, under Colonel Gerrard, marched on the evening of the same day to Goorgaon en route to Rewarce, to cut off the rebels from Mewat. Walleedat Khan has also re-appeared at Ram Ghaat on the Ganges with a large force of rebels and some guns, but reinforcements have been sent from Meerut to Boolundshuhur, and it is extremely doubtful whether the rebels will dare to re-cross the Ganges. Mr. M. Thornhill has collected a further sum of about 34,000 rupees at Muttra, a result consequent on the march of Colonel Cotton's detachment through the district. In a private letter of 26th ultimo, to my address, Sir R. Shakespear, Resident of Baroda, mentioned that many of the Poorbea sepoys of the Bombay army do not believe that Delhi has fallen, because they have received no letters from their friends or relatives corroborative of the fact, and he therefore suggested that every publicity should be given to the native community that the post was now open for the

transmission of their letters. I have accordingly directed information to be given at Delhi, Meerut and here, that the post is now open to Bombay for the conveyance of light native letters. I find I have hitherto omitted to note the receipt of a demi-official communication from Sir John Lawrence inquiring whether the services and merits of the Rajah of Puttealah would be deemed by this Government an off-set against any demerits on the part of the Rana of Dholepore, who is connected by intermarriage with the former, and whether this Government would permit a body of 500 horse to be sent to the aid of the Rana, some of whose Goojur subjects are troublesome. In reply, I observed, that no charge had ever been made against the Rana for complicity with the mutineers, his only crime, as far as known to this Government, being his weakness; and though it is well known that the mutineers had possessed themselves of several of his guns (which were captured here on the 10th ultimo), there was every reason to believe that they were given up through the instrumentality of his Goojhur minister, but that under any circumstances, and however guilty the Rana might be subsequently proved, this Government would accept the valuable and ever-to-be-remembered services of his relative as an off-set against any misconduct of his, and would permit the offered aid of 500 horsemen to be sent to him. When opportunity permits, however, it will be necessary to inquire into the conduct of his minister, who, it is believed, though not proved, was compelled to accompany the mutineers, fought against us on the 10th ultimo, and is now in hostile opposition to his master. As I consider it beneficial that the troops here should move about the country whenever practicable, I have ordered the detachment lately commanded by Colonel Cotton to proceed towards Allyghur to-morrow morning, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Riddell, with a view of making a demonstration in that quarter, and if necessary, of moving as far as Etah, on the Grand Trunk Road, to dislodge or alarm the advanced body of Futtehghur rebels, represented to be close to Khasgunge. As the telegraph is open between Agra and Allyghur, this detachment will be well in hand, and will be used agreeably to circumstances. Portions of some of the recently raised regiments of Gwalior mutineers are reported to have crossed the Jumna at Shereghur, without guns, but accompanied by the late Rajah of Mynpoorie, and may, I fear, be strong enough to occupy and plunder both Etawah and Mynpoorie, which I have not the means of preventing, though the contemplated movement of Colonel Riddell's detachment in the direction of Etah may perhaps tend to protect the latter.

11. *November 14.*—All accounts now concur that the main body of the Gwalior mutineers are now moving on Calpee, with the supposed intention of crossing the Jumna and attacking Cawnpore, which was very weak on the 8th instant, as Sir Colin Campbell had pushed on most of the available troops towards Lucknow. Private letters from Neemuch apprehend an attack by the Mundesore rebels, and as the writers there did not positively know whether the Mhow brigade was moving on Mundesore or not, their letters are by no means of a cheerful character.

12. *November 15.*—One hundred horsemen of the new Sikh police raised at Meerut have arrived here, fifty more having been left at Allyghur, but they have also been directed to join. A private letter received yesterday, mentions that Sir Colin Campbell was at Cawnpore on the 9th, pushing on further reinforcements towards Lucknow. I calculate that, inclusive of the garrison at Alumbagh, but exclusive of that in the Residency and Baillie (so called after the well-known resident of that name) Guard, his Excellency the Commander-in-chief must on 9th instant have had a splendid force of 6,500 men at his disposal; and there is, I think, a slight probability that the enemy will be discouraged on its advance, and that his Excellency may meet a fainter opposition than is at present expected. There are now ready here for despatch to Cawnpore about 2,500 camels and 1,000 hackeries with stores, establishments of all kinds, whenever circumstances will admit of their being sent onwards. In conclusion, it will be gratifying to your Lordship to know that most of the transactions embraced in this narrative have been satisfactory; that order is being restored in many parts of these Provinces; that the financial operations generally have been successful; that considerable progress has been made in the organization of police; that the restoration of the customs line has been commenced, and a small amount of money already collected by that department; and, finally, that if the next fifteen to thirty days can be tided over successfully, there is every reason to anticipate that the authority of Government will again be restored, in the Doab at all events, on a firmer and better basis than heretofore, though it will be the labour of years to check partial outbreak, dacoity, and graver crimes against law and society.

I have, &c.

II. FRASER, Colonel.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 26.

*The Chief Commissioner, North-Western Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.*

My Lord,

*Agra Fort, December 3, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor, in continuation of my communication of the 19th ultimo, to submit my narrative diary of events to 30th ultimo.

2. *November 16, 1857.*—Intelligence this day received that the fort at Neemuch, which was invested by the Mundesore rebels on the 9th instant, but they had there only one 9-pounder and some smaller guns, and their practice was harmless, their powder being weak, and their round shot partly made of lead. No immediate apprehension was entertained at the time, and the Mhow column was then believed to be at Jowrah, about 60 miles from Neemuch, and, if so, would be able soon to come to its relief.

3. *November 17.*—The Lower Doab, including the Mynpoorie and Etawah districts, is getting into disorder. The Rajah of Mynpoorie has again returned into the district, and the Rao being unsupported by the chowans has been obliged to quit, and arrived here last night with about 200 followers. There is every reason to believe that a portion of the Gwalior mutineers have crossed the Jumna at

Calpee, and consequent on this move and on the many detached bodies of mutineers in the Cawnpore district, it is natural to anticipate that our communications will be interrupted for some days. Lieutenant-Colonel Riddell's detachment will arrive to-day at Secundra Rao, in support of an advanced body under command of Major Eld, who was pushing on from Allyghur to Etah to the assistance of Mr. Churcher, whose position there was one of some delicacy, in consequence of the proximity of the advanced body of Futteghur rebels. Mr. Cocks, who accompanied Mr. Eld, reports that he will be to-day at Etah, to-morrow at Khasghunge, and on the 19th at Khutchla Ghaut; and would then return to Allyghur, *via* Atrawlea, which has always been a troublesome village. I do not approve of this forward march on Kutchla Ghaut, but there is now no time to prevent it; I am however glad that Colonel Riddell's detachment is in such close proximity; as he will move in a parallel line, he will be able to give Major Eld support if required.

4. *November 18 and 19.*—Mr. Alexander, in a letter dated Nynce Tal, 15th instant, reports that a well-known person in the Moradabad district, named Goolzar Alec, and who at one time disputed the succession with the present Nawab of Rampore, was about to give trouble, but that the Nawab had ordered out a force of 1,000 foot, 200 horse, and two guns, to Umroha, to oppose him with a fair hope of success. Major Ramsay reports that he is soon likely to feel the want of funds, and has therefore been authorized to draw bills on Calcutta at a discount of from 5 to 7 per cent., and on Agra to the extent of 50,000 rupees, at a discount of 2 per cent. Colonel Riddell's detachment was to-day at Secundra Rao. He reports the country to be in as high a state of cultivation as before the outbreak though the absence of traffic on the Grand Trunk Road is very apparent. Major Eld's detachment had arrived at Etah, and Mr. Cocks had collected 15,000 rupees there. The march of these detachments has done much good. The Muttra collections progress very satisfactorily. An extract from a native letter states that the Mewattees besieging Neemuch had suffered a loss of 200 men on the 9th instant, but the information is scarcely to be relied on. Private letters from Delhi mention that the Joudpore mutineers had been signally defeated at Narroul, with the loss of all their guns, but at a considerable sacrifice of life on our part; they are stated to have fled southwards. Instructions have been sent to Jeypore and Bhurtpore to cut up and destroy any broken bodies entering those states. As anticipated, our communications with Cawnpore are partially interrupted, for though the post of the 14th arrived safely here to-day (19th), two of four cossids on whom letters were found were arrested at Tiroom, and carried off bound to Shewlee on the Grand Trunk Road, where some of the Nana's troops were seen; the other two arrived here without letters. The party left Cawnpore on the 14th instant, and our despatches of that day are consequently lost.

5. *November 20.*—Captain McDonald, under date 15th, writes from Deolce, that on a date, presumed by him to be the 12th, the rebels had made no impression on Neemuch, and that the Mhow column, which was at Aughera in the early part of the month, would march on Mundepore about the 5th instant. If so, the column might reach that place, which is about 28 miles distant from Neemuch, in ten days, and thus lead to the relief of the beleagured garrison.

6. *November 21.*—About 700 Infantry and 150 Artillery, natives of Gwalior, are reported to have left the rebels when they crossed the Jumna at Calpee. There is, I fear, little doubt that the remaining portion of the Mehidpore contingent chiefly Infantry, with perhaps some Artillery, mutinied on the 14th or 15th instant. It would appear that as the Mhow column approached Kuchrode, a part of the Mundepore rebels went to Mehidpore, where their junction with the contingent had been pre-arranged. Major Timmins and wife had escaped to Oojein, where they were received by Scindiah's Subah, and sent into the camp of the Mhow column, but two officers are reported to have been murdered. The Delhi column was at Narroul on the 17th; a part of our Cavalry was in pursuit of the enemy, and, if found in force, the whole column would move after them on the 18th. It is now positive that the rebels have fled eastward on Bawul and Kamptee, and not southward as was at first supposed. Twenty-four inferior members of the royal family were executed at Delhi on the 18th instant, and Hukeem Ubdool Huck, one of the most influential rebels, was executed on the 19th. Colonel Cotton, I regret to say, has been compelled to avail himself of a month's privilege leave to recover from the effects of severe illness contracted on his march to Muttra. 1,50,000 rupees have been received into the treasury here from Muttra, and 15,000 from Sydahad on the 19th instant. Major Eld's detachment had most successively cannonaded the rebel camp on the opposite side of the river at Kutchla Ghaut, killing three horses and twenty-eight men, including three regular sepoy, and wounding some thirty more in a most frightful manner; an elephant was also wounded; we suffered no loss, and the rebels were compelled to move their camp about a mile from the river bank. They consisted of about 200 of our late Irregular Cavalry, 300 regular sepoy, and 700 armed rabble, with a crowd of evil-disposed persons. To Major Eld, I suspect, belongs the honour of having first shown ourselves in strength to the Rohilcund rebels. Mr. Cocks had collected 8,000 rupees at Khasghunge, and writes that "the people, who had not seen a white face for six months, came out of their villages by troops, and here the Hindoos are really happy to have us even for a day." Major Eld also writes that "it was gratifying in the extreme to witness the cordiality and heartiness of our reception by the Hindoos of every class. Saran is a very large and populous town, and hundreds upon hundreds crowded round us, every one with a kind word, hailing us as deliverers, and praying that we might conquer and free them from the state of anarchy and confusion from which the whole country had for months been suffering." All accounts concur that Wulleedad Khan had gone to Futteghur.

7. *November 22 and 23.*—Lieutenant-Colonel Riddell had received about 54,000 rupees from the Awa Tehseel, and would march with it on the 24th on his return to Agra. The officers with their families, moving from Nusseerabad to Agra, had arrived at Jeypore on the 19th, and would recommence their march to Agra on the 20th. The Mhow brigade is reported to have marched from Kuchrode on Mehidpore. All were in the Punjab on the 19th instant.

8. *November 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29.*—Indisposition has prevented me from noting in succession the events of the last few days. During these days the remainder of the Joudpore Legion, in broken bodies, crossed the Jumna by ghauts to the north of Muttra, and moved so rapidly through

the Doab, in the direction of Mynpoorie, that Colonel Riddell, who was hastening to Hattrass, in the hopes of intercepting them, has failed to do so, and, in fact, until our Cavalry are more numerous, it will be vain to expect any other result. The 600 camels (*vide* previous narrative) dispatched towards Cawnpore were unable to proceed further than Etawah, owing to the disturbed state of the country to the eastward, and returned here on the 24th instant. The Mundesore rebels have been signally defeated in an attempt to escalate the fort at Neemuch on the 21st, and evacuated the station on the 22nd instant, consequent, it is believed, on the near approach of the Mhow column. A correspondent states his belief that the country does not sympathize with these rebels, who are the scum of the earth, religious fanatics, with a strong scent for plunder and rapine. The Jeypore tribute money, &c., arrived here on the 27th instant. The Nusseerabad officers are expected in on the 4th proximo. Reliable intelligence having been received, on the 28th instant, of Nynee Tal being again threatened by a large force of rebels, said to amount to 5,000 men, with four guns, under the command of Fuzl Huk, the brother of a deputy collector named Moheen, now at Agra, I considered it my duty to order his person to be seized and put under restraint. There is much party feeling amongst the community here respecting this person, some asserting his perfect innocence and probity, and others affirming him to be a traitor of the deepest dye; as yet, nothing certainly has been proved against him, but he will be treated with every consideration consistent with his security, and shall have a fair and impartial trial when circumstances admit. Most of the ladies, I am happy to say, have left Nynee Tal for other hill stations. All quiet at Jeypore and Bhurtpore. Instead of the 500 Horse which the Rajah of Putteah desired to send to the aid of his kinsman of Dholpore, this Government has been officially informed that he intends dispatching a body of about 2,000 men with four guns, a measure which I am rather glad of than otherwise, for the march of a friendly column through our districts will no doubt have a good effect, and its action in the territory of Dholpore may tend to quiet that portion of the Agra district on the right bank of the Jumna. Two civil servants have been directed to accompany these troops through our districts. There is now no doubt, I regret to mention, that bodies of the Futteghur rebels have pushed forward to Subawur, which is not far distant from Khas-gunge; and there is every reason to anticipate that the country there, and as far as Etah and Mynpoorie, will again be in flame, and insurrection and plunder for a time reign paramount. One of our spies, who left Futteghur on the 25th, and returned here on the 28th instant, reports that the Nawab is in a great state of alarm; that there are a large number of rebels and mutinous sepoys to the extent of about six regiments there, that the latter are regularly paid, but the others are some three or four months in arrears; that iron was brought from Mynpoorie to make balls of; that ammunition was not plentiful, as it was expended in coercing the zemindars almost as fast as it was made; that a shahzada, fourteen or fifteen years of age, reached Futteghur with twenty-five sowars, after the capture of Delhi; that he is lodged in the fort, treated with much consideration, and visits the Nawab daily, but he is not believed to have any authority. The messenger saw him driving out in an English carriage to visit the Nawab, but could not learn his name; and finally that the Mynpoorie Rajah was at Futteghur four days ago. The Officiating Commissioner and Agent, Governor-General at Delhi, reports in a public communication, dated 27th instant, the instructions which he has given under authority of Sir J. Lawrence for the trial, by a military commission, of the ex-King of Delhi, the Nawabs of Dadree, Jhuggur, and Furruknugger, and the Rajah of Bullabghur.

9. November 30. — Scindiah yesterday sent in here Serjeants Callow and Jarvis of the Gwalior contingent, with the family of the former; they had been concealed since the 17th June last in the Gwalior jungles near Tirmour. Six more Rohilcond refugees, chiefly Eurasians, reached Allyghur in safety on the 29th instant, and nine children, one of whom died subsequently, were brought into Mr. Wilson's camp at Gunjairee, one march from Sarum, on the 28th instant. It is reported from Nusseerabad, under date 25th instant, that Mewatee prisoners, several without noses, are being brought into the fortified square of Neemuch to be disposed of according to law. Colonel Riddell's detachment returns to Agra to-morrow, and I will then send a portion of it towards Futtehabad on the right bank of the Jumna, to coerce some villages in its neighbourhood, as the magistrate now there, with some police, does not feel himself strong enough to do so. During the period embraced in this narrative, there have been steady improvements in all respects, except in the quiet and pacification of the districts in the Doab to the east of this, which are in a more disturbed state than ever, for Mynpoorie, Etawah, Futteghur, Cawnpore, and part of Allyghur, are overrun with mutineers, rebels, plunderers, and robbers, and there is no probability of these districts quieting down till we are in force at Mynpoorie, or some central point; otherwise our finances have improved, for on this day we have nearly ten lacs in the treasury here, and Meerut and Delhi are also well supplied. Our police is progressing, recruiting for the Raughur and Jat corps, though slow, is satisfactory. Preliminary arrangements have also been made for raising a second regiment to consist of two troops of Sikhs, two of Jats, and two of other castes, as it would not be practicable to raise another corps of Jats alone as desired by the Supreme Government. General Penny will be written to to make arrangements for breaking in about 350 horses and mares available from the Haupper and Saharunpore studs; and as I am in hopes that Major Raikes, Government Agent for the purchase of horses, will soon be able to collect about fifty more, I anticipate that on the expiration of six or seven weeks we may have 100 horses ready trained for the use of a dragoon or other European mounted regiment. Your Lordship has been addressed regarding the Disarming Act, and I trust shortly to be able to lay before you suggestions for the reorganization of the police, and a scheme for the indemnification of parties who have suffered losses since the outbreak. It is now generally understood here that Oude is for the present to be completely evacuated, a measure which will, I fear, for some time, at all events, have an injurious effect on the native States in alliance with us, and in the more distant parts of this empire, when the step may be attributed to weakness on our part.

I have &c.

H. FRASER, Colonel.



## Inclosure 3 in No. 26.

*The Chief Commissioner, North-Western Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.*

My Lord,

*Agra Fort, December 18, 1857.*

IN continuation of my despatch of the 3rd instant, I have the honor to submit my narrative diary of events to 15th.

2. *December 1 and 2.*—Intelligence has this day been received, announcing the demise of Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton, late in command of the garrison at Deyra, on the 28th ultimo. His loss is much to be deplored at the present juncture, for he was a brave, gallant, daring, and dashing soldier, well suited to the emergencies of the times. Lieutenant-Colonel Riddell, the next senior officer belonging to the garrison, assumes its command, subject to confirmation.

3. *December 3.*—The head-quarters of Her Majesty's 83rd, with some guns, reached Nusseerabad on the 28th ultimo. The Mhow column (so writes Major Durand, in a private letter to my address) has been eminently successful, all the Mehidpore guns and those of other rebels having been taken, and the enemy so completely broken and disorganized at Mundesore, that the remnant of the Shahzada's force was making its way, it is supposed, towards Kotah, through the jungles, in small scattered parties, avoiding towns and villages, as the population had turned against, and was destroying them.

4. *December 4.*—A private letter, dated Neemuch, 28th ultimo, states that about 1,200 dead bodies were counted on the battle-field, to the north of Mundesore, that 200 rebels had been blown away from guns, and that 150 more were being sent into Neemuch for trial. Ten Rohilcund refugee Christians, consisting of four males, three females, and three children, named Peters, reached Allyghur yesterday. Khasgunge is again in a flame, Soron and Etah will soon be so, and I have every reason to believe and apprehend that we shall again be threatened by the rebels within twenty to twenty-four miles of Agra and Allyghur respectively. Believing this, I have to-day urged on General Penny the expediency of his sending his moveable column to Allyghur at once, without waiting for the carriage, stores, &c., which he intended dispatching on the 18th instant, and mentioned that I could supply the Commander-in-chief's immediate wants in those respects from our own resources here. I regret to have to report the murder of Chowbey Ghunsiam Doss, the blind tehseldar of Hattrass. He was shot by the rebel Irregular Cavalry whilst trying to effect his escape from Khasgunge upon a camel. In respect to this worthy and most excellent servant, Mr. Cocks writes as follows:—"I am sure that the Chief Commissioner will regret, as every one who knew the man must, this sad end to one of the noblest and warm-hearted friends of our nation and Government. Amongst any race of men, Chowbey Ghunsiam Doss would have been conspicuous for bravery, intelligence, fidelity, and honor. To me the blow was a heavy one, and there was not a single Englishman in the force who had not a good word to say of this worthy, valuable man."

5. *December 5.*—A letter from Mr. Manton, the customs patrol of Nursingpore, apparently dated 4th November, arrived here this day, mentioning that that district was also in rebellion, and that more than half his subordinates had joined the rebels. A letter from Mr. Sapte, of yesterday's date, mentions that his district has been partially disturbed by the appearance of the last remnant of the Joudpore Legion in it; and as they are said to have been joined by large numbers of Goojurs, he anticipates some trouble in putting them down, which adds to his difficulties, as the rebels across the Ganges are daily becoming bolder, and even showing themselves in masses on the banks. The Political Agent of Gwalior has long ere this informed your Lordship of my intention of giving the Maharajah four of the 9-pounder guns captured here on the 10th October. I might also have been able to have added a howitzer, but for obvious reasons abstained from doing so. Opinions vary much as to the policy of this step, but I am confident that it is a wise and judicious one under the peculiar circumstances of the case, which Major Macpherson has already fully stated to your Lordship, and which I conceive justified me in soliciting sanction (as I have this day done) to their being made over in gift to the Maharajah, without demanding any payment, as was done in the case of other guns previously handed over to him. The cash balance in the Agra treasury, on the 31st October, was 4,29,590 rupees 3 annas 5 pice. On the 30th November, it was 9,73,150 rupees 6 annas 6 pice, though the military expenditure during the month was much heavier than usual. This may be considered very satisfactory. I learn that enormous quantities of salt are now stored at Bhurtpore, and will be dispatched for shipment immediately the navigation of the Jumna is open, and should this occur in the course of the month, enormous increase of revenue, to the extent of above twenty lacs of rupees, will be added to our resources, and probably admit of our authorizing other treasuries to draw upon Agra for considerable amounts.

6. *December 6, 7, and 8.*—Cawnpore has been hermetically sealed since the 20th, and Lucknow since 19th ultimo. We, consequently, know little of events from these quarters, except from the examinations of cossids, whose accounts, generally speaking, are confused and unreliable. A moveable column, under Colonel Seaton, has been dispatched from Delhi and will reach Allyghur on Friday, the 11th. I have dispatched a slight reinforcement from this to join it; and as the Allyghur garrison can also spare some men, the column will consist of from 2,100 to 2,200 fighting men, with nine to eleven guns, and will be sufficiently strong to crush any body of mutineers at present either at Khasgunge, Etah, or Mynpoorie. A letter from Neemuch, dated 30th ultimo, mentions that a number of the Mundesore rebels had taken up a position at Singowlee, but that as Mhow was threatened (it was not stated by whom) the Mhow column was about to return in a day or two, *etâ* Oojein.

7. *December 9, 10, 11, and 12.*—Colonel Seaton's column arrived at Allyghur on 11th instant, and would probably march to Secundra Rao on 12th.

8. *December 13.*—The Boolundshuhur column, with Mr. Sapte, which has for some time been observing the rebels in the direction of Khasgunge, was yesterday at Churrah, fifteen miles north of that place; and as Colonel Seaton was also moving on it by a flank movement and by forced marches, there is, I think, a fair probability of his coming up with and punishing them, a result which should be known within the next two or three days. Though there has been no official communication of the fact, native reports from all quarters are so consistent that there can be no doubt of the Gwalior and other mutineers before Cawnpore having been signally defeated with great loss.

9. *December 14.*—There is, I fear, no doubt that the two mutinous regiments at Kotah took possession of the town and palace on the 5th instant, and it is natural to infer that the king and minister are in their hands, but no atrocities appear to have been committed. The Mewatties in the Goorgaon district are again represented as ready for mischief, but the local police will probably be sufficient to keep them down, and as I have finally resolved that the Pattiala troops will march down this, the right bank of the Jumna, the moral effect of their presence will doubtless be good, and may tend to overawe the disaffected in any districts through which they pass.

10. *December 15.*—I have hitherto omitted to mention that, during the early part of this month, I found it necessary to dispatch a small body of troops, under command of Major Hennessey, late of the Gwalior Contingent, in the direction of Futtehabad, in this district, and from twenty to twenty-four miles south-east of Agra, to punish some villages which had fired upon our police, and were in open and undisguised rebellion. The duty was performed well and successfully, six only of the detachments being wounded, none severely, whilst the walled villages of Obbley Chund and Dumolah Burra, with breastworks defended by the inhabitants of twelve insurgent villages, aided and encouraged by some mutinous sepoys, were severely punished, with a loss of about 100 men, inclusive of mutinous sepoys. The effect of this punishment has been good, and that portion of the Agra district may for the present be considered quiet. I regret my inability to report favourably on the state of progress of events during the last fifteen days, for though minor matters have not retrograded, misrule, disorder, pillage, and plunder, have greatly increased in the districts of the Doab, and to the north and east of Agra, which may be said to have been entirely at the mercy of mutineers and rebels, till the 14th instant, when Colonel Seaton's column was so fortunate as to close with a large body of the enemy on the banks of the Neem-Nuddee, near Gungeree, a village about twelve miles west of Khasgunge, and after a short but brilliant conflict, completely broke them, killing from 150 to 300, and capturing two 6-pounder and one 9-pounder guns, all Government property, with, I deeply regret to add, a loss to us of three carabineer officers killed and a lancer officer wounded, and eleven men killed and forty-one men wounded. The death of Captain Wardlaw, of the Carabineers, is deeply to be deplored and lamented, as he is represented by all to have been a gallant, talented, and beloved Cavalry leader. The Commander-in-chief's complete success at Cawnpore, of which we have to-day, for the first time, received positive assurance, added to Colonel Seaton's brilliant affair, induces me to-day to view affairs in a much more cheerful light than I was prepared to have done yesterday; for I now think it probable that, ere the termination of the month, order may be restored in the Doab, if not completely, at all events to an extent infinitely greater than there has been since the outbreak. Our recruiting goes on well. I have, for instance, already been able to offer the services of 300 horsemen (Ramghur horse and police) to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, who is said to be much in want of cavalry. On the other hand our collections have, I fear, decreased, and we have had heavy demands upon us. The convoy escorted by Colonel Seaton to Allyghur, and now under its walls, has alone been supplied with a lac of rupees. It may not be out of place here to mention that this convoy is ready to march towards Cawnpore, whenever the Commander-in-chief is in a position to send an escort for it. Captain Gowan, at the recommendation of Mr. Wilson, has been authorized this day to raise a body of 500 Rohileund thakoors, in part of the police arrangements for these provinces, and to incorporate them with the native officers and men of the 11th Native Infantry, who have remained loyal during the disturbances. Instructions have been issued to the different treasuries in these provinces, indicating those which will be expected to feed any troops advancing into Rohileund, and pointing out what treasuries are to endeavour to meet a portion of the demands of the Punjab. Mr. Wilson has been informed of his appointment as Commissioner, for the detection and punishment of rebels, mutineers, &c., and has already commenced making preliminary arrangements, though he will not be able to act with vigour till Rohileund is entered. In some cases, pecuniary and other rewards have been given to natives, who have proved themselves loyal, and protected Europeans during the outbreak, and in others recommendations have been made to your Lordship. In conclusion, I repeat that our progress during the last fifteen days has been satisfactory in some respects, and though a little "slow" in others, may, in regard to them, be viewed as "sure" and free from serious error.

I have, &c.

H. FRASER, Colonel.

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Inclosure 4 in No. 26.

*The Chief Commissioner, North-Western Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.*

My Lord,

*Agra Fort, January 1, 1858.*

IN continuation of my despatch of the 18th ultimo, I have the honor to submit my narrative diary of events to 30th ultimo.

2. *December 16.*—On arrival at Khasgunge on the 15th instant, Colonel Seaton did not find a vestige of the enemy, but I have not yet been informed in what direction they are supposed to have fled.



3. *December 17.*—A demi-official letter, under date 10th instant, reached Agra last night, communicating the splendid success of the Commander-in-chief at Cawnpore, and ordering certain commissariat preparations, which I have directed to be carried into effect without delay.

4. *December 18.*—On the 14th instant, I was compelled to send a message to Colonel Farquhar, commanding the Bolundahur detachment, pointing out that with such a small body as 300 infantry, 270 horse, and two guns, it was imprudent to put himself in so close proximity to the enemy at Gungree, particularly as Colonel Seaton's column was near at hand. My message did not reach him in time; but it now appears that Colonel Seaton arrived much about the same time at Gungree, that his camp was pitched about two miles in front of Colonel Farquhar's, and that the rebels in ignorance of Colonel Seaton's movements, were advancing under the impression that they would only have to contend with Colonel Farquhar's small body, and hence in some measure our great success. I find it very difficult to restrain small detachments from attempting great and difficult enterprises.

5. *December 19.*—From previous letters there was reason to believe that the rebels, though beaten at Gungree, would be found in strength at Puttecala, about thirty-five miles from Futteghur, which I had previously intimated to Colonel Seaton, as the point beyond which his column was not to advance (concluding that the Commander-in-chief would himself desire to attack Futteghur), and I had this morning the satisfaction of receiving a telegraphic message from Colonel Seaton, announcing on the 17th instant, the entire defeat of the rebels, with the capture of their camp, park, eleven guns, and the loss of upwards of 600 men, including several chiefs, whilst there were few or no casualties on our part, and as the enemy were pursued for about seven miles, I have every hope that the effects of this victory will be sensibly felt at Futteghur and throughout the Doab, that it will most likely lead to the evacuation of Mynpoorie, on which Colonel Seaton has permission eventually to move, and possibly to that of Etawah.

6. *December 20.*—Further letters of 12th instant, received yesterday, furnish details of the affair of the 17th, increasing the number of captured guns to twelve, and stating the rout and defeat of the rebels to have been complete, with a loss to us of only one man killed and five or six wounded! Major Eld observes, "The affair was like the pictures you see of a general action before the parties close, the enemy's guns pounding away in front, and ours with the cavalry on the advanced flank ditto ditto, and the long line of infantry column moving on steadily across the plain, really it was a beautiful sight and worth riding 100 miles to see." He also adds, "By-the-bye, I should have told you that, on the preceding day, some fifty or sixty were overtaken and cut up at Sohawur, and amongst them was a pensioned nabib resaldar of the 2nd Irregular Cavalry, by name Mirza Hyder Beg, on whom the man who shot him found a sirdar bahadoor's medal, a third class order of merit ditto, Arracan medal, Punjab ditto, and India ditto. This scoundrel was drawing nearly 200 a month, and leaguering against us, as I will be bound; almost every other pensioner has been doing likewise." Some of the Gwalior Contingent must have been present on this occasion, as the staging bungalow hook of Buddawas near Sepree was picked up on the field.

7. *December 21.*—A letter from Brigadier Lawrence, under date Ajmere, 16th instant, reports every thing quiet in the district. An officer also it appears reached Nussernbad *via* Palce, from Deesa, alone and apparently unguarded. The flank movement made by the Mhow column at Mundesore, is regarded by many officers in Central India as a most brilliant manœuvre which had the effect of thoroughly baffling the enemy.

8. *December 22.*—A letter to my address from General Mansfield, Chief of the Staff, was this day received. He gave a slight sketch of the future probable movements of his Excellency, and desired to have the services of Mr. Raikes, member of the Sudder Dewany Adawlat, put at his disposal. Mr. Raikes, as your Lordship will be aware ere the receipt of this, was compelled some days since to avail himself of leave to Europe *via* Bombay, on sick certificate, but I informed his excellency that the services of Mr. Commissioner Harvey, or of Mr. Special Commissioner Cocks, were at his disposal, should he desire them, and that Mr. Wilson could also join his camp, where he would be quite able to carry on his special duty, and might in addition prove useful in many other respects. For the last three or four days I have been apprehensive of a slight local disturbance in the Muttra district, but the difficulty has been happily got over, and is not, I hope likely to present itself again.

9. *December 23.*—Communication between Cawnpore and Agra now again begins to be more free and open. Mr. Cocks in a telegraphic message this day reports the death of the Rajah of Etah, thus removing a difficulty from Government, as his conduct during the outbreak was somewhat doubtful, and it might have been a question whether he should have been permitted to retain possession of his property or not. He is heirless, and his estate devolves on Government. Captain Hamilton, of the revenue survey (on the part of Captain Nixon, at the time suffering from indisposition), in a letter dated Bhurtpore, 22nd instant, reports that 103 rebels, including several Shajadahs, had been apprehended in the state of Ulwur and sent into Delhi. Mr. Wilson, in a letter dated 21st December, Camp, Sohawur, mentions his expectation of rescuing twenty more Rohilcund Christians, seven of them Europeans, before the expiration of many hours. The impression seems to gain ground in Rohilcund, that a day of reckoning there cannot be far distant, for this Government daily continues to receive applications for protection from the innocent, and attempts at explanation and justification from the guilty, even from those who are positively known to have been in open hostility to us. Khurreetahs are also occasionally received from chiefs in Bundelcund. The rebels have again advanced to the foot of the hills near Nynee Tal, which from our latest letters was represented to be in a state of siege, but Major Ramsay had been offered (through the Resident) the aid of some Goorkhas by Bahadoor Jung, and expected to get the services of about 600, which would enable him to bring 1,200 infantry, 300 horse, and four guns into the field, with which he hoped to be able to drive the insurgents from the Terai: this he has been permitted to attempt, but I have again repeated my orders that he has not to extend his operations till he can do so in communication with and under instructions from the Commander-in-chief. Native reports affirm that the rebels have already been attacked near Kalleedoongah, and that seventy of them were killed, with a loss to us of only two.

10. *December 24 and 25.*—The Hardy family, seven in number, and thirteen other Christian refugees, had arrived safely in camp. A letter from Colonel Durand, under date, Indore, 15th December, mentions the return of the Mhow column there, the presence of which had enabled Holkar to disarm his regular cavalry and infantry—a measure which may I fear unsettle the regular troops in the employ of other native chiefs in Central India. Sir R. Hamilton and Sir H. Rose were expected at Indore, on 16th instant. Late on the evening of the 24th, I received a letter from General Mansfield, dated Cawnpore, 18th instant, intimating that a brigade would march that morning *viâ* Ackherpore and Etawah for Mynpoorie, and as it is possible that it may reach Etawah about the same time that Colonel Seaton arrives at Mynpoorie, the results cannot fail to be advantageous in a military point of view. The convoy, which was left behind at Allyghur, has marched, under escort of Wake's horse, to join Colonel Seaton at Mynpoorie, there to await the orders of the Commander-in-chief, who, General Mansfield mentions in the letter here referred to, intended marching towards the north-west on the 22nd instant.

11. *December 26.*—His Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior arrived here yesterday to confer with the political agent, in compliment to Government, and as a proof of his allegiance. He was received with the usual marks of respect, and the darbars customary on such occasions were this day held. Under existing circumstances, this step, on the part of his Highness, is a bold and decisive one, which he would not I think have taken, had he not in some measure felt his strength and power in respect to his own troops and subjects, but he is otherwise miserably weak, although perhaps capable of exercising control in his own country and capital. He is not in a state to resist aggression of any kind, or to assist the British Government with any reliable aid in the shape of troops. I mention this, because the Commander-in-chief requested me to apply to him for the aid of 200 horsemen for police duty in the Cawnpore district, a request which I abstained from making for the reasons mentioned, and in the hope that the services of the Ramghur horse and police, which I offered the other day to put at the disposal of his Excellency, may be accepted in lieu. The Mahomedan and other insurgents at Kotah are said to be collecting revenue, preparatory to a move elsewhere, and if in the direction of the north-west, may again expose Government to considerable annoyance.

12. *December 27.*—Letters have been this day received from Brigadier Walpole's brigade, dated Ackherpore, 22nd instant.

13. *December 28 and 29.*—A telegram received here on the 28th, describes a further success on the part of Colonel Seaton's column, which attacked the rebels at Mynpoorie on the 27th, taking all their guns, six in number, and killing about 250 men, without any loss on our part. This column merits your Lordship's thanks, for it has done admirable service, having already captured twenty-three guns, many of heavy calibre, and in all probability prevented the occupation of portions of the district of Allyghur, and perhaps of Bolundshuhur also. There is, I fear, little doubt that the Raj-troops at Odeypore have mutinied, and as there are many Poorbees amongst them, it is to be anticipated that affairs will again become somewhat complicated in Rajpootana. There are reasons for believing that Brigadier Walpole's column would reach Etawah on the 29th.

14. *December 30.*—There are said to be about 7,000 insurgents, with about thirty-eight guns at Kotah, collected from different parts, they are represented as now pressing the Seths and wealthy men for money. The mutiny of the Odeypore Raj-troops has been confirmed from Deesa, but the particulars are not yet known. Letters, received last night, mentioned that the Commander-in-chief had positively quitted Cawnpore on the 24th, but it was not known whether he intended to move on Futteghur or not, and as yet this Government has no certain knowledge of his intentions, and is consequently in difficulty in several little matters.

15. His Excellency was at Meerut Kee Surai on the 30th, would probably be at Goorsaingunge on 31st, and on 1st, in progress to Futteghur, but as the bridge over the Kallee Nuddee has been destroyed, it is likely that his advance would be somewhat delayed. Brigadier Walpole occupied Etawah on the 29th, with trifling opposition, and under orders of the Commander-in-chief, would be at Mynpoorie on the 2nd proximo. Etawah will thus again be left without any troops for its protection, and it is impossible to foresee what the results will be; meantime, Mr. Hume, the magistrate leaves this to-morrow morning with an escort of fifty Sikh Infantry only (a number which cannot be spared from this garrison for any length of time), with the view of endeavouring to restore order, and of collecting revenue. A band of mutineers of horse and foot, variously computed at 150, 250, and 300, made their appearance on the 27th of the month at Poonah Hanah, in the Goorgaon district, about fifteen miles south-west of Hadul, killing some of the native officials there, and making off to the Ferozepore district, where Ulwur borders with Goorgaon. They are supposed to be a remnant of the Joudpore Legion. It is by bands and hordes of this kind that the country will be troubled for months, perhaps for years. Generally the results of the last fifteen days may be regarded favorably. The Doab is now again ours, and there are few external enemies in it, except at Futteghur; but our real difficulties now begin to present themselves, for though it is easy to conquer, it is difficult to hold, and without aid from his Excellency, it will be impossible for this Government to occupy either Etawah or Mynpoorie in sufficient strength, and as yet the Commander-in-chief's intentions are not known, except that Brigadier Walpole had strict orders to move on Mynpoorie, without leaving any detachment at Etawah; copies of two communications to his Excellency by this Government will in due course reach your Lordship. An enormous convoy with stores and articles much needed down below, will leave on the 2nd for Mynpoorie. It is so large that I have not permitted any ladies to join it, the guard being barely sufficient for its protection without encumbrances. On the 21st instant there was in treasury here, the sum of 9,97,185 rupees, exclusive of 1,00,000 at Allyghur, but the Meerut and Agra convoys have made large demands on Government, and much decreased the sum in hand. Your Lordship's instructions of the 20th November, regarding accommodation for troops, only reached Agra on 21st instant, but they had been in some degree anticipated both here and at Meerut, where orders, which will be communicated to you hereafter, had been previously issued by me. Mr. Raikes, writing from Umballa, expresses a desire to accept the appointment offered to him by the Commander-in-chief: his letters to his Excellency have been passed

on, and he has been informed that this Government will not object to his joining. Ten thousand pairs of boots have been ordered to be made here and at other stations, at the request of his Excellency, who has also been informed that 400 riding camels can be procured for him within a reasonable time, and that a few remount horses now here are at his disposal. I have written to General Wilson, suggesting the organization of a battery or two of artillery, to be manned by native Christians and Eurasians, but have not yet received his reply. The electric telegraph between this and Delhi will be completed at an early date, with the exception of about seven miles for which there is no wire. Mail carts now travel between Allyghur and Mynpoorie, and between Agra and Mynpoorie. The want of cavalry being so much felt in all quarters, I have considered myself justified in authorizing the Ramghur Irregular Cavalry to be recruited up to 450, instead of 200, as previously authorized by your Lordship. In conclusion, though the progress throughout the last fifteen days has been slow, it has been sensible.

I have, &c.

H. FRASER, Colonel.

Inclosure 5 in No. 26.

*The Officiating Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Agra Fort, November 20, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 30th ultimo, on the subject of the detention of a portion of the Cavalry attached to Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed's column.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that circumstances prevented the retention of more than fifty of the Sikh Cavalry which had been left, by Colonel Greathed, to occupy the post of Allyghur on the advance of the column.

3. The state of the country rendered it impossible to send so small a party to Cawnpore, but with the exception of these fifty men, who were detached under Colonel Greathed's own arrangements, no part of the cavalry arm of the moveable column remained at Agra.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 6 in No. 26.

*The Officiating Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Agra Fort, November 30, 1857.*

I AM directed to request that you will lay before the Governor-General in Council the accompanying copy of a letter addressed by the Chief Commissioner to Major Williams, appointing him to officiate as Superintendent of the cantonment police, pending the receipt of his Lordship's orders.

2. The Chief Commissioner has not made this appointment until the inconveniences which have arisen from the office continuing so long vacant have rendered the measure necessary. Major Williams has also been nominated by the Chief Commissioner as Superintendent of the police battalions now being raised in these provinces, and the union of the two offices in the hands of this able and eminently qualified officer will, he is assured, be of marked benefit at the present juncture, and he therefore trusts that it may meet with his Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 7 in No 26.

*The Officiating Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces, to Major Williams.*

Sir,

*Agra Fort, November 30, 1857.*

I AM desired to inform you that the Chief Commissioner has been pleased to appoint you to officiate as Superintendent of Cantonment Police, in the North-Western Provinces, subject to the approval and confirmation of the Government of India.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 8 in No. 26.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

*December 29, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 30th November, and to inform you in reply that, on the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, the Governor-General in

Council has been pleased to appoint Major G. W. Williams to be Superintendent of the Police Battalions now being raised in the North-Western Provinces, and also to officiate as Superintendent of Cantonment Police in those provinces.

2. No previous communication on the subject of Major Williams' nomination to be Superintendent of the Police Battalions has been received. I am directed to request that the Chief Commissioner's views in regard to the constitution of these battalions may be laid before the Government of India as soon as possible.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 9 in No. 26.

*The Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Cawnpore, January 11, 1858, 5:35 P.M.*

RUMOURS of the removal of the seat of Government to Allahabad have caused the cessation of the repairs which had been commenced in the private houses here; the station of Agra is quite destitute of accommodation for its large population, and the hot season is not far distant, the Chief Commissioner therefore begs that he may be informed whether any immediate change is contemplated.

Inclosure 10 in No. 26.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Calcutta, January 12, 1858.*

MESSAGE received. It is intended to transfer the seat of Government to Allahabad, but there is no accommodation there at present for officers and establishments. Most of them must remain at Agra for this year, but arrangements should be made with a view to eventual removal.

Inclosure 11 in No. 26.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

*January 14, 1858.*

WITH reference to the telegraphic messages of the 11th and 12th instant, I am directed by the Governor General in Council to state, that it is intended to remove the seat of Government of the North-Western Provinces from Agra to Allahabad.

2. It is however a primary object to provide shelter for the European troops that will have to be quartered at Allahabad during the coming hot season; and the extreme difficulty that is found in obtaining labour for this purpose renders it hopeless to expect that accommodation can be provided there during the next two or three months for even a considerable part of the Government offices and establishments, most of which will therefore have to remain at Agra for another year.

3. Due notice, however, of the intended change should be given, and every arrangement, both public and private, should be made, with a view to the eventual removal of all offices and establishments whose head-quarters are usually at the seat of Government.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 12 in No. 26.

*Mr. Power to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*January 2, 1858.*

WHAT reward may I offer for the Nawab's apprehension? I cannot write quick enough to Agra. I hope to catch.

Inclosure 13 in No. 26.

*The Private Secretary to the Governor-General of India to Mr. Power.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Calcutta, December 3, 1857.*

YOUR message of the 2nd instant to Mr. Beadon is received.

You may offer any sum up to 30,000 rupees for the Nawab alive.

## Inclosure 14 in No. 26.

*The Governor General of India to the Commander-in-chief.*

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, January 4, 1858.

CAPTAIN IMPEY has already got instructions to prepare accommodation for two infantry regiments, one cavalry regiment, and two batteries. He will be further instructed to-day to prepare for an additional infantry regiment, and two more batteries. This will provide for fully 4,000 men, but I doubt whether he can accomplish the whole.

I am going to send you an efficient man as Commissioner of Furruckabad, Mr. Ross. His authority may be extended over any adjoining reclaimed districts, as may be found convenient. Mr. Power can remain as magistrate.

There is a native gentleman near Futtighur named Hurdeo Buksh, to whom attention should be shown. He protected some of our officers, and has been exposed to danger in consequence; but is still anxious to serve us. I should be very glad if you could find time to see him and assure him of your appreciation of his services and of the Governor-General's intention to bestow upon him both honour and reward, and I should be glad to know what would most please him in that way. He is at bitter enmity with the Nawab.

## Inclosure 15 in No. 26.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief of the Staff.*

Sir,

January 13, 1858.

WITH reference to a recent telegram from the Governor-General to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, I am directed to request that you will lay before his Excellency the accompanying extract of a letter from Mr. W. Edwards, of the civil service, late Magistrate and Collector of Budaon, dated the 2nd September, 1857, and that his Excellency may be moved, if opportunity should occur, to send for Rao Hurdeo Buksh Bahadoor and his relatives, Dhunna Singh and Kesseree Singh, and to show them such consideration as his Excellency may think proper.

2. A title and a khillut, of the value of 9,000 rupees, have already been conferred upon Hurdeo Buksh, for his conduct in protecting British officers and ladies; and presents have also been granted to the other two native gentlemen;\* but his Lordship in Council would be gratified if his Excellency could assure them in person that their services are appreciated, and invest them with the honor and rewards that have been bestowed upon them.

I have, &amp;c.

C. BEADON.

## Inclosure 16 in No. 26.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Benares, December 1, 1857.

IN forwarding a copy of the inclosed letter, dated 2nd November, from Major Erskine, I am instructed to ask if the Governor-General in Council has any objection to the change of designation which it recommends.

I have, &amp;c.

R. STRACHEY, Lieut.-Colonel.

## Inclosure 17 in No. 26.

*The Commissioner of Saugor to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

Jubbulpore, November 2, 1857.

IN consequence of my official designation being "Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories," or, as some style me, "Commissioner of Saugor," nearly all official letters to my address both from your and other offices go to Saugor, instead of to my head-quarters at Jubbulpore, which causes a delay of some six or seven days, and as the dāk between this and Saugor is frequently closed endangers their safety.

2. All letters from Benares and Calcutta for Saugor pass through Jubbulpore and Nursingpore at present, but the Saugor packets cannot be opened here, and consequently letters for me, directed to Saugor, pass through this and come back again before I receive them.

3. For a considerable time, letters from the Agra Government used to be directed to Saugor; but this was at last corrected, and the mistake never was of so much consequence as now, as the dāk from Agra to this *via* Allahabad, was generally only one day quicker than when the letters came *via* Saugor.

4. Now, however, it is of the utmost importance, that letters should reach me as early as possible, and I would therefore suggest that my official designation be altered to "Commissioner of Jubbulpore" or "Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division," which I think will prevent any further mistakes such as I allude to.

5. Jubbulpore was selected by the late Mr. Thomason as my head-quarters, as it was more central than Saugor, and is situated on the main road in the division.

I have, &c.

W. C. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 18 in No. 26.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

December 15, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 1st instant, and to state that the Governor-General in Council sees no objection to the Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda Division being henceforth designated Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 19 in No. 26.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Benares, December 18, 1857.

IN forwarding copy of a correspondence with the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, from which you will observe that it is in the contemplation of the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to appoint Mr. C. Wingfield to be, temporarily, a Commissioner in the district of Goruckpore, I am directed to solicit the approval of the Governor-General in Council to the arrangement, and to submit for orders the question of the salary that should be granted to this gentleman.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks it expedient that, on the first re-occupation of Goruckpore, an officer with the powers of a Commissioner should be, temporarily, placed at the head of the civil administration, and he has selected Mr. Wingfield to fill this important post. Having due consideration for the nature of the duties and responsibilities that will be imposed upon Mr. Wingfield, the Lieutenant-Governor would propose, as a fitting salary, the sum of 2,750 rupees per mensem. This salary, I am to observe, is that attached to the office of Commissioner in Oude and the Punjab, one of which appointments Mr. Wingfield formerly held.

3. The understanding on which Mr. Wingfield's appointment will be made, viz., that he will be permitted to return to Oude, should his transfer to that province be hereafter found desirable, will not escape notice.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieut.-Colonel.*

Inclosure 20 in No. 26.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

Fort William, December 5, 1857.

WITH reference to my letter dated 30th ultimo, forwarding copy of a despatch addressed to the Resident, Nepal, under date the 18th ultimo, I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to state, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that the Nepalese force, under the command of Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, will cross the British frontier *en route* to Segowlee, between the 18th and 21st instant.

2. The first object to which the attention of Maharajah Jung Bahadoor has been directed, is the expulsion of the usurping Nazim Mahomed Hossein and his followers, and the re-occupation of that district, and it seems to the Governor-General in Council to be important that some three or four civilians should be on the spot, prepared to assume charge of the district, and to enter upon its administration, as soon as the end which the Maharajah has been requested to keep in view shall have been attained.

3. I am, therefore, desired to request that the Lieutenant-Governor will at once select three or four civilians, from among the many now waiting employment at Benares, and direct them to join Maharajah Jung Bahadoor's camp at Segowlee, furnishing them with the necessary instructions for their guidance in re-occupying the district of Goruckpore, and re-establishing order within its limits.

4. The maharajah will be requested to leave a regiment of Goorkhas, with two guns, at Goruckpore, for the protection and support of the civilians who may be deputed on this duty.

I have, &c.

G. F. EDMONSTONE.

## Inclosure 21 in No. 26.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Benares, December 18, 1857.*

IN reply to your letter dated 5th instant, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to submit for the information of the Governor-General in Council, that the under-mentioned officers have this day been appointed to undertake the civil duties of the district of Goruckpore:—

Mr. C. J. Wingfield, to have temporarily the powers of a Commissioner of Revenue and Police in the district of Goruckpore.

Mr. A. Swinton, to officiate as Judge in Goruckpore.

Mr. H. Brereton, to be Collector and Magistrate of Goruckpore.

Mr. F. M. Bird, to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Goruckpore.

2. I am to explain, with reference to these appointments, that, on the receipt of your letter, there were no unemployed civilians actually present here, but subsequent arrivals have enabled the Lieutenant-Governor to make the necessary arrangements for filling up the posts with properly-qualified officers.

3. The nomination of Mr. Wingfield will, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes, meet the approval of the Governor-General in Council. It is made on the understanding that his appointment to Goruckpore is of a special and temporary character, and will not interfere with his claim to return to Oude, should his presence be deemed desirable in that province on the restoration of the British Government.

4. The Government of India will be addressed in the Home Department, on the subject of Mr. Wingfield's allowances, whilst he is employed in Goruckpore.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieut.-Colonel.*

## Inclosure 22 in No. 26.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*January 7, 1858.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 13th ultimo, with inclosure, and to state that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to approve, as a temporary measure, the appointment of Mr. C. Wingfield to be Commissioner of the district of Goruckpore, on a salary of 2,750 rupees per mensem, upon the understanding that he will be permitted to return to Oude, should his transfer to that province be hereafter found desirable.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

## Inclosure 23 in No. 26.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*January 8, 1858.*

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to request that it may be intimated to all civil officers who have been appointed since the outbreak of the mutinies in May last, that they hold their appointments subject to any change that may be introduced into the system of administration, and that future appointments may be made on the same understanding.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

## Inclosure 24 in No. 26.

*The Deputy Magistrate of Shergotty to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Shergotty, January 1, 1858, 9 P.M.*

LIEUTENANT GRAHAM, in a letter dated 27th December, Palamow, writes, he has been joined by Bussurree Persaud Lall, of Soorgoojah, who reports that a body of men, who say that they are followers of the Singrowlee Rajah, have entered Soorgoojah for the purpose of conquering it; the Singrowlee Rajah is supposed to be acting under orders of the Rewah Rajah. The Rajah of Singrowlee, it is supposed, will shortly advance himself with 2,000 men and two guns. Lieutenant Graham adds, that the Lall of Soorgoojah thinks the Rewah Rajah has nothing to do in the matter.

Inclosure 25 in No. 26.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

January 4, 1858.

BY the orders of the Government of India, dated the 4th September and 3rd October last, European women and children were prohibited from entering any district in which martial law had been proclaimed, or any district of the Bhagulpore division, and also from leaving Calcutta with the intention of doing so.

2. I am now directed to inquire whether there are any, and if so, what districts in the Lower Provinces, as above described, in respect to which the orders in question may now with safety be withdrawn.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 26 in No. 26.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort William, January 12, 1858.

IN reply to your letter dated 4th instant, I am directed to state, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, that the Lieutenant-Governor considers that ladies may safely now be permitted to return to any of the districts named in the margin.\*

2. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes also, after consultation with the Commissioners, to suggest for the consideration of his Lordship in Council, the propriety of withdrawing from the operation of martial law some of the districts above mentioned.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 27 in No. 26.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

January 15, 1858.

WITH reference to your letter dated 12th instant, I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to state, for the information of the Lieutenant Governor, that so much of the orders of the 3rd October last as prohibits European women and children from entering any of the districts noted in the margin,† or from leaving Calcutta for that purpose, is withdrawn.

2. But the orders in question must continue, for the present, to apply in full force to the districts of Shahabad, Behar, Hazareebaugh, and Chota Nagpore, the presence of the families of Europeans in those districts being still considered by his Lordship in Council not compatible with safety.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 28 in No. 26.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort William, December 8, 1857.

WITH reference to Mr. Officiating Under-Secretary Chapman's letter dated the 21st October, inquiring, with advertence to orders of the 31st August last, as to what has been done in the way of collecting elephants for the carriage of troops to the North-Western Provinces, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for the information of the Governor-General of India in Council, the accompanying tabular statement, showing the number of these animals borrowed, hired, and purchased in the several districts of the Lower Provinces, excepting the districts of the Patna and Rajshahye divisions, and of the province of Assam, from which no returns have as yet been received. The attention of the Commissioners of those divisions has this day been called to the subject, and a supplementary statement will be forwarded as soon as the requisite returns from these officers come in.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

\* Bhagulpore, Monghyr, Patna, Behar, Chuppra, Motecharree, Tirhoot, Purneah, Shahabad, Hazareebaugh, Chota Nagpore.

† Patna, Sarun and Chumparun, Tirhoot, Monghyr, Bhagulpore, Purneah.



## Inclosure 29 in No. 26.

**TABULAR STATEMENT** showing the number of Elephants borrowed, hired, and purchased in the several Districts of the Lower Provinces, under orders of the Government of India, Home Department, dated the 31st August, 1857.

Name of Division.	Name of District.	No of Elephants borrowed.	No. of Elephants hired.	No. of Elephants purchased.	Total.	Remarks.
Patna ..	Returns not yet received.					
Bhaugulpore ..	Bhaugulpore ..	15*	..	5	20	* Of these, 6 have been made over without any conditions by the owners. If they should require it to be so hereafter, they will be considered as hired.
	Purneah ..	3	..	2	5	
	Monghyr ..	4	..	..	4	
Rajshahye ..	Returns not yet received					
Dacca ..	Dacca ..	4	..	..	4	{ Presented to Government as a free gift.
	Mymensing ..	2	..	..	2	
	Sylhet ..	..	..	6	6	
Chittagong ..	Chittagong ..	1	..	..	1	† Of these, 9 have been presented to Government as a free gift.
	Noakhally ..	..	..	1	1	
	Tipperah ..	14†	..	..	14	
Nuddeah ..	Jessore ..	3	..	4	7	
	Nuddea ..	6	..	1	7	
	Moorsshedabad ..	8	..	1	9	
	24 Pergunnahs ..	2	..	..	2	
	Baraset ..	2	..	..	2	
Burdwan ..	Bancoorah ..	..	..	..	3	The Commissioner has not stated on what conditions these have been obtained. ‡ One of these 6 has been presented to Government.
	Beerbhoom ..	3	..	1	4	
	Burdwan ..	12	..	1	13	
	Hogghly ..	6‡	..	2	8	
	Midnapore ..	13	..	2	15	
Cuttack ..	Cuttack ..	3	..	2	5	
	Poorce ..	5	..	..	5	
	Balasore ..	1	..	..	1	
	Tributary Mehals	3	..	..	3	
	Ganjam ..	2	..	..	2	
Chota Nagpore	Maunbhoom ..	1	..	..	1	
	Singhbhoom ..	..	..	1	1	
Assam ..	Returns not yet received.					
		113	..	29	145	
	Add the number of elephants placed at the disposal of Government by his Highness the Nawab Nazim of Moorsshedabad ..				25	
	Do. by Nawab Syud Suffder Ally Khan Bahadoor ..				2	
	Do. by her Highness the Nawab Amroon Nissa Begum				2	
					174	

**A. R. YOUNG,**  
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

## Inclosure 30 in No. 26.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, January 6, 1858.*

IN continuation of my letter dated the 8th ultimo, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for the information of the Government of India, the supplementary statement therein promised, showing the number of elephants procured in the districts of the Patna and Rajshahye divisions, as also those obtained in Monghyr, Singhbroom, and Dhulbroom, which are in excess of the number already reported in my letter above mentioned.

2. The return from the Commissioner of Assam has not yet been received.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 31 in No. 26.

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT showing the number of Elephants borrowed and purchased in the following Districts of the Lower Provinces, under orders of the Government of India, Home Department, dated the 31st August, 1857.

Name of Division.	Name of District.	Number borrowed.	Number hired.	Number purchased.	Total.	Remarks.
Patna .. ..	Patna .. ..	5	0	17	22	The Commissioner has not stated on what conditions these have been obtained.
	Behar .. ..	0	0	0	39	
	Sarun .. ..	10	0	14	30	
	Shahabad .. ..	6	0	0	6	
	Tirhoot .. ..	94	0	120	214	
	Chumparun .. ..	9	0	3	12	
Rajshahye .. ..	Bogra .. ..	0	0	2	2	
	Pubna .. ..	0	0	3	3	
	Dinagapore .. ..	0	0	6	6	
	Rajshahye .. ..	8	0	0	8	
	Rungpore .. ..	0	0	8	8	
	Maldah .. ..	1	0	8	9	
Bhaugulpore .. ..	Monghyr .. ..	1	0	0	359 1	
South-West Frontier Agency {	Singhbroom .. ..	1	0	0	1	
	Dhulbroom .. ..	2	0	0	2	
					363	

## Inclosure 32 in No. 26.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, December 28, 1857.*

I AM directed to forward, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter, from Mr. Allen, officiating member of the Board of Revenue, on deputation at Sylhet, giving an account of the operations of the Sylhet Light Infantry against the mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry, and of an engagement on the 18th instant, in which the latter were driven back into the jungles, with a loss of 26 killed, besides several wounded.

2. From subsequent accounts received, the Lieutenant-Governor has learnt that the mutineers after the action became thoroughly disorganized, and have dispersed in small parties, and in different directions.

3. The excellent conduct of the men of the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion, on this occasion, is exceedingly gratifying, and entirely dispels all doubt which may have existed as to their fidelity, and any possible suspicion of their having entertained sympathy with the mutineers.

4. Among the casualties on our side, which were comparatively few, it is with regret the Lieutenant-Governor has to report the death of Major the Honorable Robert Byng, who commanded the regiment.

5. To Lieutenant Sherer, on whom the command devolved on the death of Major Byng, much of the credit of the successful issue of the encounter is due, and Mr. Dodd, a civil engineer, and executive officer of the district, who was wounded, well merits the acknowledgments of Government for his

useful services in procuring intelligence of the movements of the mutineers, and for his gallantry in the action, which Mr. Allen brings to notice.

6. To Mr. Allen himself, however, the success of the operations is mainly attributable; for it was his judgment which foresaw that the force sent in pursuit from Calcutta could not succeed in its object, and his promptitude in ordering out the Sylhet Battalion, which ensured the destruction of this body of mutineers.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 33 in No. 26.

*Mr. Allen to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Sylhet, December 18, 1857.*

WITH reference to my letter dated the 14th instant, I have the honor to report that the headquarters of the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion, under the command of Major Robert Byng, left Sylhet on the morning of the 15th instant, and having made two very long marches, reached Pertaubghur the next day between 9 and 10 o'clock P.M.

2. Major Byng took up a position on the right bank of the Lungye river, close to Pertaubghur, and on the morning of the 17th instant, Mr. Dodd rode towards Hingajeah to reconnoitre and procure intelligence regarding the movements of the mutineers of the 34th Regiment, Native Infantry.

3. Mr. Dodd returned the same day about 5 P.M., to the camp of the battalion, after having obtained trustworthy information that the mutineers, who had plundered Hingajeah and several other villages, were marching in a north-easterly direction towards Latoo, with a view of escaping to Munneepore.

4. On the receipt of this intelligence Major Byng made a forced march back to Latoo, during the night of the 17th, and reached that place soon after dawn on the 18th idem.

5. The battalion had not been in the Latoo bazaar for more than five minutes when the mutineers were observed approaching in two columns; as soon as they attempted to enter the bazaar the battalion gave them a volley, and immediately charged them with the bayonet. The mutineers fired into the battalion, but did not wait to receive its charge; they broke, and fled in great confusion into the dense jungle close to the bazaar. The battalion pursued, following from hillock to hillock through a most difficult country, till they were lost sight of in the thick jungles. Our men being worn out by the very long march of the previous night were unable at that time to continue the pursuit any further.

6. It is with the deepest regret I have to report that Major Robert Byng was killed on the field whilst gallantly leading on the battalion against the mutineers, he received a gunshot wound in the groin, and expired almost immediately.

7. Major Byng was very much beloved by his regiment, and most deservedly so; he was a most gallant and daring soldier, and has maintained the discipline and preserved the honor and loyalty of his corps unimpaired throughout the whole of these very trying times with much ability and sound judgment. He has fallen gloriously in the service of his country, and I now venture most respectfully to commend his memory to the protection of the Government he has served so well.

8. Lieutenant Sherer and Mr. Dodd have behaved with the most determined gallantry, and have done what Englishmen will always do to uphold the reputation of their country. Much commendation is due to Lieutenant Sherer for having conducted the operations to a very successful issue after the death of his commanding officer.

9. Mr. Dodd has been slightly wounded, and Lieutenant Sherer has informed me that every man of the battalion has behaved "right nobly, one and all without distinction."

10. The casualties on our side are five killed, besides the commanding officer, and one very severely wounded. The mutineers left twenty-six men dead on the field, but many others must have been wounded, and probably not a few have died in the dense jungles in which they concealed themselves.

11. About 4,000 or 5,000 rupees in cash, 16 or 18 stands of arms and accoutrements, 2 ponies, and a quantity of miscellaneous property were taken from the mutineers.

12. A havildar of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, who was taken prisoner in the jungles after the action, was tried by a drum-head court-martial, and shot to death by musketry on the spot.

13. The mutineers are supposed to have fled through the jungles in the direction of Pertaubghur with the view of reaching Munneepore through the southern jungles of Cachar. An express has been sent off to the Superintendent of Cachar directing him to endeavour to intercept them, and instructions have been dispatched to Lieutenant Sherer to follow them up as much as possible, which no doubt will be done with energy and skill.

14. This afternoon before I knew what had occurred at Latoo, I sent Lieutenant Buist with a detachment of about 60 men of the battalion to reinforce its head-quarters at Latoo, and a detachment of Her Majesty's 54th Foot, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Michel, will march from Sylhet towards Latoo to-morrow morning.

15. I have not yet received any official report from Lieutenant Sherer; the above very imperfect narrative of a very well conducted and gallant affair has been prepared from a few rough pencil notes, very kindly sent to me by Lieutenant Sherer and Mr. Dodd. As soon as I receive Lieutenant Sherer's official report, I shall do myself the honor of addressing you again.

I have, &c.

W. J. ALLEN.

## Inclosure 34 in No. 26.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

January, 15, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated the 28th ultimo, forwarding Mr. Allen's account of the operations of the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion against the mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry, ending with the engagement of the 18th December, in which the mutineers were driven into the jungles with heavy loss, and dispersed.

2. The Governor-General in Council has received this proof of the fidelity of the battalion with lively satisfaction. The conduct of the officers and men will be more particularly noticed in the Military Department when the detailed report of the action of the 18th is received; but his Lordship in Council takes this opportunity of commending the judgment and foresight of Mr. Allen in calling out the battalion, and the useful services rendered by the civil engineer, Mr. Dodd, and desires that the thanks of the Government of India may be conveyed to those gentlemen for their conduct on the occasion.

I have, &amp;c.

C. BEADON.

## Inclosure 35 in No. 26.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

November 20, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for submission to the Governor-General of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan, together with the reply of this day's date, and to state that if his Lordship in Council is able to permit it, his Honor will be very glad to direct the whole regiment of Shekawattees to march through Dorunda and Palamow to Rhotas, in order that they may there be employed in completely dislodging the mischievous banditti under Ummer Singh, who now infests Rhotas and its neighbourhood, and have already committed serious depredations in those quarters.

2. The march of a force in this direction would, in his Honor's opinion, be of great service in settling the country, as well as in contributing to the destruction of Ummer Singh and his party. It will likewise tend to the greater security of the Trunk Road west of the Soane, and to the confirmation of loyalty in the tribes inhabiting the districts under the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

3. A further advantage from this movement would be, that it would enable the Lieutenant-Governor to collect the greater part of Captain Rattray's corps together at Gya, which is manifestly an object of no little importance, seeing that the corps has been, for so long a period, broken up into small detachments, and scattered all over the country.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 36 in No. 26.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Camp Purulia, November 16, 1857.

I HAVE the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated the 10th instant, regarding Nilmony Singh Deo of Pachete.

2. After mature consideration, I have determined to carry into execution the warrant accompanying it for the detention of Nilmony Singh at Burdwan.

3. My reasons for doing this are, that I think it possible to collect evidence on other important points connected with Nilmony Singh's proceedings in the late disturbances, which would materially aggravate the degree of his guilt.

4. These points are:—

(1.) His causing himself to be publicly proclaimed at Purulia as king of the country.

(2.) His complicity in the destruction of the Government records at Purulia.

(3.) His having sanctioned the depredations on the property of private individuals which occurred during the disturbances.

(4.) His having been in treasonable communication with Thakoor Vissunath Sahaye, a proclaimed rebel, in Chota Nagpore.

5. There are reasonable grounds for suspecting that he was guilty of every one of the above acts, and if any of them were proved, he would be liable to be convicted as an active rebel.

6. Of those particular points in his late conduct of which we have positive proof, I would mention:—

(1.) His refusal to afford any assistance to the Principal Assistant Commissioner, Captain Oakes, after the mutiny of the troops, though he waited forty hours at Roghoonathpoor, which is

within eight miles of Kassipore for this purpose. Captain Oakes has repeatedly stated that reasonable help from Nilmony Singh, at that particular time, would have saved the station from all further injury.

(2.) His impertinent letter in reply to Captain Oakes's requisition for aid on his return to his district.

(3.) His contumaciously refusing assistance to Government, though he was well able to afford it, thereby forwarding the designs of those who were in open rebellion against the State, whilst at the same time he was assuming extravagant titles, and peremptorily directing powerful zemindars to rally round him in his family residence.

(4.) His collecting men, manufacturing powder, fortifying his house, and storing up munitions of war after the civil authorities had returned to the district, without their leave or permission, and after he had refused to give them assistance.

(5.) Lastly, his repeated refusals to obey orders from this office to present himself in person.

7. In my former letter, I advocated the immediate punishment of Nilmony Singh at Purulia, but I was not, at that time, acquainted with so many circumstances as I am now; and I may also mention that all the moral effect I anticipated from such a proceeding appears to have been gained by his having been brought in here as a prisoner. I am not exaggerating matters when I state that the inhabitants of this district were unwilling to settle down to their various avocations or employments until they had seen what turn events were likely to take with reference to this refractory zemindar. Our late proceedings in this respect have permanently restored confidence, and entirely removed any fear of future disturbances.

8. Should his Honor concur in these remarks, there would be no longer any occasion to incur the expense of detaining the right wing of the Shekawatee battalion on field service, and, unless their presence is required elsewhere, they might return to head-quarters at Midnapore. As their route would be through Bancoorah, the prisoner Nilmony Singh might remain under their custody as far as that place, whence he might be conveyed, either by a guard of Madras Rifles sent from Ranceegunge, or, as the distance is very short, the Magistrate might manage to conduct him thither under his own superintendence.

I have, &c.

E. H. LUSHINGTON.

**Inclosure 37 in No. 26.**

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan.*

Sir,

*November 20, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 16th instant, and in reply to inform you, that the Lieutenant-Governor entirely approves of your using care and circumspection in conducting your inquiries into the degree of Nilmony Singh Deo's guilt. The case is an important one, and no risk must be incurred of any miscarriage in the management of it. As at present informed, the Lieutenant-Governor is doubtful whether it will be expedient to remove Nilmony Singh to Burdwan.

(1.) Because to remove him there will, in effect, bring him within the jurisdiction of the civil courts; and to do this before a full knowledge is obtained of the nature of the case against Nilmony Deo, may prove to be embarrassing. At Purulia, any proceedings which it may be requisite to take can be carried out with vigour, as that district is subject to martial law.

(2.) Such removal would take him away from his country and friends, and thereby add to the difficulty of his self-exculpation.

(3.) It may not be expedient to remove Nilmony Singh from the jurisdiction of Captain Davies, who is probably well acquainted with the merits of the case against him, a part of which depends on events said to have occurred at Purulia.

(4.) By being removed to Burdwan, he would be placed beyond the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, who will necessarily have much to do and say in the proceedings regarding him.

(5.) His removal would not be without risk of his flight or rescue on the road to Burdwan, especially as the employment of the Shekawatees depends on the pleasure of the Supreme Government, who may have other services in view of them.

2. Should the above considerations make it appear to you advisable that Nilmony Singh Deo should be placed in confinement at Purulia, you can make use of the accompanying warrant for his confinement.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

**Inclosure 38 in No. 26.**

*The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Sumbulpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*December 2, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report that the rebels having burnt down one of the dawk chokies on the Rajpore road, and partially destroyed two wallets containing packets for Bombay, the dawk runners have become alarmed, and left several of the chokies, in consequence of which the dawk between Calcutta and Bombay is stopped. The dawk between this and Cuttack is also obstructed.

4 R 2

At this present time it is necessary that detachments should be sent out in several directions from this place, but, in consequence of the great sickness prevailing, and the large number of troops required for the protection of this place, I am unable to do so, and unless the Government can afford me some further assistance in troops I really do not see a probability of a settlement of the present disturbances.

I beg you will excuse this hasty communication.

I have, &c.

R. T. LEIGH, *Captain.*

**Inclosure 39 in No. 26.**

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*December 10, 1857.*

IN continuation of my endorsement of the 7th instant, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for submission to the Governor-General of India in Council, a copy of the accompanying further letters relative to the disturbances in Sumbulpore.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

**Inclosure 40 in No. 26.**

*The Commissioner of Cuttack to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Cuttack, December 3, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that this morning four dawks arrived from Sumbulpore *via* Midnapore, with one demi-official letter to myself from Captain Leigh, Senior Assistant Commissioner, dated 26th ultimo, of which I annex a copy.

2. Captain Leigh states that "things are not looking at all well, bodies of men assembling in different directions, and excesses committed in the district," and asks for the rest of the 40th Madras Native Infantry to be sent up to his aid.

3. I have after consultation with Major Bates, commanding in Cuttack, requested that officer to send up two companies complete, as quickly as possible, and it is arranged that they shall be taken\* from the wing of the 5th Madras Native Infantry now in Cuttack, and proceed on the day after to-morrow; the necessary supplies would not be ready in time, otherwise the detachment might have moved immediately.

4. I have intimated my opinion that the place of the two companies should be supplied by a detachment of similar strength from Berhampore or Russelcondah, as the number of available troops in Cuttack will otherwise be too greatly reduced.

5. The wing of the 5th Madras Native Infantry now here muster 271 men, so that by sending away two full companies of seventy each 131 only will remain.

6. Of the 40th Madras Native Infantry there are four companies nominally at Cuttack, but 140 men, or two full companies only could be mustered, as a number of men were sent to Sumbulpore with the six companies now there, in order to make them complete.

7. Thus, on the departure of the detachment now about to move, there will remain in Cuttack only about 271 men of the two regiments. I trust, therefore, that a reinforcement from Berhampore or Russelcondah may be available in case of their services being required at the present juncture.

8. I mentioned in a former letter that I had requested the Officiating Agent to Government of Fort St. George, Ganjam, and the Officiating Agent, Orissa Hill Tracts, to send over a detachment of Seebundies, if they could be spared, for duty at Sumbulpore, and inquired if 250 could be made available, but have not as yet received any reply.

9. I have desired Sub-Assistant Surgeon Baboo Shamachurn Sircar to accompany, in medical charge, the detachment now proceeding from Cuttack, as there is no other officer available for the purpose, making over his duties to Dr. Cox, Civil Assistant Surgeon.

10. I have also desired Sub-Assistant Surgeon Baboo Durnree Towarree to make over charge to Dr. Pringle, Civil Assistant-Surgeon at Pooree, of his duties there, and come up to relieve Dr. Cox of the other sub-assistant surgeon's duties. There is little or no work at Pooree just now, and the arrangement made is similar to one formerly approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor.

11. I beg to annex copies of my letters to the Civil Assistant Surgeons, and to solicit, that approval of my instructions may be communicated to the Medical Board.

12. I have sent an express to Lieutenant Blunt, commanding the Paiks at Ungoo, desiring him to stop three officers of the 40th Madras Native Infantry, Captains Knocker and Woodbridge and Lieutenant Vallance, from proceeding towards Sumbulpore. They were to leave under an escort of twenty-five Paiks, and letters were sent to request that a strong escort might be sent to meet them, the dawk communications being closed. It is doubtful whether the Senior Assistant-Commissioner will receive timely notice of the advance of the party. I hope, therefore, that the express sent off may be in time to stop them.

13. I regret to state that Captain Swiney, of the 32nd Madras Native Infantry, proceeding to

Kamptee, has declined to attend to the advice given him, not to advance alone in the present disturbed state of the country. Major Bates, commanding the 40th Madras Native Infantry, ordered him to stop and do duty with the troops at Sumbulpore, but the orders did not overtake Captain Swiney, who has proceeded up the right bank of the Mahanuddy, and may possibly fall into the hands of some insurgents in the direction of Sohapore.

14. It is satisfactory to know that Dr. Hanson has got to Sumbulpore, but I regret to observe that Captain Leigh refers to the death of Dr. Moore as quite certain.

I have, &c.

G. F. COCKBURN.

P.S.—Since writing the above it has been arranged that Major Bates proceed himself in command of the rest of the 40th Madras Native Infantry.

Inclosure 41 in No. 26.

*The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Sumbulpore to the Commissioner of Cuttack.*

Sir,

Sumbulpore, November 26, 1857.

I WRITE this in haste to ask if you could spare the remaining portion of the 40th Native Infantry, as if so I think it would be most desirable that they should be sent up here. Things are not looking at all well here, bodies of men assembling in different directions, and excesses committed in the district.

We came in yesterday, having been attacked in the jungles, and losing two men killed, one since dead, and eight (including camp followers), wounded. I regret to say that we found at Joojoomora sufficient evidences of the melancholy fate which befel poor Dr. Moore.

Mr. Hanson is with us, but he has suffered much from fever, and has besides lost all his property.

Please excuse this hasty note.

I have, &c.

R. T. LEIGH, *Captain.*

Inclosure 42 in No. 26.

*The Commissioner of Cuttack to Dr. Cox, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Cuttack.*

Sir,

December 3, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to request that you will direct Sub-Assistant Surgeon Baboo Samachurn Sircar, to prepare to take medical charge of a detachment of two companies of the 5th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, about to proceed to Sumbulpore on service, receiving charge of his civil duties yourself, until relieved by Sub-Assistant Surgeon Baboo Damree Tewarree, ordered up from Pooree.

2. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon should report himself to Major Bates, commanding in Cuttack.

I have, &c.

G. F. COCKBURN.

Inclosure 43 in No. 26.

*The Commissioner of Cuttack to Dr. Pringle, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Pooree.*

Sir,

Cuttack, December 3, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to request that you will direct Sub-Assistant Surgeon Baboo Damree Tewarree to proceed to Cuttack for the purpose of relieving Dr. Cox of the civil duties pertaining to the Unno Chutter Hospital, &c., under charge of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Baboo Samachurn Sircar, who has been ordered to take medical charge of a detachment of two companies of the 5th Madras Native Infantry, proceeding to Sumbulpore on service.

2. You will be good enough to relieve the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of his duties at Pooree.

I have, &c.

G. F. COCKBURN.

Inclosure 44 in No. 26.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Chola Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

December 4, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit a copy of a letter, dated the 26th ultimo, received this morning from Captain R. T. Leigh, Senior Assistant Commissioner at Sumbulpore, from which I deeply regret

to find that the report of Dr. Moore's murder is confirmed, but Mr. Hanson, I am happy to observe, escaped, and returned with Captain Leigh to Sumbulpore.

2. Captain Leigh reports very unfavourably of the state of his district, and asks for more troops. In a demi-official letter of the same date, he tells me that the Madras troops are "weak and sickly," and "in the almost impenetrable jungles of Sumbulpore regular troops of any kind seem to be of little use." He was attacked on his return from Joojoomora and lost three sepoy killed, and three sepoy and five camp followers wounded. The particulars of the attack are not given, but a further report is promised, which I hope to receive to-morrow.

3. The force at Sumbulpore appears to me to be sadly in want of officers, especially an officer of experience and energy, to command it, to whom the conduct of all military operations for the suppression of disturbances should be confined. Captain Leigh reports that the "three young European officers now at Sumbulpore are continually getting fever." I much regret my own inability to proceed to Captain Leigh's assistance, but there are equally important matters to engage my attention in this quarter of the division, and no troops to spare to furnish an escort.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON, *Captain.*

Inclosure 45 in No. 26.

*The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Sumbulpore to the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.*

Sir,

November 26, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report that I returned to this station yesterday evening, having marched in from Joojoomora, twenty miles. We were attacked by the rebels on the road, and I regret to say two sepoy were killed on the spot, one has since died of his wounds, three sepoy and five camp followers were more or less severely wounded. I will report on this more fully hereafter.

2. It is with pain I report that we discovered at Joojoomora sufficient evidences of the lamentable fate which has without doubt befallen Dr. Moore. Mr. Hanson, I am happy to state, escaped, and we have brought him back with us from Rampore.

3. The district is in a very disturbed state, and in my opinion it will be necessary that more troops should be dispatched to this place to restore order.

I have, &c.

R. T. LEIGH, *Captain.*

Inclosure 46 in No. 26.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

December 11, 1857.

I AM directed to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter this day addressed to Colonel Forster, commanding the Shekawattee Battalion, and to state that in the event of the measures now proposed, leading as it is probable they will do, to the cancelment of the orders to the Madras Government, conveyed in your letter dated 5th instant, the Lieutenant-Governor would wish, with the permission of the Governor-General in Council, to place all civil as well as military affairs at Sumbulpore, under Colonel Forster, until that part of the country is more settled.

I have &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 47 in No. 26.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Colonel Forster.*

Sir,

December 11, 1857.

WITH reference to the accompanying marginal extract,\* from a letter dated 10th instant, from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to inform you, that affairs in Sumbulpore are found to be so pressing, that it has been deemed necessary that you should march there rather than to Palamow, as intimated in Orders, dated 24th ultimo.

2. A regiment of Madras infantry and guns, all under the command of Major Bates, will be at Sumbulpore when you arrive; so that you will have at your disposal a considerable force capable of pacifying the country and punishing offenders against the public peace.

3. Instructions will be issued to the authorities at Midnapore and Sumbulpore, and also to the Superintendent of Tributary Mehals, to furnish you with supplies and render you all the assistance in their power.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

\* "His Lordship in council also desires that the Shekawattee Battalion, ordered to Palamow, may be directed to proceed to Sumbulpore, where their presence is very much required."



## Inclosure 48 in No. 26.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

December 16, 1857.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 20th November, 7th, 10th, and 11th December, and to state that Colonel Forster will be desired to proceed with the Shekawattee Battalion at once to Sumbulpore.

I have, &amp;c.

C. BEADON.

## Inclosure 49 in No. 26.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort William, December 15, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter of this date, to the address of the Commissioner of Cuttack.

2. The arrangements therein referred to, for the management of affairs in the Sumbulpore district, which, as his Lordship in Council is aware, is in a very disturbed state, are the best which the Lieutenant-Governor has been able to adopt, and will, his Honor trusts, be approved of by the Supreme Government.

3. His Honor would propose, if there be no objection, to assign to Major Bates, while in civil charge of the district, the allowances now drawn by Captain Leigh, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 50 in No. 26.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Cuttack.*

Sir,

Fort William, December 15, 1857.

IN recent letters addressed to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, Captain Leigh, the Senior Assistant in charge of Sumbulpore, has expressed a desire to be relieved of the heavy responsibility of the position in which he finds himself placed, the increasing difficulties of which he feels himself unequal to cope with.

2. Under these circumstances, the Lieutenant-Governor has determined for the present to place Major Bates, commanding the 40th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, in charge of the civil as well as military duties of the Sumbulpore district, and at the same time it appears to his Honor to be a desirable, and in fact at this juncture a necessary arrangement, that Major Bates's proceedings should be guided and superintended by you. I am to request, therefore, that you will, for the present, and until further orders, exercise the powers of Commissioner in the district of Sumbulpore in addition to those of your own division.

3. In imposing upon you this additional duty, the Lieutenant-Governor desires me to say that he does so in consequence of the approbation with which he has viewed your prompt, vigorous, and judicious conduct with regard to Sumbulpore up to the present time, and from a conviction, that it is the course best calculated to bring to a speedy termination the growing disaffection of that part of the country and to restore order to the district.

4. The distance of the head-quarters of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore from the scene of these disturbances, the numerous other and important calls upon his attention, and the difficulty of communication make it scarcely possible for Captain Dalton to bestow on affairs in Sumbulpore that close and constant supervision which they will, for some time to come, require. Your position is in these respects more favorable for that purpose, and the circumstance of your being personally known to Major Bates, and having already been in communication with that officer regarding arrangements connected with operations in Sumbulpore, give you peculiar advantages in co-operating with him. The Lieutenant-Governor has every confidence that matters will soon assume a more promising aspect under your direct management and control.

5. His Honor desires, in a great degree, to leave it to your discretion what measures ought to be adopted, and will be prepared to support you in any operations which you may undertake with such means as are or may be placed at your disposal.

6. You are aware, that it was intended to march the Shekawattee Battalion into Sumbulpore, and this intention is not abandoned, but it is found that the difficulty of moving troops in that direction is much greater than had been anticipated, and that a considerable period (not less than six weeks to two months) must elapse before a regiment, fully equipped, could reach Sumbulpore from Midnapore. Colonel Forster will commence his march in a few days, and the direct road being impracticable, will move via Raneebunge and Hazareebaugh to Doranda. By the time he reaches that

station, it will be known what turn matters are likely to take at Sumbulpore, and if his services are still required, he will proceed in that direction.

7. On Colonel Forster's arrival at Sumbulpore, he will of course assume military command of the troops, and the Lieutenant-Governor would wish also, that the direct management of civil affairs should be placed in his hands subject to your control. Regarding this, however, further instructions will be conveyed to you hereafter.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 51 in No. 26.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

December 23, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 15th instant, with inclosure, and in reply to state that the instructions which the Lieutenant-Governor has given to the Commissioner of Cuttack regarding the management of the Sumbulpore district are approved.

2. As the Lieutenant-Governor has placed Major Bates in civil charge of the district for the present, and it will be afterwards assumed by Colonel Forster, so much of the instructions conveyed to the Government of Madras in my letter dated the 5th instant, as requested that an officer might be sent with the relieving force from that Presidency for the purpose, has been cancelled. A telegram to this effect has been dispatched to-day by way of Vizagapatam.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 52 in No. 26.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Madras.*

Sir,

December 23, 1857.

I AM directed to forward, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, copy of the accompanying correspondence, and to state that as Major Bates has been placed in temporary charge of the civil administration of Sumbulpore, and will ultimately be relieved by Colonel Forster, the services of an officer from Madras, to accompany the relieving force for that purpose, will not be required.

2. A telegram to this effect has been forwarded to-day by way of Vizagapatam.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 53 in No. 26.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort William, December 26, 1857.

I AM directed to forward, for the consideration and orders of the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Cuttack, and of the reply thereto of this day's date. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that a force raised from amongst the acclimated tribes in the Hill Tracts would be likely to prove of the greatest service during the present emergency, and desires accordingly to recommend the measure for the sanction of his Lordship in Council.

2. Should the Governor-General in Council acquiesce in this proposal, I am to request that, as suggested by Mr. Cockburn in the 16th paragraph of his letter, an officer may be appointed to command the corps, and one or two subalterns to assist him in drilling the men.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 54 in No. 26.

*The Commissioner of Cuttack to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Cuttack, December 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report in continuation of my letter dated the 5th instant, that I have this day received the accompanying copy of a letter, dated the 3rd instant, from Lieutenant McNeill, official agent, Hill Tracts, Orissa, explaining the circumstances under which he is unable to spare any of the Seebundies under his own command for service at Sumbulpore, but entirely concurring in my own opinion, as to that class of men being peculiarly adapted for jungle warfare, such as is now on our hands at Sumbulpore, and I earnestly recommend his remarks to the favorable consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. Lieutenant McNeill states that a body of 250 or 300 Goomsur men could easily be raised for service at Sumbulpore, and offers to assist in carrying out the requisite measures for enlisting and drilling them.

3. He adds that he has already received numerous applications for enlistment, and many of them from men of good character, who have formerly served, and being trained must be available for immediate service, if engaged.

4. Further, that he has 220 flint fusils, which could be issued, in the first instance, if considered requisite.

5. The only difficulty that suggests itself to Lieutenant McNeill, is with reference to the indulgences which Goomsur men are almost certain to demand. These he brought to my notice on a recent occasion, when transferring some of his own Seebundies into the Orissa Paik companies, with a view to especial employment in the hilly country, known as the Khond Mals of Boud, where the men of the Paik companies, who are chiefly enlisted from the plains, usually become so sickly as to be next to useless.

6. The indulgences in question were "forty days' leave every year as furlough," and in addition four to eight days in October for the yearly "Gheado," and thirteen days in the event of any near relation dying.

7. Lieutenant McNeill informed me that all the Seebundies got these indulgences, and I replied that I had no objection to allowing the same if the exigencies of the public service should allow of it, without inconvenience, of which the tetseldar in charge of the Khond Mals was to be the sole judge, being responsible for the peace of the country.

8. These terms were willingly acceded to by the Seebundies.

9. In the event of men being enlisted for Sumbulpore, I think that similar terms in respect to leave should be allowed them. They will have long distances to traverse in proceeding to and from their homes, so that forty days' leave in the year is not excessive, while the other leaves are no more, I imagine, than what are usually allowed in all regiments on the occasion of holidays or family bereavements, and the leaves would of course be refused altogether if inconvenient to the public service.

10. Lieutenant McNeill adds, that he has given no definite answer to the parties who have applied to him, as he is not aware of the rate of pay proposed for the various ranks.

11. In my opinion the rates of pay should correspond with those given to the Orissa Paik companies, viz., to

Subadars	..	..	..	..	..	30
Jemadars	..	..	..	..	..	15
Havildars	..	..	..	..	..	10
Naicks	..	..	..	..	..	8
Bugler	..	..	..	..	..	6
Privates	..	..	..	..	..	5-8

12. I am so impressed with the urgent necessity which exists for providing a body of acclimated men for service at Sumbulpore as quickly as possible, that I have taken upon myself the responsibility of requesting Lieutenant McNeill to temporarily entertain, on the terms and rates specified, one company complete, as per margin,\* and to furnish them with a supply of fusils and ammunition, and an advance of pay, and send them off without delay.

13. I have requested him to obtain, if he can, transfers from his own Seebundies or those of the Ganjam Agency, so as to fill up the full complement of one company at once, arranging, however, that in the event of the measures proposed by me not being sanctioned by Government, the men thus transferred may be replaced in their previous position.

14. I have been induced to take this step not only because I think it a necessary one as respects the existing state of affairs at Sumbulpore, but also as I learned some weeks ago, that Government had sanctioned the entertainment of a small local force at that place, which, however, the Senior Assistant Commissioner had been unable to raise, owing to the disturbed state of the country. It will, therefore, be so far assisting him in carrying out the views of Government.

15. Should his Honor disapprove of what I have done, the company can be paid up and disbanded, or I will be glad to receive some of them into the Orissa Paik companies, on the occurrence of vacancies.

16. I trust, however, that what I have done may be approved of, and I would strongly recommend that the further enlistment of a larger body of Goomsur men be ordered, and it would tend greatly to hasten the completeness of the measure, if an officer was appointed to the post of commandant, and two or three others sent down to assist in enlisting and drilling the men and taking them on to Sumbulpore to do duty there.

17. I beg to report that Major Bates's detachment left Cuttack this morning from Sumbulpore.

18. Also that the dak communications continue to be entirely cut off between Cuttack and Sumbulpore, and the deputy postmaster at Midnapore reports that he had received none by that route for some days.

19. From the reports I receive, I learn that all the roads are in possession of the insurgents, and no one can pass along.

I have, &c.

G. F. COCKBURN.

\* 1 subadar, 30; 1 jemadar, 15; 5 havildars, at 10, 50; 3 naicks, at 8, 40; 1 bugler, 6; 80 privates, at 5-8, 440; total, 581.

## Inclosure 55 in No. 26.

*Lieutenant McNeill to the Commissioner of Cuttack.*

Sir,

*Camp, Russellcondah, December 3, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 27th ultimo, which reached me on the 31st ultimo.

2. I regret exceedingly that I am unable to spare any Seebundies for service in Sumbulpore, as, though I am myself prevented from personally visiting the more distant portions of the hill tracts, owing to the temporary removal of the elephants attached to this agency, still considering it highly desirable that a strict supervision should be kept over the Khonds, I submitted for the consideration of the Supreme Government a sketch of the proposed operations of this agency for the ensuing season. This has been approved of, and the several parties leave this on the 10th instant, for the various tracts which they have been deputed to visit. I will then have for escort duty and charge of prisoners only fifty privates out of 200, the strength of the Orissa Agency Seebundies being as per margin.\*

3. I am happy to state that every thing remains tranquil amongst the Khonds, and I do not myself consider it probable that the disturbances which have taken place in Sumbulpore will extend to the tracts under my agency; but one fact must always be borne in mind, that the rebel chief Chokro Bissye is still at large, and though nearly the whole of his former adherents have been either captured or dispersed, his influence still remains, and he has many well wishers in different parts of the country. The disturbances in Sumbulpore would therefore afford him, if so inclined, only too good a pretext for stirring up the Khonds, as he did in 1846-47; I therefore consider it prudent to retain a few men with me as a reserve to meet a contingency of this kind, should any such unfortunately occur.

4. The Ganjam Seebundies amount to 300 of all ranks, but I am not aware whether any or what number could be made available for service in Sumbulpore. Captain Smith, the assistant agent, submitted, some time ago, a scheme for raising the Ganjam Seebundies from their present strength of 300 to 800 men for police duties; what decision has been come to on this point by the Madras Government I do not know.

5. There appears little doubt that a body of Goomsur men, equipped and armed as the Seebundies are, would, of all others, be the best adapted for service in the Sumbulpore district, where the principal work will no doubt consist in hunting down the rebels in their fastnesses. This of course will entail much harassing duty, and also much exposure to the unhealthy climate of those parts, which by all accounts appear to be as pestilential and destructive of health, as the tracts of the south bank of the Mahanuddy.

6. During the disturbances which took place in Lower Goomsur and the Hill Tracts in 1846-7, the Seebundies were found most admirably adapted for the irregular warfare, which was the principal feature in those disturbances, as not only did they suffer but slightly from the injurious effects of the climate, but when sent on distant duty their commissariat supplies caused little or no inconvenience, as a little rice and some salt was all that they required. Another great advantage with these men is that, with the exception of during the rainy season, the Seebundies never sleep in tents, preferring to bivouac under trees, where they light a large fire. During the five years' experience I have had of my men in the hills, I have never known them use the Government tents provided for them, except when compelled to do so from rain.

7. I may possibly have enlarged on this subject more than may be considered necessary, but my only object in so doing has been to illustrate the peculiar habits of these men, which render them so well adapted for jungle warfare, and I would also beg to state that Colonel Campbell, C.B., the late agent in Orissa, has often expressed his opinion to the same effect.

8. There will be little difficulty in raising a body of 250 or 300 Goomsur men for service in Sumbulpore, in the event of Government sanctioning the application, and I shall be most happy to assist you in every way I can in carrying out the requisite measures for giving effect to it, by enlisting and drilling the men.

9. The only difficulty that occurs to me is, with reference to the indulgences as to leave, which Goomsur men are almost certain to demand, and which I brought to your notice in my letter, dated 8th August, 1857, when enlisting men for Boad.

10. I have already received numerous applications for enlistment for Sumbulpore, but have been unable to give any definite answer, as I am not aware of the rate of pay which you propose recommending for the various ranks; many of the applications which I have received are from men who have served in the Seebundies for various periods, but who, though of good character, have taken their discharge for various reasons.

11. In conclusion, I would beg to state, that I have on hand about 220 flint fusils, which could be issued in the first instance, if considered requisite.

I have &amp;c.

A. C. McNEILL.

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\* 3 sirdars, 3 jemadars, 12 duffadars, 12 naib duffadars, 12 naicks, 200 privates: total 242.

## Inclosure 56 in No. 26.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Cuttack.*

Sir,

Fort William, December 26, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 7th instant, and, in reply, to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of your instructions to Lieutenant McNeill, agent in the Hill Tracts of Orissa, for the entertainment of a company of Seebundies, for service at Sumbulpore,\* on the terms specified in the margin, and the payment of the necessary advances to enable them to proceed at once to that district.

2. That the Lieutenant-Governor is fully impressed with the expediency of raising recruits from the acclimated tribes from which the Seebundies are drawn, and will apply to the Supreme Government for the services of an officer to command the levy.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 57 in No. 26.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

January 7, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 26th ultimo, with its inclosure, and to state that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to sanction the proposal therein submitted, to raise a force amongst the acclimated tribes in the Hill Tracts of Orissa for service in Sumbulpore.

2. An officer will be appointed to raise and command the corps, and one or two subalterns will also be appointed to assist him in drilling the men.

I have, &amp;c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

## Inclosure 58 in No. 26.

*Lieutenant McNeill to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Camp, Russelcondah, December 21, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following observations for the consideration of the Governor-General in Council.

2. About two months ago a party, consisting of fifteen individuals, personating the character of "Byraghees," entered the Hill Tracts, via Sooradah, and traversed the greater portion of the Chinna Kinedy hills, visiting the principal Ooryah villages. They then passed on to Road, and reached this place on Tuesday last, the 15th, remained that day and the following, and left on the morning of the 17th instant.

3. I only received intimation of them on the 17th instant, and immediately dispatched a Seebundie guard to apprehend them. They were brought in yesterday, having been seized on the borders of the Nyaghur zemindary, about 25 miles distance from this station.

4. The accounts they give of themselves are very unsatisfactory. They voluntarily informed me that they had traversed the Khond tracts as abovementioned, stating that their only object in doing so was to beg, but they acknowledged that they had never previously visited those districts for any purpose whatever.

5. When seen in Russelcondah by various parties, they stated that they had arrived from Cuttack, again that they had come via Berhampore and Aska, and were returning to Pooree; thirdly, that they had begged their way from Mirzapore; and lastly, they informed some traders at Coorminghiah, in Upper Goomsur, that they had arrived from Sumbulpore and Sonopore, and were on their way to Russelcondah.

6. When questioned by me, they denied *in toto* ever having made any of the above statements; and, when brought in, resembled ordinary villagers rather than "Byraghees;" many of them talk the Ooryah spoken in Goomsur, and which differs considerably from that which obtains in the Cuttack district. They had also a considerable sum of money in their possession (upwards of 90 rupees.)

7. As it is not improbable that they are spies from Sumbulpore, I have detained them until I can ascertain whether they have been intriguing with the Khonds or not, and I shall report fully on this subject hereafter.

\* 1 subadar, at 30 rupees; 1 jemadar, at 15 rupees; 5 havildars, at 10 each, 50 rupees; 5 naicks, at 8 each, 40 rupees; 1 bugler, at 6 rupees; 80 privates, at 5-8 each, 440 rupees; total, 581 rupees.

8. While on this subject I consider it my duty, though holding no authority in Goomsur, to report, for the information of Government, that within the last few days I have heard from various sources that an uneasy feeling at present pervades the frontier Mootahs of Lower Goomsur; the new grain crops are being secured with greater haste than usual, and in some instances the grain is being removed from the villages, while in some places the inhabitants are in the custom of deserting their villages during the night, but return during the day. The reasons assigned for so acting have been stated as three—viz., that Chockro Bissye will take advantage of the Sumbulpore disturbances and make inroads as formerly; 2ndly, that the Sumbulpore rebels intend visiting Goomsur; 3rdly, that the Khonds intend pillaging the low country. These may be considered merely as rumours, without foundation of any kind, and I sincerely trust they may prove to be so, but (taken in conjunction with the suspicious movements of the Byraghees) and as I have heard them from various independent sources, I have considered it proper to report them for the information of Government.

I have, &c.

A. C. McNEILL.

Inclosure 59 in No. 26.

*The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Allahabad, December 12, 1857.*

WITH reference to your telegram, dated the 10th instant, I have the honor to submit herewith copy of a list of ladies and children arrived from Lucknow. A similar statement of sick and wounded is under preparation in the Brigade Major's office, and will be submitted as soon as ready.

I have, &c.

C. CHESTER.

## Inclosure 60 in No. 26.

## NOMINAL ROLL of Ladies and Number of Children in the Fort of Allahabad.

Names.	Husband's Corps, or other Designation.	Number of Children.	Number of Native Servants accompanying	Remarks.
Mrs. Apthorpe ..	41st Regiment, N.I. .. .. .	2	1	Husband accompanies
Mrs. Aitkin ..	13th ditto ditto .. .. .	1	6	
Mrs. Benson ..	Civil Service .. .. .	0	1	
Mrs. Banks ..	Widow of Major Banks 33rd N.I. .. .	1	12	
Mrs. G. Boileau ..	31th Regiment, N.I. .. .. .	3	4	
Mrs. Barlow ..	Widow of Capt. Barlow, of 50th Regiment, N.I. ..	1	3	
Mrs. Bird ..	48th Regiment, N.I. .. .. .	1	3	
Mrs. Bruer ..	Widow of Major Bruer, 13th Regiment, N.I. ..	4	4	
Mrs. Bartram ..	Widow of Dr. Bartram, Bengal Army ..	1	3	
Mrs. Birch ..	Widow of Lieutenant Birch, Bengal N.I. ..	0	3	
Miss Birch ..	.. .. .	..	..	{ Daughter of late Col Birch, Bengal Army.
Mrs. Barwell ..	71st Regiment, N.I. .. .. .	1	4	Husband accompanies.
Mrs. Brydon ..	Surgeon, Bengal Army .. .. .	2	6	
Mrs. Wells ..	Assistant-Surgeon, Bengal Army .. .. .	1	4	
Mrs. Watson ..	Lieutenant, Bengal Army .. .. .	1	2	
Mrs. Barber ..	Widow of Lieutenant Barber, Bengal Army ..	0	1	
Mrs. T. Boileau ..	7th Light Cavalry .. .. .	2	4	
Mrs. Cowper ..	Civil Service .. .. .	2	4	
Mrs. Stanley Clarke ..	73rd Regiment, N.I. .. .. .	0	3	
Mrs. Case ..	Widow of Colonel Case, H.M. 32nd .. ..	0	5	
Mrs. Darrer ..	41st Regiment, N.I. .. .. .	2	0	
Miss Dixon ..	.. .. .	..	..	With Mrs. Inglis.
Mrs. Dashwood ..	Widow of Lieutenant Dashwood, 48th N.I. ..	3	4	Husband accompanies.
Mrs. Edgell ..	53rd Regiment, N.I. .. .. .	1	5	
Mrs. Fullerton ..	Widow of Lieutenant Fullerton, Bengal Army ..	1	0	
Mrs. Fayer ..	Assistant-Surgeon, Bengal Army .. .. .	1	0	
Mrs. Forbes ..	1st Light Cavalry .. .. .	0	4	
Mrs. Gubbins ..	Civil Service .. .. .	2	14	
Mrs. Giddings ..	32nd Regiment .. .. .	..	..	
Mrs. Gale ..	Widow of Major Gale, Madras Army .. ..	0	3	
Mrs. Graham ..	Widow of Lieut. Graham, 4th Light Cavalry ..	1	3	
Mrs. German ..	13th Regiment, N.I. .. .. .	0	3	
Mrs. Huxham ..	48th ditto ditto .. .. .	1	4	Husband accompanies.
Mrs. Hayes ..	Widow of Captain Hayes, 62nd Regiment, N.I. ..	1	4	
Mrs. Harris ..	Chaplain .. .. .	0	6	
Mrs. Halford ..	Widow of Colonel Halford, Bengal Army ..	0	5	
Miss Halford ..	Daughter of Colonel Halford .. .. .	0	0	
Mrs. Inglis ..	Colonel, H.M. 32nd .. .. .	3	9	
Mrs. Kindall ..	Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Army .. .. .	0	2	
Mrs. Lewin ..	Widow of Lieutenant Lewin, Bengal Army ..	1	3	
Mrs. Martin ..	Civil Service .. .. .	0	4	
Mrs. Marriott ..	Major, Bengal Army .. .. .	0	4	
Miss Nepean ..	.. .. .	..	..	With Mrs. Gubbins
Mrs. Ommaney ) and two Misses Ommaney )	Family of late Mr. Ommaney, Civil Service ..	0	9	Husband accompanies.
Mrs. Orr ..	Local Army .. .. .	2	6	
Mrs. Ogilvie ..	Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Army .. .. .	0	0	
Mrs. Pitt ..	Ditto ditto .. .. .	1	4	
Mrs. Polehampton ..	Widow of Rev. Mr. Polehampton .. .. .	0	0	
Mrs. Radcliffe ..	Widow of Capt. Radcliffe, 7th Light Cavalry ..	3	4	
Mrs. Ruggles ..	41st Regiment, N.I. .. .. .	0	2	
Mrs. Stewart ..	3rd ditto ditto .. .. .	1	6	
Mrs. Strangways ..	71st Regiment, N.I. .. .. .	3	8	
Mrs. Stevens ..	Widow of Captain Stevens, H.M. 32nd ..	1	3	
Miss Schilling ..	.. .. .	..	..	{ Sister of Mr. Schilling, Martinière School.
Mrs. Soppitt ..	Lieutenant, Bombay Army .. .. .	..	..	Husband accompanies.
Mrs. Staples ..	Widow of Captain Staples, 7th Light Cavalry ..	0	2	
Mrs. Thornhill ..	Widow of Mr. Thornhill, Civil Service ..	..	..	

December 11, 1857.

R. J. EDGELL, Captain,  
In charge of families.

Inclosure 61 in No. 26.

*Memorandum.*

MR. GEORGE CAMPBELL, of the Civil Service, having been desired by his Lordship to prepare a general narrative of events for dispatch to the Court of Directors by each mail steamer, the Secretaries in the several departments, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, might be requested to afford Mr. Campbell all information necessary for the purpose.

CECIL BEADON.

Inclosure 62 in No. 26.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to Mr. Campbell.*

Sir,

January 6, 1858.

I AM directed to acquaint you that the Governor-General in Council having been pleased to charge you with the preparation of a general narrative of events for dispatch to the Court of Directors by the mail steamer, the Secretaries to the Government of India in the several departments, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, have been requested to afford you all information necessary to enable you to perform satisfactorily the duty entrusted to you.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 63 in No. 26.

*From the Commander-in-chief to the Governor-General in Council.*

(Telegraphic.)

Camp Futtehghur, January 6, 1858.

IT having been found necessary to establish a strong post at Meerun-ka-Serai, half way between Cawnpore and Futtehghur, I would suggest to your Lordship the advisability of intrusting the officer commanding the post, viz., Captain Stafford, 4th Native Infantry, with the powers of a Special Commissioner whilst he is so detached; indeed, it appears expedient that all officers so employed, but out of immediate reach of civil authority, should be endowed with this power. I shall be obliged by your Lordship's instructions.

Inclosure 64 in No. 26.

*Notification.*

Fort William, January 8, 1858.

THE Governor-General in Council has been pleased to authorize his Excellency Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., Commander-in-chief of the forces in India, to issue commissions under Acts No. XIV and No. XVII of 1857, for the trial of persons charged with having committed any of the offences therein described.

Captain J. F. Stafford, 4th Regiment, Native Infantry, is temporarily appointed to be a civil assistant in the district of Furruckabad, and to be Commissioner under Acts No. XIV and XVII of 1857, in that district.

C. BEADON,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

Inclosure 65 in No. 26.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief of the Staff.*

Sir,

January 8, 1858.

WITH reference to the telegraphic message of the 6th instant, from the Commander-in-chief to the Governor-General, I am directed to state that his Lordship in Council, under the power vested in him by law, is pleased to authorize his Excellency to issue a commission or commissions under Acts XIV and XVII of 1857, for the trial of persons charged with having committed in any district any of the offences mentioned in those Acts.

2. I am directed to request that, whenever his Excellency may see fit to act upon this authority, notice of the same may be given to the chief civil officer of the district in which the commission is issued, and to the head of the local Government either at Agra or Allahabad as the case may be.

3. Captain Stafford has been appointed a Commissioner under the Acts above referred to in the district of Furruckabad.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.



## Inclosure 66 in No. 26.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to Captain Stafford.*

Sir,

January 8, 1858.

I AM directed to inform you that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint you, as a temporary arrangement, to be a Civil Assistant in the district of Furruckabad, with the powers of a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and also to be a Commissioner in that district under Acts No. XIV and XVII of 1857.

I have, &amp;c.

C. BEADON.

## Inclosure 67 in No. 26.

*The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Benares, December 26, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inform you, that the river Ganges is low at present, and the channels in some places very bad. Four steamers with their flats are aground below Ghazeeepore, and "Madras" is afraid to venture down over the shoal. Much inconvenience is thus caused from the non-arrival of the treasure and military stores.

2. It would probably pay better to send up the vessels lightly laden, as they would then be more likely to reach their destinations within a reasonable time. By coming heavily laden they are almost certain to get aground, and to lose in time much more than they gain in cargo.

I have, &amp;c.

H. TUCKER.

## Inclosure 68 in No. 26.

*The Acting Superintendent of Marine to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

December 29, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of Government, that the vessels noted in the margin\* are detained at a place called Ghamer, this side of Ghazeeepore, owing to the shallowness of the water there, and that it will be necessary to discharge the Government stores laden on them.

2. I beg to submit herewith a letter, dated the 22nd instant, from the owners of the steamer "Dinapore," tendering (in the last paragraph) that vessel with her flat to Government for the sum of 5,000 rupees per month, with a supply of coal and a commander, or, if the whole crew and captain be supplied, for the sum of 4,000 Company's rupees, for the purpose of plying between Dinapore and Allahabad, and carrying cargoes upwards from Dinapore or from stations above that would be otherwise detained on account of the low state of the water.

3. This proposition I beg to recommend as advantageous to Government, but at the same time I consider that 4,000 rupees per mensem with coal would be a fair remuneration for the vessel including her crew.

4. In the meantime I would propose to dispatch the steam ferry boat "Tek Naaf" to the assistance of the destined vessels.

I have, &amp;c.

H. HOWE.

## Inclosure 69 in No. 26.

*Messrs. Cohn, Feilman, and Co. to the Acting Superintendent of Marine.*

Sir,

Writers' Buildings, December, 22, 1857.

WE beg to bring to your notice that we have received letters from the commander of our steamer "Dinapore," dated the 11th instant, near Buxar, stating that he was unable to proceed upward, as our flat was loaded up to nearly four feet, the water in the channel being only three.

He found there the Government steamer "Hoorungutta," with a flat aground, and having lost all her anchors he rendered them all the assistance he could, lending them one anchor.

We subsequently received letters, dated the 17th instant, informing us that our steamer had relieved the "Hoorungutta," or her flat, of her treasure, which she has carried up to Ghazeeepore.

We have given instructions to get our flat lightened, so that she may be able to proceed to Mirzapore and Allahabad; and as we have on her arrival there no other engagement, we beg to submit that, owing to the low state of the water above Dinapore, the Government might make use of our steamer and flat to carry from there upwards portions of the cargoes arriving at or above

\* "Charles Allen," "Varoona," "Lady Thackwell," "Mutlah," "Calcutta," "Krishna," "Hoorungotta," "Gunduk."

Dinapore, and allow us 5,000 Company's rupees per month, with supply of coal and a captain to command; or, if the whole crew and captain be supplied, the sum of 4,000 Company's rupees.

I have, &c.

COHN, FEILMAN, & CO.

Inclosure 70 in No. 26.

*Resolution, January 2, 1858.*

THE proposals of the Acting Superintendent of Marine to take up the "Dinapore" at 4,000 a month, for lightening the steamers and flats detained in the river below Ghazee-pore, and conveying a portion of their cargoes to Benares and Allahabad, and also to dispatch the steam ferry boat "Tek Naaf" for the same purpose are sanctioned.

Now that the water in the Ganges is so low that the ordinary steamers cannot proceed with any certainty even as far as Ghazee-pore, it appears both useless and wasteful to send up stores in private steamers engaged for the purpose, especially as the bullock train is available for this service probably to the full extent of the wants of the several departments.

The use of the bullock train for the dispatch of stores involves the necessity for a guard with each dispatch. This however may be provided for by sending up the European recruits in small detachments, say of fifty a-day, with a quantity of stores each day. The state of the road between Rance-gunge and Allahabad is now such as to admit of this plan being adopted with safety.

Ordered, that the necessary communication be made to the Superintendent of Marine and the Director-General of the Post Office.

And that a copy of the above extract be forwarded to the Military Department, for such orders as may be required in regard to the dispatch of stores by bullock train and the provision of a guard.

Ordered further, that a copy of this extract be communicated to the Government of the Central Provinces.

Inclosure 71 in No. 26.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Acting Superintendent of Marine.*

Sir,

*January 2, 1858.*

IN reply to your letter dated the 29th ultimo, I am directed to acquaint you that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction your proposals to take up the "Dinapore" at 4,000 rupees a month, for lightening the steamers and flats detained on the river below Ghazee-pore, and conveying a portion of their cargoes to Benares and Allahabad, and also to dispatch the steam ferry boat "Tek Naaf" for the same purpose.

2. Now that the water in the Ganges is so low that the ordinary steamers cannot proceed with any certainty, even as far as Ghazee-pore, it appears both useless and wasteful to send up stores in private steamers engaged for the purpose, especially as the bullock train is available for this service, probably to the full extent of the wants of the several departments. A reference has accordingly been made to the Military Department, from whence such further orders will be issued as may be necessary

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 72 in No. 26.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Director-General of the Post Office.*

Sir,

*January 2, 1858.*

NOW that the water in the Ganges is so low that the ordinary steamers cannot proceed with any certainty, even as far as Ghazee-pore, it appears both useless and wasteful to send up stores in private steamers engaged for the purpose, especially as the bullock train is available for this service, probably to the full extent of the wants of the several departments. A reference has accordingly been made to the Military Department, from whence such further orders as may be necessary will be issued in regard to the despatch of stores by bullock train and the provision of a guard.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

## Inclosure 73 in No. 26.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to Captain De Courcy, R.N.*

Sir,

January 11, 1858.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to state, that it is desirable that the "Penelope," now at Rangoon, should be relieved, and proceed to the Cape of Good Hope with all despatch. She is much wanted there, and her crew are very sickly.

2. One of the corvettes and the two gun-boats of Her Majesty's Service now in the Hooghly river will be much more than an equivalent for the "Penelope" at Rangoon; and I am directed to request that they may be ordered there as soon as convenient. His Lordship in Council would desire, however, that the "Penelope" should not leave the Rangoon river until the corvette arrives.

I have, &amp;c.

C. BEADON.

## Inclosure 74 in No. 26.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to Captain De Courcy, R.N.*

Sir,

January 14, 1858.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 11th instant, I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to request that it may be an instruction to the officer in command of the squadron about to proceed to Rangoon, to be prepared, on the requisition of the Commissioner of Pegu, to equip a naval brigade for service on shore in any part of the province.

I have, &amp;c.

C. BEADON.

## No. 27.

*The President in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

(Extract.)

Fort William, February 8, 1858. (No. 19.)

IN continuation of our letter No. 12, dated the 22nd ultimo, we have the honour to report our further proceedings in this department connected with the revolt of the native army of Bengal.

We transmit in the collection a narrative of events furnished by the Chief Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces, embracing the period from 1st January to 15th January, 1858.

We also forward copy of a memoir by Mr. C. T. Le Bas, Judge of Delhi, relative to the measures adopted by him for preserving the peace of the Paneeput district during the seige of Delhi. Mr. Le Bas makes special mention of the good services rendered by the Nawab of Kurnaul, Ahmed Ali Khan, and by certain native officials, who will hereafter be rewarded in some appropriate manner. Mr. Le Bas's own conduct throughout the trying period embraced in his memoir, has obtained our entire approbation.

As a preliminary step towards the reorganization of the civil administration in the North-Western Provinces, we have approved and confirmed the following appointments, which were recommended by the Chief Commissioner:—

Mr. G. F. Harvey to be Commissioner of the Delhi Division.

Mr. R. Alexander to be Commissioner of the Agra Division.

Mr. Fleetwood Williams to be Commissioner of the Rohilkund Division.

Mr. C. B. Thornhill to be Commissioner of the Meerut Division.

Mr. J. C. Wilson to be Inspector-General of Prisons, in addition to the special duty upon which he is engaged (as reported in paragraphs 8 to 12 of our letter No. 142 of 1857, dated the 10th December), but without any increase of salary.

We have declined to accede to a suggestion made by the Chief Commissioner, to the effect that Mr. C. C. Jackson, who has recently returned to India from England, should be transferred from the Board of Revenue to the Sudder Court, and that Mr. W. Muir should be confirmed in his stead in the Board of Revenue. Mr. Muir has

been desired to proceed immediately to Allahabad with a portion of the Secretariat Office Establishment, to meet the Governor-General. Mr. Thornhill will continue for the present to carry on the duties of Secretary with the Chief Commissioner, but the Government of the North-Western Provinces will now be administered temporarily by the Governor-General, until a Lieutenant-Governor is appointed, and the Chief Commissionership of the North-Western Provinces will be abolished.

You will receive with pleasure the gratifying intelligence communicated to us by the Government of the North-Western Provinces,—“that the khureef harvest promises to be more than usually abundant this season throughout the districts in the upper portion of those provinces,” and that, notwithstanding the disturbed state of the country, the breadth of land under cultivation has not diminished.

To mark the appreciation by the British Government of the eminent services rendered by Chowhey Ghunsecam Dass in the Allyghur district and elsewhere, services which cost him his life at the hand of the rebels, the Chief Commissioner solicited our sanction to the grant,—1. of a donation of 1,500 rupees, and of a life-pension of 100 rupees per mensem to the widow of the deceased, the pension being continued after her death to her only child, a daughter, for life; 2, to the bestowal of a title on the family; and 3, of a confiscated estate on the eldest brother, when the country has become more settled than it is at present.

We have sanctioned the grant of the donation and the life-pension, the latter to be continued to the daughter of the deceased till she is married. The other proposals will be taken into consideration hereafter.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces recently brought to our notice that instances had occurred in which flagrant offences against private persons had been perpetrated, sometimes openly, by or with the connivance of entire village communities, and that in such cases it was often found impracticable to identify not only the greater number of the offenders, but the principals among them. His Honor drew our attention to a practice which he believed prevailed in the Delhi territory and the Punjab, under which if it could be shown that a crime had been committed by an entire community, or by some member or members of it individually undiscoverable, but of whose guilt the community was reasonably presumed to be cognizant, a fine was levied on the village in its corporate capacity, and the sum thus levied was applied to compensate the person or persons who had suffered by the crime in question. His Honor considered that this practice, under proper regulations, was a wholesome one, and suggested that it might with great advantage be legalized. A bill for carrying out the object in view has been laid before the Legislative Council.

With reference to the 7th paragraph of our letter No. 110, dated the 23rd September, 1857, we now forward copy of a final correspondence with the Government of the Central Provinces, respecting the conduct of Messrs. Wynyard and Paterson in abandoning the district of Goruckpore in the month of August last. The decision at which we have arrived, after a full consideration of the explanations afforded by those gentlemen, is, “that the relinquishment of the Goruckpore district by the Civil authorities was not justifiable.”

We forward, for your information, copy of a despatch dated the 8th November, 1857, from the Government of the Central Provinces, urging the necessity of dispatching European troops to aid the Goorkhas in Azinghur and Jounpore, in repelling invasion from Oude. The constitution of Brigadier-General Franks' column was the result of this application.

In continuation of the papers referred to in the 10th paragraph of our last letter, we transmit some further reports on the operations in Sylhet and Cachar against the mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry.

We also forward, in continuation of the papers relating to the state of affairs in Sumbulpore, reported in the 11th and 12th paragraphs of our last letter, copy of a further despatch from the Government of Bengal, showing the arrangements proposed to be made by Mr. Cockburn, the Commissioner of Cuttack, for the future administration of the former district.

Commodore R. B. Watson, C.B., of the Royal Navy, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 19th January, in Her Majesty's ship “Chesapeake,” to take command of Her Majesty's ships of the East India division.

In reply to an inquiry whether the services of Captains Peel and Sotheby, with their respective brigades, could now be spared, in order to the dispatch of Her Majesty's ships, “Shannon” and “Pearl” to China, we informed the Commodore that the extreme importance of the duties upon which the detachments from those vessels were employed, and the very valuable assistance which that from the “Shannon” gives to the artillery

strength of the army, make it impossible for us to dispense immediately with the services of Captains Peel and Sotheby and their respective brigades.

The Commodore reported to us on the 23rd ultimo, that he intended to dispatch Her Majesty's ship "Himalaya" to England, direct, for some necessary repairs, and that the vessel, which would leave on the 5th of February, would be ready to convey to England any invalids and wives and families of officers and soldiers who may have suffered during the recent troubles. The Committee of the Calcutta Relief Fund were apprised of this fact; and we have since been informed that, owing to the early departure of the "Himalaya," the Committee have only been able to secure passages for three ladies, viz., Mrs. Polchampton, Mrs. Bartrum, and Mrs. Murray. The Committee have asked us to apply on their behalf to Her Majesty's Government, that the usual table-money may not be charged to those ladies, or that, if the charge must be made, the London Relief Committee, who will be communicated with, may be called upon to defray it. We beg that you will be so good as to take such steps in this matter as may appear to you to be proper.

We have appointed Dr. Murray, the civil surgeon of Agra, on leave, who has recently proceeded to rejoin his appointment, to take and forward to us photographic views of the entrenchments at Rajghul, Benares, of the principal buildings in the fort at Allahabad, including the new barracks and hospitals under construction, and of the palace buildings, the palace and city walls, and principal gates of Delhi, as also of the Summa Musjid, and other buildings of note at that place.

We forward, as usual, some other correspondence on matters of minor importance which call for no special notice in this letter.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 27.

*The Chief Commissioner, North-Western Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.*

My Lord,

*Agra Fort, January 18, 1858.*

IN continuation of my despatch of the 31st ultimo, I have the honor to submit my narrative diary of events to 15th instant.

2. *February 1 and 2.*—The Agra convoy started this morning for Mynpoorie, as I mentioned in my last narrative that it would. Calcutta papers of the 26th have this day reached us. A letter from Sir R. Hamilton, dated Indore, 23rd ultimo, reports all quiet at Mundesore, and that Sir H. Rose's force would move on Saugor as soon as equipped. The Rajah of Amghera had been condemned to death, but his execution was suspended. Several officials and mutineers had, however, been executed, or blown away from guns.

3. *January 3.*—The Puttecala troops, dispatched to the assistance of the Rana of Dholepore, arrived at Muttra yesterday, and will halt a day or two there. On arrival here they will also halt for some time, that the moral effect of their presence may be felt. Writing on the 2nd, Mr. Cocks holds out a hope that the Commander-in-chief may be induced to leave a regiment at Mynpoorie, whose presence there will, in some measure, lessen the difficulties of this Government.

4. *January 4.*—Calcutta mails up to 30th ultimo were received here on the evening of this day.

5. *January 5.*—A letter, dated Kerowlee, 3rd instant, from General Mansfield, received this day, intimates the consent of his Excellency to leave 600 Europeans, 200 Horse, and two guns at Mynpoorie, which will, it is hoped, also have the effect of quieting the Etawah district in some degree. The Commander-in-chief was just about to march towards Futteghur, the force under him having captured seven guns on the previous day.

6. *January 6.*—A telegram received last evening from Major Eld mentions that the rebels on the left bank of the Ganges had made an attempt to cross, and that, being frustrated, they were cannonading Anopshuhur, and threatening to cross at Raughaut, lower down the river. Your Lordship's telegraphic message, dated 17th ultimo, regarding the provision of an escort for ladies desiring to move down country, only reached this yesterday.

7. *January 7.*—Subsequent accounts confirm the reports of the rebels attempting to cross the Ganges, and there are reasons for believing that the town of Sarun, to the north-east of Khasgunge, is again occupied probably by some of the retreating rebels from Futteghur; and it is to be feared that, if his Excellency enters Rohilcund without another brigade simultaneously doing so from the north-west, large numbers will again push themselves into the Doab, and expose it to anarchy and confusion. Futteghur letters, received this day, confirm our occupation of the city on the 3rd without opposition, and our quiet possession of it on the 4th. A letter from General Mansfield announces, "as a present arrangement, but not one likely to last long," that the detachment previously referred to will be left at Mynpoorie; and his Excellency "anticipates that a moveable column, in course of organization at Cawnpore, will mature what has already been effected in that district towards the restoration of order;" but from his want of troops no hopes are held out of any support to Etawah, and "the garrison of Mynpoorie will be reduced when a proper post has been put in order." I much fear, therefore, that with the very limited means at the disposal of this Government, it will be scarcely

practicable to keep the peace of the country; and I dread the re-occupation of Etawah by the rebels, and the necessity of the civil authorities again flying from it. The march of the large Agra convoy towards Mynpoorie has had an excellent moral effect; and, as stated by Mr. Commissioner Harvey, "the political earthquake has passed off, the moral earthquake is commencing, and the long line of this camp is inducing defaulters to pay up;" a gun has also been taken, and some traitors and thieves will most likely be punished.

Under the admirable arrangements of Mr. Reade, Financial Commissioner, our pecuniary affairs continue to prosper in spite of heavy demands against Government. The cash balance in the treasury on 30th November last was 9,73,180:6:6; on the 31st ultimo it was 10,49,180:6:6, irrespective of 1,29,325 at Allyghur, though the disbursements of the last month have been heavier than in any of the six months preceding; but the following concluding paragraph of Mr. Reade's monthly financial memorandum speaks more fully for itself: "At the close of 1857, and of six months of an anxious period, it is gratifying to be able to state that, from the resources of three districts, Agra, Muttra, and Allyghur, continually traversed by mutinous bands and rebels, the local Government, nevertheless, has been enabled to pay up its establishments in full; to discharge temporary loans, to relieve distress, and to supply three considerable convoys with stores and money, and yet to have a larger cash balance, on 31st December, by three lacs, than it had on 5th July.

8. *January 8*.—I have this day directed extracts from three communications to my address to be forwarded to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief and to your Lordship, in illustration of the difficulties attendant in attempting to govern districts without troops, or with raw levies newly raised, and sometimes merely raised for the occasion. I need scarcely call your Lordship's attention to the earnest, soldier, and business-like letter of Mr. Hume, Magistrate of Etawah, for it will be sure to attract your notice. Letters from Nynce Tal mention another feeble attack by, and his repulse of, the rebels at the foot of the hills. Major Ramsay has selected a site for barracks, and I yesterday appointed Captain T. Glover, of the Engineers, who has had practice in barrack building at the hill station of Mhueree, to superintend the direction of those at Nynce Tal, directing him to proceed there without delay. Young Mr. Churcher, who so devotedly remained at Dharumpore with, and watched the dying moments of, the late Major Robertson, gun-carriage agent, Futteghur, was enabled, I am happy to say, to join his Excellency's camp on the 4th, after seven months of suffering and hardship.

9. *January 9*.—All accounts tend to the conviction that the Gwalior rebels are again gaining strength and power, both in men and guns; the Meerut convoy had passed on to Cawnpore, and was at Goorshaiegunge on the 6th. The Agra convoy reached Mynpoorie on the 7th, but was detained there pending orders to the Commander-in-chief, and for want of a relief escort to take it to Futteghur, where, it is believed, his Excellency means it to be sent. The country from Allyghur to Gorshaiegunge is represented to be highly cultivated, and seemingly peaceful, but most of the police chowkees, dawk bungalows, &c., are burnt and destroyed, and yet there is, of course, no police along the line, and it will be a matter of considerable time before there can be. The gun-carriage agency, machinery, timber, &c., at Futteghur, were found nearly uninjured, as well as the clothing buildings, with a great quantity of cloth. Among the clothing was uniform for a second battalion, 41st Native Infantry, which would appear to have been organized by the mutineers.

10. *January 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14*.—A letter from Meerut, dated the 11th instant, mentions that the Bijnore rebels had invaded the Doab at the head of the canal, committed considerable damage, and made prisoner of a telegraphic signaller. I regret also to say that one duffadar and six men of the 15th Irregulars, who have behaved well throughout, are reported to have gone over to the rebels from near Meenpore, and strong representations are frequently made to this Government of the disturbed state of feeling in the Doab. Letters of the 12th report the successful defeat of the rebels at Moyanpoor, near the head of the canal, by a small body of troops under Captain Boisragon. A person of rank, supposed to be Nawab Ahmedoollah, was wounded, and his nephew was killed by Captain Boisragon himself. A letter from Mr. Erskine, dated Jubbulpore, 15th ultimo, states that in Jubbulpore itself we are all safe. Part of Saugor and all the Europeans are safe. The Nursingpore, Hooslungabad, Baitool, and Seemee districts are all quiet, and the greater part of the country, south of Saugor, is well cultivated. The telegraphic line from Agra to Delhi was completed on the 13th instant, but I regret to say that we have not wires sufficient to effect a junction with Meerut, and I fear that there will, for a long time, be a "hiatus" between Agra and Mynpoorie, and have some doubts whether the Cawnpore authorities have wire enough to continue the line to the latter point. Meantime, mail-carts travel regularly from Agra and Allyghur to Cawnpore. From intelligence received here on the 14th instant, we learn that the force proceeding from Deesa to Nusseerabad had successfully taken the fort of Rawal, near Aboo, with little loss, and that the Kotah Rajah was gradually strengthening himself against his mutinous troops.

11. *January 15*.—Captain Bruce, Deputy Quartermaster-General, arrived here yesterday from the camp of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, on a confidential mission, chiefly connected with the dispatch of certain ordnance, stores, &c., and other military matters unnecessary to enumerate. "The district of Mynpoorie is settling down very quietly. The Chowbans are represented as terribly ashamed of themselves, and anxious to show loyalty by paying up revenue." Etawah, on the other hand, though, generally speaking, loyal throughout, is now threatened by the remains of the Gwalior contingent, and there will always be a feeling of insecurity in that district so long as these rebels are in such close proximity to it. In the transactions of the last fifteen days, there has been little in particular to remark. There has been a decided improvement in the Agra, Mynpoorie, Allyghur, Etawah, and Muttra districts, although there are only fifty Sikh Infantry at Etawah, and not a single regular soldier at Muttra; but in Seharunpore, Moozuffernuggur, Meerut, and Bolundshuhur, public confidence has been greatly shaken, and a feeling of insecurity pervades the community, consequent on the frequent attempts of the rebels to invade the Doab at one or more points in these districts, and to the fact of their having actually done so in Seharunpore. Our finances continue to prosper. Delhi has about 34 lacs in hand, and in the other treasuries there are very considerable amounts,

Our convoys have reached their destination without accident, and others will shortly be dispatched, and our police is increasing in numbers and in efficiency. Finally, if the Doab and the other districts in these provinces are sufficiently fortunate as to preserve their integrity and immunity from invasion for six weeks or a couple of months more, there is little reason to doubt that they will by that time have settled down into comparative order and repose, for our police ought then to be pretty numerous, and sufficiently disciplined, to preserve and command internal peace.

I have, &c.

H. FRASER, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 27.

*The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Agra Fort, November 18, 1857.*

I AM desired to forward, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a memoir by Mr. C. T. Le Bas, Judge of Delhi, on the subject of the measures adopted by him for preserving the peace of the Paneeput district during the siege of Delhi.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 3 in No. 27.

*Memoir.*

I WISH to let the Government know how I was employed during the siege of Delhi, and also to bring to their notice the claims of several individuals, who rendered important and efficient service during a trying and critical period.

I escaped from Delhi with Brigadier Graves and several other officers, and we all arrived at Kurnaul on the morning of the 13th of May. I was then the senior civilian in the Delhi territory (Mr. Fraser having been killed in the city on the 11th), and for a time I acted as Commissioner and corresponded with the Commander-in-chief, and with Mr. Barnes, the Commissioner of Unballah; but the late Mr. Greathed was ordered to Delhi, as Civil Commissioner with the troops, and as soon as he should join my functions would cease.

According to the request of General Barnard (who succeeded to the command on General Anson's death), Sir Theophilus Metcalfe marched to Delhi with the first column, and Mr. Richardes with the second column. Mr. McWhirter, the Magistrate of the district, had perished at Delhi, and Mr. Richardes had succeeded him. Sir Theophilus was to remain at Delhi with the force; Mr. Richardes was to return to Paneeput, and to remain there or at Sursaolee.

Thus no duty was assigned to me. I received no instructions, and I had no regular post.

Captain Martineau, of the Commissariat Department, was ordered to remain at Kurnaul. There was a guard of 70 Sikh Infantry and a few Cavalry.

I felt certain that if Captain Martineau was left alone with such a small force as this, he would not be able to remain a week; in fact I fully believed that the station would "go" as so many others have.

I had once been the Magistrate of this district. I knew the people, and they knew me; and I believed that I had some little influence with them. I thought, therefore, that I might be useful in assisting to preserve tranquillity at Kurnaul and in the neighbourhood.

Accordingly I went to General Barnard and told him that if he had nothing better for me to do, I would remain at Kurnaul. He said he did not think I could do better.

On the very day on which General Barnard marched for Delhi, I happened to see the order-book. I was horrified to find that a company of the 60th Regiment Native Infantry was directed to stay behind for the protection of Kurnaul. Universal report said that the regiment was as disloyal as possible, and I was convinced that if these men remained, they would be certain to mutiny, in which case the station must "go." Captain Martineau knew this as well as I did; but as a military man he could not remonstrate against an order of the general's. I was not fettered thus, and I went at once to the general, and begged him to countermand the order. At first he would not consent; but he yielded after consulting the Adjutant-General, and the company was directed to march to Rohtuck with the rest of the regiment.

There was still a treasury guard of 40 men belonging to this same 60th, and I was determined to get rid of these also. Accordingly when Mr. Richardes marched for Delhi with the second column I got him to take with him the greater part of the money (he afterwards made it over to the military chest at Delhi), and of course the 40 men went down as an escort. I need not say how much I was obliged to Mr. Richardes.

If these 140 men had been kept at Kurnaul, they would have been sure to follow the example of their comrades, who mutinied at Rohtuck a fortnight afterwards. The treasury would have been plundered and the bungalows burnt. Captain Martineau and myself would have been obliged to fly (if indeed we could have escaped alive), the country would have been up, and Kurnaul must have gone.

The second column marched, and Captain Martineau and myself were left with the Puttialah Sirdar (old Purtaub Singh), and his handful of men, who, if they were few in number, and not particularly well armed and drilled, were at least loyal and faithful.

Having got rid of all the sepoys, we had no internal enemy to dread, still I was not at all easy. On the west there were the Ranghurs of the Nurduck. On the east the Goojurs and other budmashes of the Mozuffernuggur district, which was then in a very disturbed state. The Jumna was between us and the Mozuffernuggur people; but at that season the water was low, and there were many fords.

We were not left at peace very long. On the 3rd of June, just as Captain Martineau and myself were sitting down to breakfast, word was brought that between 200 and 300 head of cattle, belonging to Kurnaul, had been driven off from under the very walls of the town. I sent out a party of sowars, Sikhs and district, and some men of the Nawab's, and the cattle were tracked to Kulraon, a large village about seven miles below Kurnaul, and about half way between the Trunk Road and the Jumna, that is, about two and a-half or three miles from each. As the sowars arrived, the last of the cattle were just being driven into the village. The gate was shut immediately, and a large party of matchlockmen inside fired on the sowars, who forthwith beat a retreat.

In the course of the day I ascertained that a large band of marauders from the Mozuffernuggur district (Goojurs and others) had collected in Kulraon, and that the foray was made by them and the Kulraon people jointly. But we could not punish the offenders; we had not a sufficient force.

The next day (the 4th) matters were worse. Between 9 and 10 A.M., the noise of many voices, and of occasional shots, reached our house; evidently there was a disturbance in the town. While we were wondering what the row was about, a message from the Kotwal informed us that the road had been attacked some five or six miles below Kurnaul. In fact, more than 100 persons of various classes and occupations who were going down the road, and who had started in one party for the sake of mutual protection, had been stopped, robbed, and turned back by a large band of marauders. Among the travellers were two burkundauzes and a duffadar, who were carrying money to one of the thannahs. The duffadar was badly wounded, but he managed to bring off the money, and afterwards I rewarded them all three. The plundered men (some of them were wounded) rushed into the town, yelling and shouting, and calling out that they were murdered. All Kurnaul was in alarm, and every gate was shut.

I sent out sowars again. After a time they returned, and reported that the coast was clear. Some few men were lurking in the jungle on one side of the road, but they vanished when the sowars came up. The road was open again, and the mail cart started with the up-country dawks, and reached the camp in safety.

I ascertained that the offenders were our friends of yesterday, the Kulraon people and their allies, the Mozuffernuggur Goojurs.

I was very much disquieted yesterday; cattle-lifting on a large scale to-day; the road attacked; it looked like a determined system of insurrection. I feared that this was "the beginning of the end," that the flame would spread, that the whole neighbourhood would gradually rise, that the town and the station would be attacked at last, and that we should be obliged to abandon Kurnaul. But we were utterly powerless. To send seventy Sikh Infantry, and thirty or forty sowars, against a large and strong village filled with armed budmashes, would have been madness. The party would have been beaten back, the marauders would have gained confidence, and our last state would have been worse than our first.

At last I thought of a remedy. The Guide Corps was marching down from the Peshawur frontier to Delhi, at the rate of twenty-five or thirty miles a-day, and would reach Kurnaul the next morning or the day after, and I determined to ask the commandant (Major Daly) to make an example of Kulraon. This was not a time to hesitate or to wait for instructions. Major Daly would not remain more than twelve or fourteen hours, and I could not tell when another regiment would pass through Kurnaul. If anything was to be done, it must be done at once.

The next morning before 6 o'clock the corps arrived. I went to Major Daly, and told him how we were situated. He asked me what I wished. I replied that I wished him to make such an example of Kulraon as should strike terror into the whole neighbourhood, so that the people might see and know that they could not play these tricks with impunity. At first he was inclined to differ from me as to the policy of the measure. He thought that if a village was destroyed, and at the same time the country was not occupied by a sufficient force, the inhabitants driven to despair and not coerced would be more troublesome than ever. This he said he had often witnessed among the wild tribes on the Afghan frontier. On learning his opinion, I was puzzled and undecided. Major Daly is an officer of great experience and intelligence, and if I acted against his advice and evil came of my obstinacy I should never forgive myself, and I might be much blamed by the Government. On consideration, however, I determined to persist. I said that if something was not done at once, probably we should be obliged to abandon Kurnaul in another week, that the major's argument might apply to the frontier tribes, nations of soldiers, who were constantly fighting, but it would hardly hold good in the case of a settled district, where not a shot had been fired for sixty years. At any rate unless something was done, the whole country would be up. Whatever might be the result, we could hardly be worse off than we are now. At last Major Daly consented to act on my requisition.

When he had once made up his mind, he did not do the work negligently. He started at 7 P.M. When he had got seven miles down the road, he turned sharp to the left and marched straight upon Kulraon. When he got close to the village the matchlockmen saluted him with a volley and wounded two or three of his men. He sounded the bugle, there was a rush, and in two minutes the infantry portion of the corps were in the village, the cavalry remaining outside to cut off fugitives. Great was the consternation of the fellows inside. As I heard afterwards, they had perceived a party of men advancing on the village in the dark, but imagined them to be a posse of police, not a soul had any idea that the place was to be attacked by a regiment. The bugle undeceived them. As soon as they discovered the truth they ran at once. Between thirty and forty men were



cut up. One son of the principal lumberdar was killed, and another son was amongst the prisoners. The village was fired. The weather was dry, most of the roofs were thatched, and everything perishable was destroyed. By the morning Kulraon was a heap.

The effect was magical. The zemindars of that neighbourhood, astonished and frightened, flocked into Kurnaul and came to me. They asked what new custom this was; why was a village attacked by soldiers and forty men killed? If the Kulraon people had committed any crime, why wasn't there a regular trial? and so forth. I conjured with the name of the general, he would have the road open and safe, and, to effect this, he would burn and destroy every village between Kurnaul and Delhi, if such a measure was necessary. The zemindars were convinced that the general was not to be trifled with. They declared that they would post chowkedars of their own to watch the road, and some kept their word.

After this severe punishment of Kulraon I felt tolerably certain that no more of the Mozuffernuggur marauders would be invited across the Jumna by our zemindars in the neighbourhood of the river. But there was still one quarter from which a great danger was to be apprehended by the Nurduck.

The Nurduck is a large tract of country to the west of Kurnaul, seventy or eighty villages, some very large, and all belonging to Ranghurs. The latter pay revenue to the Nawab of Kurnaul, and he, in his turn, has to pay a small quit rent to Government. These Ranghurs are a lawless and turbulent race, much addicted to cattle stealing and burglary. I had good information that they were meditating mischief; there was constant communication going on between them and the Ranghurs on the other side of the river. The Nurduck Ranghurs had a double motive—first, they wanted to plunder Kurnaul; secondly, they longed to strike a blow at the Nawab, whom they hate bitterly, regarding him as a harsh and severe landlord. Until there was some security that these men would remain quiet, Kurnaul could not be considered safe; if they had resolved on a rise they could have assembled a very formidable number of armed men.

The question was how these fellows were to be kept quiet; I could only see one feasible plan, viz., to take a large number into the service of Government. I knew that if once a number of them enlisted with the consent of the head men of the principal villages, the Nurduck would be as quiet as a lamb. When we first came to Kurnaul I had enlisted a few as extra watchmen for the station, but these belonged to a village close to Kurnaul, and were not men of any influence. I wanted men from the leading communities in the heart of the Nurduck, Joondleh, Joahnauah, and three or four others.

For some time the head men would not come near me. I sent message after message to them; but they still held off, and I began to be very anxious; I feared that the prospect of plunder and revenge would be irresistibly tempting, and that the Nurduck would rise at last. But after wavering for some time they were brought over. This was effected chiefly by the exertions of two agents of mine, and partly perhaps by my personal influence, for (as I said before), I had once been the Magistrate of the district, and then people knew me. Doubtless, also, the prompt and severe punishment of Kulraon had considerable weight; I was in the middle of my negotiations with the Nurduck.

When the leading head men came in the treaty was soon made; more than 300 men enlisted. My principal object was to get some security that the Nurduck would remain quiet, and that object was now gained; but besides this the men were really very useful. They escorted stores, ammunition, &c., to the camp at Delhi, guarded the magazine, which was afterwards established at Kurnaul, kept watch over the hundreds of carts, bullocks, camels, &c., with which the encamping ground was often filled, and did good service in many ways.

For several days these Ranghurs were literally the only force in Kurnaul, except the ordinary police establishment and a few sowars. Purtaub Singh and his Sikhs deserted us for a time. A few days after the Jullunder outbreak the old sirdar drew my curtains at the dead of night and stood by my bed side in company with a most extraordinary looking figure. The latter was dressed in a strange fantastic costume; he had three or four daggers in his girdle, and at his back a quiver full of long arrows, and his bow appeared to form part of his head-gear. He was a special messenger from Purtaub Singh's master, the Maharajah of Puttiallah.

The Maharajah had reason to apprehend that the Jullunder mutineers would attack his fort of Buteyndah, which contained his treasury, and on this emergency he summoned his men from every quarter. Purtaub Singh was one of those summoned. I asked him when he would start? That moment. How many of his men would he take? Every one. But those that were on guard at some of the gates of the town, they would be left till the morning? Surely, no; every man must start at once. But if these men were hurried off thus in the middle of the night there might be an alarm in the town, the people would fancy there was something wrong, and one could not tell what hubbub and confusion might follow; why not wait till morning? Purtaub Singh was very sorry, but he must go at once; and go he did, and in an hour's time there was not a Sikh left in Kurnaul. In six or eight days the old sirdar came back with his men. He apologised for his abrupt departure; he said he had no choice, the order was most peremptory, and he could not disobey it.

The mutineers of Jullunder did not attack Buteyndah. What is more wonderful they did not come near Kurnaul or the Trunk Road. They hurried on to Delhi as fast as possible.

The country was awed by the severe punishment of Kulraon, the Nurduck had come to terms, and Kurnaul, I thought, was now quite safe, always provided that we were not attacked by any of the mutineers. The mutineers collected in Delhi avoided the Trunk Road as religiously as the Jullunder fellows did (the detachment beaten by General Nicholson may have intended to attack the road, though I always believe that they were going to Jhansi); and my anticipations of tranquillity were correct. Up to the end of the siege there was one more disturbance in the Kurnaul Pergunnah, and only one.

In the beginning of July 120 of the Lahore police sowars were sent to me by Mr. Barnes and

Captain McNeill, the Deputy Commissioner of Thanneysur, was so kind as to let us have one of the four Pattiallah guns, which were under the command of some of the Lahore sowars I employed in collecting the revenue, and for his purpose I sent fifteen of them to Bulleh, a large jat village, eighteen miles south-west of Kurnaul.

The Bulleh zemindars are a remarkable instance of wanton and causeless recusancy. They did not care a straw for the mock royal family of Delhi. They did not pretend to have anything whatever to complain of. It would be difficult to find a more thriving and prosperous set of agriculturists. Their revenue is 6,500 rupees, they could easily pay double the amount. The land is watered by a branch of the canal. The crops are magnificent. The zemindars are said to own more than 200 horses, and of course there are vast numbers of bullocks for ploughing. When the village was entered by our men tons upon tons of grain were found, and great quantities of ghee, sugar, &c. From the whole appearance of the place prosperity and good government might be inferred, not poverty and oppression. Yet these men wantonly refused to pay their revenue, and expelled the sowars sent to collect it. Bulleh had waxed fat, and now kicked. If Exeter Hall should maintain that such of the country people as have joined the rebellion have been driven to despair by poverty and oppression, let Bulleh be quoted to refute the assertion. Of the smaller zemindars the most prosperous have often been foremost among the disloyal. The Bulleh people believed that the Government was paralysed, and they thought we could not compel them to pay their revenue. They were speedily undeceived.

Captain Hughes, of the 1st Punjaub Cavalry, happened to be passing through Kurnaul with a portion of his regiment. I went to him and asked him to make a demonstration against the refractory village. I did not expect that the zemindars would attempt to resist a regular force.

Captain Hughes arrived at Bulleh on the morning of the 16th of July. He pitched his camp in the open air, and rode up to the village with a party of troopers. The gate was shut, and as he was parleying with some of the head men, he was fired upon by matchlockmen inside. He charged the gate, got in, and swept round the suburbs, killing twenty-two of the insurgents; but he lost four men killed and thirteen or fourteen wounded; and he could not penetrate to the heart of the village, which was strong, brick built, and situated on high ground. He retired to his camp and wrote word to me that he could not take the place without infantry and guns. I received his letter at 5½ P.M. In an hour and a-half two light guns and fifty Sikh Infantry, and also a party of sowars, were on their way to Bulleh. Captain Martineau kindly volunteered to take them out. One of the guns was Captain McNeill's, and the other belonged to the Nawab.

In the morning Captain Martineau arrived at the scene of action. Bulleh had received large reinforcements during the night. All the budmashes of the neighbourhood had flocked into the place. They had sallied out at daybreak, and were now lining the jungle on either side of Captain Hughes' camp. Captain Hughes was manœuvring to entice the fellows out into the open, and the matchlockmen were firing long shots at the troopers. Captain Martineau masked the guns with his sowars and infantry, and when he got near enough he halted, unlimbered, and fired into the jungle. The enemy were paralysed; they had not expected artillery. In a minute or two they bolted from their cover and rushed towards their village in two large bodies. Captain Hughes followed one party, but they were close to the village, and he could not touch more than six or seven. The other party fared differently. The Adjutant, Lieutenant Millet, got between them and the village, and they were obliged to take to the open. He charged them with one troop of his own and thirty of the Lahore sowars (about ninety men in all), and the slaughter was terrible. The troopers, having lost several of their comrades the day before, were as savage as possible, and spared no one. The pursuit was continued for nearly four miles, and more than 130 of the insurgents were cut up.

Bulleh was burnt and plundered. Altogether upwards of 150 men were killed. The zemindars had to pay the whole of their revenue, a fine of 1,000 rupees, and a certain sum for troop horses killed or injured. Certainly the Bulleh people did not gain much by their *escapade*; and I do think the punishment was ample, yet, in a certain quarter I have been blamed for excessive leniency, because I did not hang the head men.

The names of Daly and Hughes will long be remembered in the Kurnaul Pergunnah. Each officer did his work thoroughly and effectually, but more men were killed at Bulleh than at Kulraon, and, therefore, the people think more of Hughes than of Daly.

I forgot to mention that the cattle which were driven off from Kurnaul on the 3rd of June, were all recovered. Several prisoners were made at Kulraon, and the more important of them were detained in jail till all the cattle were restored.

Towards the middle of August, Captain McNeill came to reside at Kurnaul. He had four guns and 500 or 600 Sikhs. As long as we had such a garrison as this, of course neither Goojurs nor Ranghurs would dare to show their teeth; besides the reinforcements from the Punjab were now passing down the road constantly. But, during the critical month of June, when the force before Delhi was so small, and our only garrison consisted of Purtaub Singh's seventy men and a few sowars, the safety of Kurnaul and the tranquillity of the surrounding country were owing to three things, viz., the getting rid of 140 men of the 60th Native Infantry, the prompt and severe punishment of Kulraon, and the enlistment of the Nurduck Ranghurs.

Kurnaul is on the Grand Trunk Road, a sort of half-way house between Umballa and Delhi, being about forty-eight miles from the former and seventy-two from the latter. If the station had been plundered and burnt, and the surrounding country had fallen into a state of insurrection and anarchy, the difficulties of our army before Delhi would have been increased immensely. There would have been a hostile country in the rear of the force. Reinforcements, stores, ammunition, all came through or from Umballa, and all had to pass down this road; and they passed down as quietly and safely as if they had been travelling from Windsor to London. Once the telegraph wire was cut, but this was in another quarter of the district, five and thirty miles nearer to Delhi. During the whole period of the siege, the dawk was never stopped for one single day.

If Kurnaul had "gone," the state of things would have been very different. Every convoy would have had to fight its way down, every string of camels, every batch of hackeries, every mail cart must have been accompanied by a strong escort. A party of Sikh Irregulars, or the Nurduck Ranghurs was always sent with every batch of stores or ammunition, but if there had been any real danger, valuable stores would not have been entrusted to such an escort as this: regular soldiers must have been sent. There would not have been any electric telegraph below Umballah, at any rate not below Thanneysur. The want of a convenient halting place and depôt between Umballa and Delhi would have been felt greatly. There would have been no dawkhungalow, no barracks, no magazine.

I was able to do something towards maintaining the safety of Kurnaul and the tranquillity of the neighbourhood, and I rejoice that I was not altogether useless during the late critical period. That I was able to do anything, was chiefly owing to an accident: it so happened that I had once been Magistrate of this district, therefore, I was acquainted with the local politics, and I knew the people, and had some little influence with them. If this had not been the case, I should have been helpless; nor probably should I have volunteered to remain at Kurnaul.

Towards the end of June, the Punjab authorities proposed that the Kurnaul Pergunnah should be transferred to the Thanneysur district. The late Mr. Greathed, Civil Commissioner, with the Army before Delhi, objected to the proposed arrangement, and on that occasion he wrote to me as follows:—

"I have informed Barnes, that I do not desire the transfer of the Pergunnah. From every one who has had the opportunity of judging, I hear that your personal influence is of the greatest service: go on and prosper as you have hitherto done."

I said above that I wished to record the great service rendered to Government by certain individuals at Kurnaul.

Among these, the Nawab of Kurnaul, Ahmed Ally Khan, is the most conspicuous. From first to last the Nawab was with us, heart and soul. He believed in us, and had the most thorough contempt for the mock royal family at Delhi, and this contempt he always expressed in the most open and uncompromising manner, whatever the place and whatever the audience might be. His servants, his establishment, his whole means and resources were freely offered to the Government. His sowars were as much engaged in guarding the station, patrolling the road, &c., as if they had been in Government pay. He mounted two old guns (having previously consulted me on the subject), and when artillery was wanted at Bulleh, one of his guns was sent. To him I entrusted the duty of providing supplies for the troops which passed through Kurnaul; and I think the officers will testify that the rissud was always ready and that they ever had excellent service. He is a thoroughly good and loyal subject: I consider that the Government are under great obligation to him. He has received a letter of thanks from my lamented friend the late Mr. Greathed.

Kamdar Khan, the Kotwal of Sursalee, met us on the road when we escaped from Delhi. I knew him formerly when I was Magistrate of the district. Thinking he might be useful, I brought him up to Kurnaul with me. He was immensely useful. I could not have managed the Nurduck without his assistance. The Ranghurs like him and respect him, and he has great influence with them. His exertions were most creditable throughout, and he showed himself to be a faithful and trustworthy servant of Government. I hope he will be promoted and rewarded. He belongs to an old, but poor, Puttan family, who had been settled in the Rohtuck district (Pergunnah Gohanch) for hundreds of years. Towards the end of July, some troops of the Jhondh Rajah's were sent into Gohanch to collect the revenue for us; almost all the zemindars refused to pay. Kamdar Khan's family were among the very few who brought their money to the rajah's people.

Nahbee Buksh Khan is a head man of one of the leading Nurduck villages. He is a resoldar in the service of the Jeypore Government, and he happened to be at his home when the outbreak occurred. He is a person of some consideration among his clansmen, and he employed all his influence to induce the Ranghurs to remain quiet.

Hyder Buksh Khan, the Kotwal of Kurnaul, deserves commendation. He behaved very well, and I had every reason to be satisfied with him. He was always active and willing, and he collected the revenue of the northern part of the Kurnaul Pergunnah.

Sheodyal Singh was the head clerk in the Magistrate's office, while my brief authority lasted (that is before Mr. Greathed came over with the Meerut troops). I appointed Sheodyal Singh to act as deputy collector. He is a man of great intelligence and industry, he was always zealous and active, and he was most useful in many ways. The army before Delhi was constantly indenting upon us for various articles, such as sand-bags, blankets, great coats, horse shoes, &c. Quantities of these things were sent from Kurnaul, and almost all of them were made up under the superintendence of Sheodyal Singh. He was willing to turn his hand to anything: he never made difficulties, and I shall always remember the ready, cheerful, and efficient assistance which I received from him. I trust he will be confirmed as deputy collector; he well deserves this mark of favor, and he is thoroughly competent. Mr. Greathed was aware that I had made this appointment, and he thoroughly approved of the arrangement.

C. T. LE BAS.

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**Inclosure 4 in No. 27.**

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

*January 15, 1858.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 18th November last, submitting a memoir by Mr. C. T. Le Bas, Judge of Delhi, relative to the measures adopted by him for preserving the peace of the Paneeput district during the siege of Delhi.

2. The Governor-General in Council desires me to request that you will, under the orders of the Chief Commissioner, convey to Mr. Le Bas, the cordial thanks of the Government of India, and its full approbation of his conduct during the whole period embraced in his memoir.

3. The thanks of the Government are also due to the Nawab of Kurnaul, Ahmed Ally Khan, for the good service rendered by him.

4. His Lordship in Council is of opinion that Sheodyal Sing should be confirmed in the appointment he holds as Deputy Collector, if this has not already been done.

5. The Governor-General in Council desires to be informed what, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, will be the most appropriate way of rewarding Kamdar Khan, the Kutwal of Seoralee, Hyder Buksh Khan, the Kutwal of Kurnaul, and Nubbee Buksh Khan, for their good conduct as described by Mr. Le Bas.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 5 in No. 27.

*The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Agra Fort, November 21, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter dated 14th August last, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to report, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, the gratifying intelligence that the khurreef harvest promises to be more than usually abundant this season throughout the districts in the upper portions of the provinces.

2. Notwithstanding the disturbed state of the country, the breadth of land under cultivation does not appear to have diminished, and information which has been obtained from every available source describes the crops as being luxuriant, in consequence of the rainy season having been so favorable.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 6 in No. 27.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

*January 15, 1858.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 21st November last, reporting that the khurreef harvest promises to be more than usually abundant this season throughout the districts in the upper portion of the North-Western Provinces, and to state that the Governor-General in Council has received the report with much satisfaction.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 7 in No. 27.

*The Chief Commissioner, North-Western Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.*

Sir,

*Agra Fort, October 23, 1857.*

THE progress of events in these provinces renders it not improbable that steps will have to be taken, at no very distant period, for the re-organization of the civil administration. I am desirous of obtaining your Lordship's confirmation of certain arrangements which were contemplated by Mr. Colvin, the Lieutenant-Governor, and of which the outline was submitted in Mr. Reade's address of the 28th September.

2. The death of Mr. H. H. Greathed, Commissioner and Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor, which occurred before the re-occupation of Delhi had been completed, or the communications with the adjoining stations opened, rendered it necessary to make a temporary arrangement for carrying on the duties of his office. Mr. C. B. Saunders, who was on the spot, and held the civil charge of the district, under the designation of Senior Assistant to the Commissioner and Agent, was therefore directed, as a temporary measure, to assume charge of the Commissioner's office; and this step was taken with the more confidence, as Sir John Lawrence, who is at a station in telegraphic communication with Delhi, most kindly offered to issue all necessary directions for Mr. Saunders's guidance, in the conduct of his important duties.

3. The late Lieutenant-Governor had, however, for some time past, determined on the following transfers of officers holding commissionerships in the upper divisions of these provinces.

4. Mr. Greathed was to have returned to Meerut, to which division he was attached on the outbreak.

5. Mr. Fleetwood Williams, at present Commissioner of Meerut, was selected for the Rohilcund division, in which he has passed upwards of twenty years of his service, and in which his intimate knowledge of individuals is only surpassed by the universal respect in which he is held.

6. Mr. R. Alexander, at present Commissioner of Rohilcund, it was intended to transfer to the Agra division, of which he has considerable knowledge and experience, and Mr. Harvey, Commissioner of Agra, would then be permanently appointed to the charge of Delhi, which he has already held temporarily on a previous occasion, during the absence of the late Mr. Simon Frazer on leave.

7. Should the arrangement above described meet your Lordship's approval, it will be necessary to appoint an officer to the vacant commissionership, which will be that of Meerut.

8. In reference to this vacancy, the late Lieutenant-Governor had stated, in writing, and also verbally to Mr. E. A. Reade, a short time before his death, that it was his intention to promote Mr. Cudburt Thornhill to the first vacant commissionership: to this intention I propose giving effect, should your Lordship approve.

9. Mr. C. Thornhill's promotion would permanently vacate the office of Inspector-General of Prisons, and this office might, with advantage and economy, be then united with the special duty, which, in a recent address, I recommended should be assigned to Mr. J. C. Wilson.

10. For some time to come, the office work of the prison department will not be very laborious, and the service on which it is proposed to employ Mr. Wilson, by rendering his presence necessary in every district in succession, will enable him, without much additional demand upon his time, to organize the system which past experience may induce the Government to adopt hereafter.

I have, &c.

H. FRASER, Colonel.

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Inclosure 8 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

January 22, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Chief Commissioner's letter dated the 23rd October last, and in reply to state, that the Governor-General in Council approves and confirms the appointment of civil officers as therein recommended, viz.:—

Mr. G. F. Harvey to be Commissioner of the Delhi Division.

Mr. R. Alexander to be Commissioner of the Agra Division.

Mr. Fleetwood Williams to be Commissioner of the Rohilcund Division.

Mr. C. B. Thornhill to be Commissioner of the Meerut Division.

2. The office of Inspector-General of Prisons may be held by Mr. J. C. Wilson, in addition to the special duty upon which he is engaged, but without any increase of salary.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

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Inclosure 9 in No. 27.

*The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort Agra, November 19, 1857.

MR. H. UNWIN, one of the judges of the Court of Sudder Dewanee and Nizamat Adawlut at Agra, having obtained leave of absence for eighteen months, under medical certificate, for the purpose of proceeding to England, the Chief Commissioner desires me to request that he may be favoured with the orders of the Governor-General in Council, with reference to the following statement of the understood intentions of the late Lieutenant-Governor.

2. On the resignation of the service by Mr. Dick, in 1855, the seat in the Sudder Board, vacated by his retirement, was offered to Mr. C. C. Jackson, and accepted by him, on the understanding that he was to return to the court, in which he was then temporarily officiating as judge, whenever his doing so might be required by the Government.

3. On the nomination of Mr. Jackson by the Supreme Government to officiate for Sir J. Outram, as Chief Commissioner of Oude, Mr. W. Muir, the Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces, was selected to act as junior member of the Board of Revenue, and has occupied this position since May 1856.

4. In March last, the state of the files of the Sudder Court rendered it necessary that the services of a fourth judge should be continued throughout the present year, and it was Mr. Colvin's intention to have solicited the sanction of the Supreme Government to the nomination of Mr. Jackson as judge, on the vacancy caused by Mr. H. B. Harrington's appointment to the Legislative Council, Mr. Colvin having expressed, in writing, his desire that the Court should be strengthened by the weight of Mr. Jackson's judicial ability and reputation, and that Mr. Muir should continue in the Board of Revenue.

5. Mr. Jackson's return to these provinces, at a time when one vacancy in the Court has already occurred, and another application for leave under medical certificate is about to be submitted, is most

opportune, and the Chief Commissioner would, therefore, solicit his Lordship's sanction to the arrangement contemplated by the late Lieutenant-Governor, for placing Mr. Jackson in the Sudder Court, and retaining Mr. Muir in the Board of Revenue.

I have, &c.  
C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 10 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

January 15 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 19th November, proposing, on the part of the Chief Commissioner, that Mr. C. Jackson should be transferred from the Board of Revenue to the Sudder Court, and that Mr. Muir should be confirmed in his stead in the Board of Revenue.

2. To this arrangement the Governor-General in Council cannot give his consent. His Lordship in Council knows nothing of the understanding mentioned in paragraph 2 of your letter, and as regards Mr. Colvin's intention spoken of in paragraph 4, his Lordship in Council has seen Mr. Colvin's letter to Mr. Muir, dated the 5th March last, in which it is clearly stated that the late Lieutenant-Governor intended to appoint Mr. Jackson to a temporary seat in the Sudder Court "till the end of the year," and that this would clear Mr. Muir's prospects "for so long."

3. His Lordship in Council sees no reason at present for removing Mr. Jackson to the Sudder Court.

I have, &c.  
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 11 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner, North-Western Provinces.*

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, Saturday.

THE Governor-General desires that Mr. Muir may proceed immediately to Allahabad with some of the clerks of the Secretariat Office. Mr. Thornhill will continue for the present to carry on the duties of Secretary with the Chief Commissioner.

Inclosure 12 in No. 27.

*The Commander-in-chief to the Governor-General of India in Council.*

(Telegraphic.)

Futtehghur, January 13, 1858.

NOW that the communications with Agra are fairly opened, I would submit to your Lordship, that the extraordinary military power, vested in Colonel Fraser, should cease. It is found to be very inconvenient, in respect of the general of division, and instead of unity a divided command has been found to exist. Agra no longer being in a state of isolation, the cause for Colonel Fraser's extraordinary power would seem to have vanished.

Inclosure 13 in No. 27.

*The Governor-General of India in Council to the Commander-in-chief.*

(Telegraphic.)

January 15, 1858.

YOUR official despatch of the 5th instant is answered to-day in the sense of my letters of the 29th of December and 8th of January.

The Civil Government of Agra will now come under the Lieutenant-Governor, and Colonel Fraser will no longer hold any extraordinary powers, civil or military.

The orders go to-day.

Inclosure 14 in No. 27.

*The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Agra, December 23, 1857.

I AM directed to forward, for the consideration and orders of the Governor-General in Council, copy of the accompanying correspondence, relative to the valuable services performed by Chowbey

Ghunseeam Doss, in the Allyghur district, and elsewhere, the circumstances which led to his death at the hands of rebels, and the grant of a pension to his widow, and a title to his family, as a mark of the high sense entertained by Government of the fidelity and devotion of the deceased to its service.

2. The Chief Commissioner would refer his Lordship in Council, to the note of the officer in charge of the Intelligence Department, for a statement of the services rendered by the deceased, during the earlier events of the outbreak, as well as of those performed by his two brothers under circumstances of great danger.

3. But his Lordship's attention is more particularly solicited to the zealous loyalty which induced Chowbey Ghunseeam Doss to remain at his post at Khasgunge, to the very last, in the hope, unhappily vain, of doing good by his presence, and to the remarkable devotion to the British Government and people evinced by the fearlessness with which he exposed his own life to danger for the purpose of effecting the rescue of Christians from the revolted province of Rohilcund.

4. The Chief Commissioner feels assured that his Lordship will concur in the opinion that fidelity so conspicuous should be liberally rewarded, as well for its own sake, as with a view to the encouragement of others. Had the Chowbey survived, the rewards of Government would most suitably have been bestowed on him. Having died nobly in the performance of his public duty, his family should reap the benefit of his services.

5. I am accordingly directed to solicit the confirmation of his Lordship in Council to a donation of 1,500 rupees to the widow of the deceased, payment of which has been sanctioned in anticipation of orders; to the grant to her of a life pension of 100 per mensem, which should be continued to her only child, a daughter, for life; to the bestowal of a title on the family, and of a confiscated estate on the eldest brother, when the country has become more settled than it is at present.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 15 in No. 27.

*The Special Commissioner of Allyghur to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honor to forward, in original, an official report from Mr. Wilson, from which it may be inferred that Chowbey Ghunseeam Doss is in the hands of the rebels.

He was desired by me on several occasions lately to return, but was induced by his zeal to remain at Khasgunge, and endeavour to keep order.

I inclose copies of two perwannahs, from which you will perceive that I did my best to prevent his exposing his life, when the rebel force was so near.

I have, &c.

A. COCKS.

P.S.—I have just received the second official letter from Mr. Wilson, which I inclose. I am sure that the Chief Commissioner will regret, as every man who knew the man must, this sad end to one of the noblest and most warm hearted friends of our nation and Government.

Amongst any race of men, Chowbey Ghunseeam Doss would have been conspicuous for bravery, intelligence, fidelity, and honor.

To me the blow is a heavy one, and there was not a single Englishman in the force, who has not a good word to say of this worthy, valuable man.

A. C.

Inclosure 16 in No. 27.

*The Special Commissioner of Meerut to the Special Commissioner of Allyghur.*

Sir,

*Camp, Gungeeree, December 2, 1857.*

YOU are aware that I was on the point of riding into Khasgunge to see Chowbey Ghunseeam Doss, and, if necessary, to direct him to retire upon Gungeeree. I had mounted my horse and was waiting for my escort to join me, when some sowars in the pay of Thakoor Govind Singh, of Hattass, who were attached to the Chowbey, rode up and stated that the rebel forces of the Nawab Rakee of Furruckabad had surprised and surrounded Khasgunge, killing several of the Chowbey's adherents, and that the Chowbey himself, in attempting to escape on a camel, had been surrounded by the rebel sowars.

Captain Mackenzie, Lieutenant Woodcock, of the 8th Irregulars, and myself, proceeded, with about fifty horsemen, on the road to Khasgunge. We met several fugitives who confirmed the above statement. Having proceeded four miles we met Ramjeeun Singh, jemadar of the Budaon Magistrate's Court, who was regularly employed by Chowbey Ghunseeam Doss to bring him information. He assured us that there were some 800 mutinous sepoys and 1,000 Irregular Cavalry, besides 5,000 men of sorts in Khasgunge, and that it was madness our going any further with the small number of men which we had with us. We consequently returned to Gungeeree.

I inclose the depositions of Ramjeewun Sing and Govind Purshad, and I have sent trustworthy men to Khasgunge for information. But I much fear that I must retire. At the same time I was prepared to act as may be deemed most expedient with reference to the information which may arrive during the night.

I have, &c.

J. C. WILSON.

P.S.—Be pleased to furnish me with a copy for record,

Inclosure 17 in No. 27.

*The Special Commissioner of Meerut to the Special Commissioner of Allyghur.*

Sir,

Camp, Julalce, December 3, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, I beg to acquaint you, that after the letter in question was dispatched I was informed by several different persons who had fled from Khasgunge, that Chowbey Ghunseeam Doss was shot by the Irregular Cavalry while trying to effect his escape upon a camel. This lamentable event rendering my remaining at Gungeeree of no earthly use, I resolved to return by the usual stages to Allyghur.

I have, &c.

J. C. WILSON.

Inclosure 18 in No. 27.

*The Officialing Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Special Commissioner of Allyghur.*

Sir,

Agra, December 7, 1857.

IN reply to your letter (without date), forwarding reports from Mr. Wilson, dated 2nd and 3rd December, relative to the death by the mutineers, at Khasgunge, of Chowbey Ghunseeam Doss, I am directed to express the Chief Commissioner's deep regret at the loss of this worthy and trusted servant, whose services, his family may rest assured, a grateful Government will never forget.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 19 in No. 27.

*The Special Commissioner of Allyghur to the Officialing Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

December 8, 1857.

I HAVE already had the honor of reporting the death, by the hands of rebels, of Chowbey Ghunseeam Doss, in the zealous discharge of his duty to the State.

I also mentioned the loss he is to Government, and the general feeling of regret felt by all classes at his death.

I need not dwell on his many admirable qualities of head and heart, nor on the various services performed by him to the great advantage of all who had to work with him.

From the commencement to the end of the outbreak he has been the same.

When with Mr. Watson in this district he was employed in keeping a watch over the proceedings of mutineer regiments, and bringing reliable information from all quarters. When obliged to leave with his superior he was in constant attendance on us in the fort of Agra, and since my deputation he has never failed to show himself the earnest, able, and devoted friend and well wisher of our Government and country.

I reported his diligence on the banks of the Ganges, in protecting the lives of several Christians who crossed over from Rohileund, and as he had lived so he died, without one thought of self. The tcheldar and other officials had left Khasgunge, and although he was aware of the intended attack by the rebels in that place he thought his presence would enable our friends to withstand it, but in attempting this he fell.

I would also mention, that during this period he has never received a rupee of pay, although clearly entitled to a high salary.

All things considered, I would suggest, that his widow should at once be presented with a donation of 1,500, and a pension for life of 100 per mensem, to be continued to his only child, a daughter, for her life.

I have, &c.

A. COCKS.



## Inclosure 20 in No. 27.

*Note by the Senior Member, Suddur Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, dated the 9th December, 1857.*

THE death of Ghunseeam Doss is indeed a public calamity, and the circumstances under which the State has been deprived of his valuable services most distressing.

He was, I believe, formerly, a tehseldar in the district of Allyghur, where he has some property, and relinquished office in consequence of becoming blind.

That, notwithstanding this affliction, he should have been, as he has been from the first, eminent for his loyalty, accuracy of intelligence, and extraordinary courage is most remarkable.

Yet such is the testimony of all officers, both civil and military, while employed at Hattrass, Allyghur and elsewhere.

If this valuable man had been spared, a title and jagheer would have been only a suitable recompense for his fidelity and services.

Mr. Muir, having the Department of Intelligence, can more particularly record his testimony.

I recommend the donation of 1,500 rupees to the widow, and the life pension of 100 rupees per mensem for the joint lives of herself and daughter of the deceased, payable from the date of Ghunseeam Doss's death, subject to the confirmation of the Supreme Government.

I have, &c.

E. A. READE.

## Inclosure 21 in No. 27.

*Note by Mr. Muir, in charge of Intelligence Department, dated the 14th December, 1857.*

I AM of opinion that the late Chowbey Ghunseeam Doss has performed services to the Government which it is impossible to over-estimate.

In his fifth paragraph, Mr. Cocks speaks highly of the assistance rendered by the Chowbey, while he was employed with Mr. Watson during May and June. This opinion I have heard corroborated in strong terms by others, who were with the party at the time.

After our retirement into the fort Ghunseeam Doss was daily in attendance, and reported to me all the intelligence which he could collect.

I find from the diary I then kept up, and which was daily laid before the Lieutenant-Governor, that these reports began on the 8th of July, and they were continued regularly till the Chowbey went out on duty.

The intelligence was procured at considerable expense to himself. Not only his own private servants and adherents were constantly employed in every direction, but hired messengers were deputed by him.

I have no doubt that his family possesses a register of the expenditure incurred, and I will request Chowbey Mohun Loll, his brother (now absent in the performance of his brother's funeral rites), to prepare a statement.

But the fact is that the intelligence of the Chowbey is not to be measured by a money value. It was at that period invaluable.

His excellent judgment, experience, and local knowledge enabled him to offer wise advice. My memorandum book contains the record of not a few of these, which were adopted by Mr. Colvin, as his marginal orders prove.

It was by the Chowbey's counsel that the expedition to Hattrass was planned.

Since then he has, though blind and paralytic, occupied the foremost position—ever by Mr. Cocks, whether at Hattrass, Mynpoory, or Allyghur.

Latterly, stationed at the Kutcha Ghaut, he furnished us with daily information of the position and plans of the insurgents, both towards Furruckabad and across the river. In one of his reconnoitering expeditions there, the enemy, attracted by his mounted followers, opened fire from the opposite bank. One of the balls fell close to his camel, he had it picked up and sent into Allyghur. It was mainly by the Chowbey's remaining at the Kutcha Ghaut that the six Christians (Messrs. Wilkinson &c.), were so successfully delivered as is alluded to in Mr. Cocks's sixth paragraph.

His end was noble. He fell pre-eminently in the service of our Government and of his country.

And now we must show that we do appreciate such service, and can reward it adequately.

The grant of 1,500, and pension of 100 rupees, should be conferred on his widow, the pension to his daughter.

But this will mark very feebly the gratitude of the Government for such devotion.

The family should have a title conferred upon it, and to the eldest brother one of the confiscated estates should be granted, if possible, in the Allyghur district. The property should be large and valuable.

The family, independent of Ghunseeam Doss's services, is well worthy the favor of Government. Chowbey Mohun Loll, a younger brother, always attended Ghunseeam Doss on his daily visits, and assisted in furnishing the reports. He took his brother's place in this respect when absent.

Another brother, Jye Kishen Doss, has done admirable service from the commencement of the outbreak, as tehseldar of Hattrass, boldly holding by his post even in circumstances of personal danger. On one occasion he gave valuable information by gravely taking up a position opposite Muthra while the fugitive troops were in occupation of that city.

A third brother volunteered for a tehseldarship in Allyghur at a time when that post was little to be envied.

I trust that this faithful family may receive the reward which their noble brother, Ghunseeam Doss, has so well entitled them to.

It will be time enough to confer the title and the estate when the country has become more settled than at present, but it would be satisfactory if the Government were now to express its intention of doing what I have now ventured to suggest.

W. MUIR.

Inclosure 22 in No. 27.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

January 29, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 23rd ultimo, and to state that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to approve of the grant of a donation of 1,500 rupees to the widow of the late Chowbey Ghunseeam Doss. His Lordship in Council also sanctions the grant of a pension to the widow of 100 rupees per mensem, and on her death authorizes the allowance to be continued to her daughter till married.

2. The other proposals submitted by the Chief Commissioner will be taken into consideration hereafter.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 23 in No. 27.

*Petition.*

*To the Right Honourable Viscount Canning, Governor-General of India.*

The humble Petition of Mrs. A. Taylor most respectfully sheweth,

THAT your Lordship's petitioner is the mother of Mr. Frederick Taylor, employed in the Government Mohamedan College at Delhi; she would always receive letters from him, but since she has not received a line either from him, or from any person regarding him, whether he is alive or been killed by the traitorous mutineers, she is therefore ailing under great anxiety of mind on account of him, as this is the only child your Lordship's petitioner was blessed with, and to whom he was ever grateful; she therefore earnestly begs your Lordship will not consider her presumptuous in entreating of your Lordship to make the necessary inquiries, and to intimate to her whether or not her only child is in existence, and for which favor and benignity your Lordship's humble petitioner shall ever pray.

Calcutta, November 14, 1857.

A. TAYLOR.

P.S.—Please direct my letter as follows:—Mrs. A. Taylor, care of Mr. H. Mackintosh, Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

Inclosure 24 in No. 27.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

November 19, 1857.

WITH reference to an application addressed to the Governor-General by Mrs. A. Taylor, I am directed to request that you will have the goodness to state whether the Government of the North-Western Provinces possess any authentic or reliable information as to the fate of Mr. F. Taylor, the Principal of the Delhi College.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

## Inclosure 25 in No. 27.

*The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort Agra, January 14, 1858.*

WITH reference to Mr. Under-Secretary Dalrymple's letter dated the 19th November last, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward, for the purpose of being laid before the Governor-General of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Officiating Commissioner of Delhi, dated the 6th instant, containing the information called for as to the fate of Mr. F. Taylor, the Principal of the Delhi College.

2. I am further desired to add, that the Officiating Commissioner of Delhi has been requested to state what has become of the lac and a-half of Government paper referred to in the latter part of the 2nd paragraph of his communication.

I have &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

## Inclosure 26 in No. 27.

*The Officiating Commissioner of the Delhi Division to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

*Palace, Delhi, January 6, 1858.*

WITH reference to your letter, dated 28th ultimo, transmitting copy of a communication from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, and inquiring what authentic information had been obtained regarding the fate of Mr. F. Taylor, the Principal of the Delhi College, I have the honor to forward herewith an extract from a "List of Europeans killed in Delhi, in May 1857," furnished by the magistrate of Delhi, which contains all the information that has been ascertained regarding the death of Mr. Taylor.

2. Of the fact of his death there can be no question, as also of his having been most brutally betrayed by Mahomed Bakker, a bigoted but learned Mahomedan, with whom he had, from his literary tastes, been previously on terms of intimacy. The betrayer, Mahomed Bakker, did not long survive his victim, for while our troops were still fighting in the city, he was seized a couple of days after the assault, in a house from which there had been incessant firing kept up, and was condemned to death and shot on the spot, after having delivered up Government paper to the amount of nearly a lac and a-half of rupees belonging to the estate of Mr. Taylor, which he had upon his person, and by the surrender of which he had calculated upon propitiating the authorities and obtaining his liberty.

I have, &c.

C. B. SAUNDERS.

## • Inclosure 27 in No. 27. •

## EXTRACT from List of Europeans killed in Delhi in May 1857.

Name.	Designation.	Place.	Date.	Circumstances under which the murder took place.
Mr. F. Taylor	Principal Delhi College	Delhi	May 11, 1857	Mr. Taylor is believed to have been in the Magazine till Lieutenant Willoughby abandoned it, and to have taken refuge with Moulvie Bakker Ally, who gave him up to the mutineers.

## Inclosure 28 in 27.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to Mrs. A. Taylor.*

Madam,

*January 29, 1858.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your petition dated the 14th November last, to the address of the Governor-General in Council, praying for information as to the fate of your son Mr. F. Taylor, late Principal of the Delhi College, and in reply, to forward the accompanying copy of a letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of North-Western Provinces on the subject.\*

I have &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

\* See ante, Inclosures 25, 26, and 27.

## Inclosure 29 in No. 27.

*The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Agra Fort, January 27, 1858.*

IN continuation of my letter to your address of the 14th instant, I am directed to transmit to you, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Officiating Commissioner of Delhi, of the 15th instant, on the subject of the Government promissory note, referred to in paragraph 2 of the letter above adverted to.

2. The Commissioner has been requested to retain charge of the notes in question, the palace at Delhi being considered as safe as the fort at Agra.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

## Inclosure 30 in No. 27.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Delhi to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

*Palace, Delhi, January 15, 1858.*

IN reply to your letter dated 14th January, 1858, I have the honor to state, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, that the Government paper, to the amount of 1,45,600 rupees, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Taylor, Principal of the Delhi College, is under my charge; but I shall be very happy to be relieved of the responsibility, and request that I may be allowed to forward it to the Government of the North-Western Provinces for safe custody, at Agra.

2. I inclose a detailed list of the paper in my charge, belonging to the abovementioned estate, a duplicate copy of which has been furnished to Colonel Seal, a connection of the deceased, through Major Lewis, Commissary-General of Ordnance.

I have, &c.

C. B. SAUNDERS.

## Inclosure 31 in No. 27.

*Memorandum of amount and numbers of Government Paper belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Taylor.*

No. 24,911 of 1842-43, 4 per cent. . .	..	..	..	39,000
No. 8,945 of 18,771 of 1842-43, 4 per cent. . .	..	..	..	5,000
No. 24,910 of 1842-43, 4 per cent. . .	..	..	..	2,100
No. 1,001 of 18,844, of 1854-55, 4 per cent. . .	..	..	..	2,000
No. 24,402 of 1854-55, 4 per cent. . .	..	..	..	2,500
No. 25,759 of 1854-55, 4 per cent. . .	..	..	..	3,200
No. 19,062 of 1842-43, 4 per cent. . .	..	..	..	7,000
No. 23,754 of 1842-43, 4 per cent. . .	..	..	..	20,000
No. 4,130 of 40,116 of 1854-55, 4 per cent. . .	..	..	..	14,000
No. 4,120 of 2,410 of 1854-55, 4 per cent. . .	..	..	..	10,800
No. 40,117 of 1854-55, 4 per cent. . .	..	..	..	10,000
No. 2,153 of 1854-55, 4 per cent. . .	..	..	..	10,000
No. 10,683 of 247 of 1835-36, 4 per cent. . .	..	..	..	2,000
No. 40,118 of 1854-55, 4 per cent. . .	..	..	..	7,000
No. 2,155 of 1854-55, 4 per cent. . .	..	..	..	5,500
No. 2,151 of 1854-55, 4 per cent. . .	..	..	..	5,000
No. 9,341 of 1854-55, 5 per cent. . .	..	..	..	1,000
Total . . . . .	..	..	..	1,45,600

C. B. SAUNDERS.

## Inclosure 32 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Benares, November 8, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces to inclose for the information of the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copies of a demi-official letter, written last night by Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton, from one of the villages of the northern frontier of Jounpore, and received this morning by express, and of a demi-official letter from Mr. Lind, the Magistrate, from the same place, received by the same despatch.

2. From these letters it will be seen that Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton is of opinion, that it will be necessary for that division of the Goorkhas under Colonel Puhlwan Singh, which is defending Jounpore, to fall back before a large body of invaders from Oude now collected near the frontier, unless he receives the immediate aid of Europeans from Benares. The inclosed correspondence with Colonel Gordon, commanding here, shows that such assistance from the small garrison here is impossible: and your letter of the 30th ultimo, in connection with telegraphic and other orders lately received, has made it plain to the Lieutenant-Governor that, under existing circumstances, the employment in this quarter of any portion of the troops now passing up the country is not at present to be looked for. Lieutenant-Colonel Longden, with the small detachment of regulars under his command, has just marched from Jounpore to the district of Azimghur, in order, with the assistance of the portion of the Goorkha force defending that district, to repel an invasion which has been actually made in force there. It is impossible, therefore, to hope that Lieutenant-Colonel Longden will be in a position to return to Jounpore, as the Azimghur Goorkhas alone were too weak to meet the invaders of their district, before whom they were obliged to fall back, abandoning two Pergunnahs.

3. Such being the case, it is manifest that, unless the invaders abandon their design of attacking Jounpore, which appears highly improbable, Colonel Wroughton, and the Jounpore Goorkhas, must fall back before them. The only practical question, therefore, that remains, is whether this force should fall back to or towards the town of Benares, as the invaders advance, or should throw themselves into the old fort of Jounpore.

4. In my letters to your address of the 15th and 18th ultimo, the dangerous condition of the Oude frontier of these districts, as then existing, was fully described. In consequence, Lieutenant-Colonel Longden's detachment was considerably placed at the Lieutenant-Governor's disposal in order to strengthen the Goorkhas. Lieutenant-Colonel Longden proceeded from Benares to Jounpore on the 29th of October, and arrived there on the 31st, when the whole military arrangements for the defence of the frontier, including the movements and disposal of the Goorkha force were entrusted to him. A copy of the Lieutenant-Governor's instructions to that officer is inclosed.

5. Before Lieutenant-Colonel Longden's arrival here, the body of Goorkhas under Colonel Puhlwan Singh, with whom Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton is associated, on the 19th of October, attacked the advance of an invading force under Hussan Yar (who is designated as chukladar of Jounpore), at Koodooa, a place just within the Jounpore frontier. The enemy, estimated at 1,200 or 1,300 men, were completely routed, and lost 250 or 300 men killed, with a very small loss on our side. On the 30th of October, whilst Lieutenant-Colonel Longden was on his march from Benares to Jounpore, the enemy having again advanced in great force to Chanda, were attacked close to that place, and after a sharp fight were thoroughly defeated by the same brave troops. On this occasion the enemy were in great strength, estimated at 5,000 men, with seven guns. Their artillery was so well served, firing about eighty very well directed rounds, that it is supposed that the gunners, who mostly died at their guns, were old artillerymen. They lost four guns, and at least 300 men killed. Amongst their killed were the son and brother of Hunwant Singh, a large talookdar of Oude, who saved a party of our refugees at the outbreak of the mutiny. The Goorkhas lost twelve men killed, and fifty-nine wounded, of whom several have since died. Lieutenant-Colonel Mudunman Singh and Lieutenant Gumbeer Singh, both relations of Colonel Puhlwan Singh, were wounded, the former mortally, and the latter very severely. This last named officer was covered with sword cuts, received when capturing a gun single-handed, when he killed five and wounded two of its defenders with his own hand. The day would probably have been lost when the Lieutenant-Colonel was killed, but for the admirable conduct of Major Indra Singh, who then took the command of one of the two columns of attack.

6. I am directed to mention these details of the action, not only as interesting in themselves, but as showing the serious character which the contest is assuming. It is by their loss on this occasion, and the effects which they have now for the first time experienced of well served artillery, that the spirits of the Goorkhas have been affected in the manner alluded to by Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton. And it is to revenge the death of his relatives, that Hunwant Singh has now taken the field in person.

7. The invasion of Azimghur, which was threatened simultaneously with that of Jounpore, as represented in my letter of the 15th ultimo, though delayed longer than was expected (perhaps in consequence of the fight at Koodooa and the carrying off of Mahommed Hussun's boats at Burhul, on the Gogra), was carried into effect on the 4th of November, when two of the northern Pergunnahs of Azimghur were overrun by a large force, estimated at not less than 4,000 men, with six guns; about 250 scpoys (probably of the 17th Regiment), are with this force. Our police were driven out, four of them who were caught were killed, of whom two were blown away from guns. The invaders were too strong to be attacked by the Azimghur Goorkhas alone, but a junction with Lieutenant-Colonel Longden has been arranged for, which was to have taken place yesterday, when the united force, it is expected, would move to repel the invaders.

8. Translations of some of the papers taken after the fight above described are annexed, as showing the organized character of the movement against these districts, and confirming the intelligence which the Lieutenant-Governor has all along received. The Mehndie Hussun, to whom one of these papers is addressed, is the Nazim of Sultanpore, to whom the attack of the whole line of frontier between the Gogra and the Ganges was entrusted. It is now said that he has just been removed at the instigation of Hunwant Singh, for not having been present at the two last fights; and that his successor is Mahommed Hussun, the Nazim of Goruckpore, who is expected to take the command of this frontier in person immediately.

9. On the 5th of this month, six days after the last fight, a letter and two incendiary proclamations from Maun Singh at Lucknow, one to be stuck up at Jounpore, and one at Benares, announcing a false victory over the English there, and threatening all who assist their troops and allies in this quarter, were discovered between some bullock cloths in a house at Jounpore, belonging to the agent of the Rajah of Benares. All native reports have agreed in saying that Maun Singh is now exercising supreme power at Lucknow, as Commander-in-chief; and the seal in these proclamations bears the title in the margin.\*

10. The accompanying reports from the Commissioner of Allahabad, and the Magistrate stationed on the Grand Trunk Road between Allahabad and Benares, will show the Governor-General in Council that the hostile designs and preparations of the Oude talookdars near the Ganges, are maturing. Letters from Benec Bahadoor Singh, one of the chief hostile talookdars in that quarter, were found after the fight at Chanda, in which was a complete, and a very nearly accurate list of the troops in the Allahabad garrison, and in the posts upon the road; also a list of persons in that part of the country complained of as being well affected to the British Government.

11. In the above paragraphs the actual state of affairs has been described. Information just obtained by the Intelligence Department leads the Lieutenant-Governor to expect that the aggressive talookdars are about to be reinforced by mutineers and others from Lucknow. A scout just returned from that city reports that he heard "that Maun Singh had been applied to by his brother for guns and men to enable him to proceed against Jounpore and Azimghur, and that fourteen guns and some regiments have been told off for this duty, but they have not yet started from Lucknow. This looks to the Lieutenant-Governor as though Maun Singh had at last discovered the proper game for him to play, and had resolved to attack where we are weakest in Europeans, and most open, and where he can do most harm to our resources and communications.

12. From the position of affairs above explained, the Governor-General in Council will perceive that, as it now appears that neither Colonel Puhlwan Singh's force in Jounpore, nor the Goorkha force in Azimghur, is able, without European support, to meet in the field a large invading force, such as is now expected, the defence of this frontier line can no longer be relied upon. The distance between the Gogra and the Ganges at Allahabad is about 100 miles, and it is intersected by two great lines of road, one through Jounpore to Benares, and the other through Azimghur to Ghazeepore. It is impossible to defend both these lines when both are simultaneously attacked in force, with only one body of troops capable of meeting the invaders in the field.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor, considering the great gravity of such a contingency as the abandonment of our districts north of the Ganges, as far down as the mouth of the Gogra, which he cannot but feel to be an event far from impossible under the circumstances he has desired me to explain, has deemed it to be his duty to make the fact of the manifestly increasing pressure here known to the Governor-General in Council. He is fully aware of the extreme urgency of the demand for troops at Lucknow which, up to this time, has existed; but he has reason to hope that events there will come to a happy crisis before the troops now or hereafter passing Benares can arrive at the scene of action. Should this be the case, he believes that it will not be possible to employ a moderate force of Europeans more advantageously than by immediately reinforcing the troops now employed in the defence of this frontier.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel*

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Inclosure 33 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to Colonel Gordon.*

Sir,

*Benares, November 8, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for your perusal, an original letter just received from Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton, the officer in charge of the Goorkha troops on the Oude frontier, by express, and to request that you will be good enough to inform me whether you are in a position to reinforce the Goorkha detachment in the manner required by Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is well aware that the garrison of Benares is very weak, and not at all likely to be able to meet such a demand, but in making a formal reference on the subject, he is desirous of having the exact facts of the case to lay before the Governor-General of India in Council.

3. You are requested to return Colonel Wroughton's letter.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

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\* Rajah Maun Singh, Satar Jung Bahadoor, Futteh Satar Fouj.

Inclosure 34 in No. 27.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Benares, November 8, 1857.*

IN reply to your letter of this date, requesting I would state, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, whether I was in a position to reinforce the Goorkha detachment with European troops from the Benares garrison, which this day consists of effective men :—

*Benares Cantonments.*

1 Company Her Majesty's 23rd Regiment	..	73 rank and file.
Madras Artillery	.. ..	41 gunners.
Total	.. ..	114

*At Raj Ghaut.*

Her Majesty's 37th Regiment	..	82 rank and file.
Regiment of Loodianah	..	47 ditto ditto.
Total	.. ..	129

I have the honor to inform you, that far from being in a position to afford assistance to other stations, the present available force at Benares could not protect this cantonment in case of attack from any quarter.

I have, &amp;c.

P. GORDON.

Inclosure 35 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton.*

Sir,

*Benares, October 31, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces to inform you that the defence of the Oude frontier of the districts lying between the Gogra and the Ganges has been intrusted to Lieutenant-Colonel Longden of Her Majesty's 10th Regiment of Foot, under whose orders a detachment of European Infantry and Artillery, and Madras Native Infantry has been placed, to co-operate with the Goorkha troops under Colonel Puhlwan Singh, with which you are associated.

2. Lieutenant-Colonel Longden marched for Jounpore from Benares on the 29th instant.

3. In respect of all matters connected with the movement and field operations of the troops you are requested to place yourself under Lieutenant-Colonel Longden's orders. In respect of all matters connected with the internal economy of the Goorkha troops, and their relations with the British Government, you will continue to correspond with me directly as heretofore. You will continue to be, as heretofore, the channel of communication with Colonel Puhlwan Singh and his officers in all matters.

4. The same instructions apply to the officers on your staff who may be detached with separate parties of Goorkhas.

I have, &amp;c.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure 36 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to Lieutenant-Colonel Longden.*

Sir,

*Benares, October 31, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces to communicate to you, in continuation of my letter of the 28th instant, the following explanation of the purpose for which the detachment under your command has been directed for service towards the Oude frontier of the districts between the Gogra and the Ganges.

2. The present object of Government is to protect the frontier of our old possessions in this quarter from the aggressions of invaders from the province of Oude, whilst at the same time the peace is preserved within the districts lying immediately to the south-east of the Oude border. Six regiments, or what we should rather call six small battalions, forming three regiments under as many colonels or lieutenant-colonels, belonging to our ally the Rajah of Nepal, have been doing admirable service for several weeks past in the two districts of Jounpore and Azimghur, which lie upon the frontier. By the services of these allies, internal tranquillity has been restored in both; although, as was to be expected after the disorders which followed their abandonment, watchfulness is still expedient, and the show of some force more effective than the thannah police may possibly, in some of the more remote pergunnahs, become now and then necessary for the preservation of order. By the services of the same allies also two serious irruptions of invaders from Oude—one in Azimghur

and one in Jounpore—have been repelled and signally punished, and the principal rebels and disturbers of the peace have been driven out of both districts by force of arms.

3. But the gatherings of large bodies of armed men, with avowedly hostile intentions, have been continued within the Oude frontier; and for many days past these menacing preparations have assumed an appearance of system and solidity which, in the opinion of Government, demanded the presence of a detachment of British troops to co-operate with our Goorkha allies in repelling and punishing the threatened invasion. A Nazim or Governor of the districts in question has been nominated by the rebellious Government, at Lucknow; chuckladars or collectors have been appointed to them, and the levies now raised and regimented at Tanda, Sultanpore, and other places within the border, and formed into regiments, are proclaimed as forming the army which is to conquer them.

4. There is no doubt that about 400 mutineers of one of our revolted regiments of Native Infantry, either the 41st, or more probably the 17th, form a part of the force collected at Tanda, and threatening Azimghur.

5. I am induced to inclose a letter, dated the 28th instant, from Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton, our chief military officer placed in communication with our allies, which will show you his view of the present aspect of affairs. The district officers, and more specially Mr. Carnegie, the gentleman in charge of the Intelligence Department, lately organized in this quarter, will inform you of all that has been hitherto ascertained regarding the numbers, the quality and designs of the Oude insurgents who menace the frontier; and they will continue to keep you fully and constantly informed of all important movements or changes. Should you desire to employ, regularly or occasionally, people of your own to procure intelligence, or to test that of the civil officers, you will receive all facilities for this purpose. For general objects, however, it is hoped that the system lately organized will now be found to be in very fair working order.

6. Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton has been directed to place himself, in all that concerns the movements of troops and field operations, under your orders. His influence, therefore, with Colonel Puhlwan Singh, the Goorkha commander, will be steadily used in furtherance of your designs. Colonel Puhlwan Singh and all his officers and men have shown the most admirable spirit since their arrival here, and the Colonel has been throughout most anxious to act in accordance with the wishes of the British Government and the views of the British officers associated with him. The conduct of the Goorkhas towards the people in camp and bazaar has been as exemplary as their gallantry in the field has been conspicuous. The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, has no doubt that your relations with our allies will be upon the most satisfactory footing.

7. When the Lieutenant-Governor had the advantage of personally communicating with you as you passed through Benares, he mentioned the one point on which a little management is peculiarly necessary when Europeans are associated with the Goorkha troops of the Nepal State—namely, the slaughter of cattle; an operation which requires to be kept out of the view of the Goorkhas. Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton will be able to explain all needful particulars on this point.

8. As has been before said, the object at present is wholly defensive; that is to say, the design of the Government is to protect completely the districts of the Central Provinces which lie to the south of the Oude border, from aggression and insult from Oude, whilst internal tranquillity is secured and the power of Government is maintained in the districts themselves. It is not contemplated that any attempts should be made to recover any portions of the province of Oude, with the force at your disposal. Nevertheless it may be advisable, as a defensive measure, to attack and disperse any large collection of armed men within a moderate distance of the border, or to destroy a neighbouring stronghold whence our districts are continually menaced; or to encourage and support a friendly zemindar outside the border; and whenever such an operation may seem to you advisable in a military point of view, it is not the Lieutenant-Governor's wish to dissuade you from vigorous measures of that sort, but the contrary. It seems to him probable that henceforward, as has been found to be the case heretofore, the best way of defending our districts from inroad will be to attack the enemy as soon as he has laid himself open to attack. The Lieutenant-Governor intends only to explain that, for the present, the ultimate object of your operations is exclusively the defence and security of the districts of the Central Provinces between the Gogra and the Ganges.

9. The loss of the district of Goruckpore, which Mohammed Hussun, a self-styled Nazim from Oude, is attempting to administer, leaves us open to invasion on our right flank from across the Gogra. Mohammed Hussun had collected a large number of boats at Burhul for the purpose of immediately crossing the river with a numerous, undisciplined, and half-armed rabble; but the project has been disconcerted for the present by a very successful expedition of Mr. Pollock, the Acting Magistrate, who, with the civil officers and police alone, carried off all the boats from under the matchlocks of Mohammed Hussun's men. The river frontier, however, will require an eye upon it.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor considers the defence of this frontier, and the continuance of tranquillity in the lately re-occupied districts to be very important objects; and it has been a subject of much satisfaction to him that the detachment under your orders has been spared for the purpose. In making over to you entirely the defence of the frontier between the rivers, the Lieutenant-Governor desires me to assure you that no assistance or support which he may have it in his power to afford during your employment upon this service, shall ever be wanting.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*



Inclosure 87 in No 27.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Camp, Singramow, October 20, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report that the force under command of Colonel Puhlwan Singh reached this yesterday morning.

For some time past rumours had prevailed that Mendee Hussen, the Nazim of Sooltanpore, was collecting an army and putting together guns, with a view to seizing the district of Jounpore, and that he had dispatched an advance guard to Chanda (distant from our present encampment about ten miles), and which place it was my intention to have attacked, had the rebels not moved down towards us.

2. On the road between this and our last ground, one of my chuprasees whom I had sent to Chanda for information, reported that the enemy had that morning quitted that place, and had come down to within three miles of Singramow. To this statement, however, I did not at first attach much credit, but as it was afterwards corroborated by others, leaving the fact of their proximity no longer a doubt, I lost no time in proposing to Colonel Puhlwan Singh an immediate attack, which was cordially responded to by that gallant officer, and by noon about 1,000 men and four guns had fallen in and were ready to start towards the enemy's camp.

3. Some little delay, however, occurred, in making arrangements for the protection of our camp, surrounded as we were by the troops of a very doubtful friend, the zemindar of Singramow, by name Nundheer Singh, on whom I had reason to look with the greatest suspicion, and whom Mr. Lind, the Magistrate, took with us, to place beyond a possibility any attack on our camp during our absence.

4. The force moved off at 2 p.m., and after considerable delay caused by the bad state of the roads we arrived in the vicinity of the enemy's position, near the village of Kodowah. The rebels were encamped in a tope of trees, surrounded by nullahs, ravines, jungle, and dense cultivations of sugarcane and Indian corn, with a thick jungle on their left and an extensive jheel of water on their right. In fact, so dense was the vegetation all round, that nothing could be seen beyond the field immediately on our front, and I had almost commenced to despair of finding the enemy in such a country, when a number of horsemen met my observation, evidently making off towards the jungle on our left. I immediately ordered the guns to be unlimbered and a line to be formed, and a few shot and shell from the former to be sent into the wood. This had the desired effect of making the horsemen return to their camp. We then advanced, and very shortly, to our astonishment, came on the enemy's position. The Goorkhas observing that a retreat was being made by the enemy, could no longer be restrained, gave one cheer, and dashed at them in a splendid manner, nor did they give up the pursuit until quite overcome by fatigue and exhaustion.

5. Two companies of the Shere Regiment managed to get beyond any others, and the officer reports having seen a person, evidently of some distinction, mounted on an elephant, and surrounded by thirty armed men, beating a precipitate retreat. This was no doubt Hussen Yar Khan, the chuck-ladar, whose capture would have been easy had we had more cavalry, that under Mr. Jenkinson having been at the time occupied in an opposite direction.

6. There does not appear to have been much opposition shown by the enemy at first, but I, as well as others witnessed some desperate hand-to-hand encounters.

7. It is impossible to state precisely the loss of the enemy, in this very successful little affair, but from the inquiries I have made, and the fact of 218 bodies having been counted by one individual alone, I do not think I shall be overstepping the mark when I put it down at 300. The two companies of the Shere Regiment are said to have killed an immense number considerably ahead of the main body. Numbers were also driven into the jheel, and were either drowned or shot down from the high banks. These were never counted.

8. Our casualties were seven wounded, but none very seriously I am happy to say.

9. The number of Goorkhas engaged was 1,000, and I put the enemy down at 1,200, without guns. I understand there were three organized regiments, consisting of about 800 men, and the rest was made up of matchlockmen from the neighbouring zemindars; we took seven standards. The enemy had no guns; we had four, but with the exception of the first few discharges we could not bring them into play in consequence of the rapidity with which the pursuit was followed up.

Captain Steel, Lieutenant Clark, and Dr. Paske, accompanied the troops and exerted themselves well, and Messrs. Lind, Carnegie, and Jenkinson, also afforded me their valuable assistance.

I cannot speak too highly of Colonel Puhlwan Singh, his officers and men, without exception, and their recent exertions I hope will soon restore quiet and tranquillity to this district.

It was yesterday reported that the road between this and Chanda was strewn with the dead and wounded, and that Mendee Hussen's troops had, after plundering his treasury, totally dispersed.

I have, &c.

F. J. WROUGHTON.

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Inclosure 88 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to Colonel Wroughton.*

Sir,

*Benares, October 27, 1857.*

THE Lieutenant-Governor has received with much gratification your letter dated 20th instant, reporting the entire defeat and dispersion of the rebel force near Singramow, by the Goorkhas

troops under Colonel Puhlwan Singh, and I am directed to beg that you will convey to that officer and the Nepalese forces the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for this fresh instance of their gallantry in the field.

2. The laborious marches which they have lately undergone will, the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied, be felt by our brave allies as fully rewarded by the honor they have consequently gained in this most successful action. The determination to advance at once to the frontier to meet the enemy, the design of the attack, and the spirit with which it was carried out, are all equally deserving of praise; and the effects of such well laid plans, so successfully brought to a conclusion, cannot fail to be excellent.

3. Your own successful exertions on this occasion, and those of the other British officers attached to the Goorkha force, and the energy and skill displayed by you in repelling this attack, have met with the marked approbation of the Lieutenant-Governor, who desires me to convey his cordial thanks to yourself and the officers under your orders.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

**Inclosure 39 in No. 27.**

*The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Benares, October 22, 1857.*

I HAVE much pleasure in submitting, for the information of Government, the accompanying report from the Magistrate of Jounpore, as to an encounter which took place with Hussun Yar Khan, Chuckladar, at Khoodooa, three miles from Singramow, on Monday the 19th instant.

2. Mr. Lind's advance to meet the Oude insurgents the moment they entered his district appears to have been very judicious. Their defeat has been complete; and both Nazim and Chuckladar will think twice before they again dare to invade Jounpore.

3. Every one appears to have behaved well; but the services of Messrs. Jenkinson and Carnegie in swimming the jheel in pursuit, and cutting down three or four of the enemy respectively, deserve special notice.

4. The whole Goorkha force, and the Shere Regiment in particular, attacked and pursued the enemy with their national impetuosity, until obliged to lie down on the ground from sheer exhaustion.

I have, &c.

H. TUCKER.

**Inclosure 40 in No. 27.**

*The Magistrate of Jounpore to the Commissioner of Benares.*

Sir,

*Camp, Singramow, October 20, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, the result of our proceedings against the rebels at Khoodooa, yesterday afternoon.

We have for some time past heard of the arrival at Chanda of the Chuckladar Hussun Yar Khan, with the advance guard of the rebel troops, and that he was awaiting the main body of the rebels to commence the attack upon Jounpore.

Our force reached Singramow yesterday morning. At noon our spies informed us that Hussun Yar Chuckladar, with about 1,000 men, had arrived at Khoodooa, distant from this about three miles. Hussun Yar's forces, as we afterwards ascertained, were composed of three regiments of new levies, each of about 200 men, and a rabble of matchlockmen brought together by Jugeshur Buksh and Phullee Singh, amounting to about 800 men. Immediate preparations were made to meet this force, and at 1 p.m., about 1,000 Goorkhas, with four guns (one of which is a small brass 1-pounder and another an iron 6-pounder gun, brought from Goruckpore) together with Mr. Jenkinson's sowars, started to attack the enemy. But before starting, we deemed it advisable to take precautions against the possibility of an attack upon our camp during our absence. We deemed it prudent to take with us Thakoor Rundheer Singh of this place, but we wished his presence alone. His followers, however, came after us, notwithstanding our repeated remonstrances. Rajahs Muheshnerain and Shughoolam Doobe also accompanied our troops.

We first saw the enemy close to the village of Khoodooa, whither he had gone, it is said, for the purpose of obtaining Runjeet Singh's guns and reinforcements of followers.

The country round about was covered with sugar-cane, Indian corn, and bujra fields. We perceived the enemy forming on the opposite side of a field of high bujra. The country was a difficult one to work in. Our guns were brought to the front, and the Goorkhas were put out in line on either side, the sowars being also divided into two parties and sent to the extreme flanks as skirmishers.

Our guns first opened with round shot and shell from the howitzer. The rebels immediately fled. We followed them up as quickly as the nature of the ground would permit us to bring forward the guns. At length we arrived at a grove of trees, in which the enemy had encamped. The enemy were here seen running away. The Goorkhas immediately pressed forward, and a running fight took place for a distance of nearly three miles.

There was a large jheel not far in the rear of the rebel camp. A great number of the rebels were shot in attempting to cross this. In the meantime, Messrs. Jenkinson and Carnegie, with the sowars and some of the native officers of the Goorkhas, mounted on tattoos, got over the jheel, the

two former gentlemen swimming it, and some pretty skirmishing took place: Numbers of the enemy were killed. Some of the enemy fought bravely and desperately.

Mr. Carnegie cut down four men, Mr. Jenkinson killed three. The sowars behaved exceedingly well, and cut down numbers of the rebels; they also took two of their standards. Four other standards were taken by the Goorkhas. These six standards convince me that there must have been three regiments with Hussun Yar Khan, as has been since admitted by the prisoners taken.

Our casualties consist of seven Goorkhas wounded. Mr. Carnegie's horse was slightly wounded, as were also the tattoos and horses of several native officers.

The rebels evidently did not expect us to attack them. They had made their preparations to cook their dinners; their newly made chullahs had just been got ready, but they had not had time to cook.

The loss of the enemy is computed about 200, but it is impossible to tell accurately the numbers killed. Our line extends to a great distance on either side, and wherever the Goorkhas went, numbers of the rebels were left dead on the field. The Shere Pultan followed up the enemy with impetuous haste, until the Goorkhas were at last obliged to lie down from exhaustion.

Two companies of this regiment pursued the flying rebels for a very considerable distance beyond the main body of our troops, and one of the native officers states that he saw in the distance some persons on an elephant heating a precipitate retreat. He could not overtake them, and his men were quite exhausted and unable further to follow up the chase. Unfortunately Mr. Jenkinson's sowars were doing good work in another direction; otherwise with the aid of cavalry the riders of the elephant, possibly Hussun Yar himself and his confidential men, would have been seized.

We made prisoners of four persons, one of whom is a mootsuddee attached to the rebel forces.

Hussun Yar invaded this district as Chuckladar of Jounpore, and came accompanied with a complete establishment, even to dāk hurkuras, who were furnished with chuprassas.

The mootsuddee states that Hussun Yar's force had been dispatched to Chanda, with directions to proceed into this district, and with assurances that Mehdee Hussun Nazim himself would speedily follow, with the main body of the forces, to assist them in occupying Jounpore. The defeat of the advance guard of the rebels, and their expulsion and dispersion from this district, so immediately after their invasion into it, must, I think, create a most beneficial result. The enemy have been most completely discomfited, and they have learnt a lesson that an invasion into the Jounpore district cannot be effected without its punitive consequences.

We also learned from the mootsuddee, that Mehdee Hussun has raised about 4,000 new levies at Hussunpore, and is raising more, and is also repairing some old guns.

I have great pleasure in being able to make so successful a report of our proceedings against the rebels. It would be invidious to make an individual mention of names; every one behaved so well.

I have, &c.

F. M. LIND.

Inclosure 41 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Commissioner of Benares.*

Sir,

*Benares, October 27, 1857.*

YOUR letter of 22nd October, with its inclosure, containing an account of an action between the Goorkha troops and the rebel force under Hussun Yar Khan, near Singramow, in which the latter was entirely defeated, having been laid before the Lieutenant-Governor, I am directed to request that you will convey to all the civil officers concerned, his high approbation of their conduct on this occasion.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor awaits the detailed report of Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton before expressing to that officer the satisfaction he has received from this fresh proof of the gallantry and activity of the Goorkha force. But to the district officers and the police sowars engaged in the affair for their spirited behaviour, his acknowledgments cannot be too soon or too cordially offered.

3. To Mr. Lind, as Magistrate, and to Mr. Jenkinson and Mr. Carnegie, for their spirited conduct in the field, the Lieutenant-Governor's special thanks are due.

4. The behaviour of the sowars is very gratifying, and most creditable to themselves and to Mr. Jenkinson, by whom they were raised and trained, and who led them in person on this occasion. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad that his recognition of their fidelity and bravery should be fully explained to these men.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure 42 in No. 27.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton to Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Camp, Singramow, October 31, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that the force under command of Colonel Puhlwan Singh gained a complete victory over the rebels yesterday, capturing four guns and all their ammunition.

4 Y

From the very excellent intelligence communicated to me the day before by Mr. Carnegie, it was evident that the rebels were collecting fast at Chanda, and that the arrival of the Nazim, Mendee Hussun, would be the signal for a general advance on our position; under these circumstances I considered it advisable to attack the enemy at once, although very much our superior both in numbers and in artillery.

A column, consisting of about 1,100 Goorkhas, left this at 8 A.M., and reached the enemy's position, which was an admirably chosen and excessively strong one, and distant about ten miles, at 11½ o'clock.

It being evident that it was the intention of the enemy to defend the road passing through his position, it was considered proper to attack in two columns, which movement was admirably carried out by Colonel Puhlwan Singh. The enemy was taken in both flanks, and, perceiving himself out-manceuvred, began to fall back, after having kept up a well directed fire of artillery for two hours. The rebels numbered at least 5,000, with five guns, under the immediate command of Mendee Hussun, who had only been in camp a couple of hours previous to our attacking him.

There cannot be a doubt that the Nazim had a number of mutineers, both artillery and infantry, attached to his force. The artillery was manned by experienced gunners. Our loss, of which I beg to forward a return, was heavy. Amongst the killed, I regret to be obliged to include the name of Lieutenant-Colonel Mudunman Singh, an excellent officer, and one who, on the day of his death, had nobly done his duty as a soldier.

Lieutenant Gumbheer Singh of the Shere regiment now lies covered with wounds. This officer I beg prominently to bring to the notice of Government for his great gallantry, such as would in our service entitle a person to the highest honor being conferred on him. The lieutenant rushed on seven men defending a gun, cut down five and wounded the others, who made off. He himself received eight sword-cuts.

I cannot speak too highly of the behaviour of the troops on this occasion, and to Colonel Puhlwan Singh every praise is due for his coolness and tact.

The loss of the enemy I put down at only 200, a small number indeed; but, as we have no Cavalry, and as the men were completely exhausted by their long march and rapid advance, a pursuit was out of the question. I regret to say the enemy took away one small gun.

The force was accompanied by Captain Steel, Lieutenant Clark, Assistant-Surgeon Paske, Mr. Carnegie, Deputy Collector, and Mr. Wuleski, indigo planter; and to all these officers and gentlemen I am infinitely obliged for the assistance they rendered me. Lieutenant Clark had charge of the column of attack, and did his work admirably.

I beg to forward a return of guns and ammunition captured on the occasion.

I have, &c.

F. J. WROUGHTON.

Inclosure 13 in No. 27. \*

RETURN of Guns, Ammunition, &c., captured from the Rebels at Chanda on the 30th October, 1857.

	Car- tridges.	Round Shot.	Grape.	Bullocks.	1 oz. Iron Balls.	Leadon Balls of sizes.
No. 1.—12-pounder iron carronade with tumbril complete .. .. .	50	20	0	8	0	0
No. 2.—3 ditto iron gun with tumbrils complete	54	37	8	6	0	0
No. 3.—Ditto ditto ditto .. ..	12	9	6	6	0	0
No. 4.—Ditto brass gun ditto .. ..	16	27	7	6	0	0
1 Gunny Bag .. .. .	0	0	0	0	96	0
7 Ditto .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	9969
Total .. .. .	102	93	21	26	96	9960

Nos. 1, 2, and 4 are in good and serviceable order.  
No. 3 is honey-combed and very old.

JAMES A. STEEL, Captain.  
F. J. WROUGHTON, Lieutenant-Colonel.

October 31, 1857.

Inclosure 44 in No 27.

*Assistant-Surgeon Paske to Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton.*

Sir,

*Camp, Singramow, October 31, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to forward for your information a memorandum of the casualties which occurred in the action of yesterday.

I may mention that last night I performed two capital operations. One of the patients died this morning, I regret to say, from the severe shock to the system. A great many of the wounds are of a very serious character, and inflicted by grape and round shot.

I have, &c.

C. T. PASKE, *Assistant-Surgeon.*

Inclosure 45 in No. 27.

**RETURN of Killed and Wounded in the Goorkha Force in the engagement of Chanda, October 30, 1857.**

Regiment.	Killed.	Wounded.
Kaleo Buccus .. .. .	0	7
Davedutt .. .. .	2	5
Shere .. .. .	7	17
Burrud Bahadoor .. .. .	3	30
Total .. .. .	12	59

C. T. PASKE, *Assistant-Surgeon.*

Inclosure 46 in No. 27.

*The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Benares, November 4, 1857.*

I HAVE herewith the honor to transmit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, a report from the magistrate of Jounpore, relative to a battle which took place between Chanda and Koereepore on Friday, the 30th ultimo, when 1,100 Goorkhas, under Colonels Puhlwan and Mudunman Singh, with Colonel Wroughton, Captain Steel, Lieutenant Clark, and Mr. Carnegie, beat about 3,000 rebels, and took their four guns.

2. The Goorkha troops displayed their usual gallantry against a great disparity of guns and numbers. Their loss, I regret to say, has been severe, being twelve killed and fifty-nine wounded. Among the former was Colonel Mudunman Singh of the Shere regiment, and the Lieutenant of the same distinguished regiment was also dangerously wounded.

3. The engagement appears to have been stoutly contested by the rebels. Though twice beaten with heavy loss, their numbers are very great; and as the restoration of the British rule, if the three years experimental settlement be maintained, is synonymous with utter ruin to all the Oude aristocracy, we must expect the talookdars to fight it out to the last. As a thakoor said to me two days ago, "What can they do, but take sword and shield, and die with arms in their hands?" This is a political question, but I mention it in the present connection to show that if the Supreme Government does not take steps to preserve the two co-existing rights of talookdar as well as of petty village zemindar, we may fully expect to have to fight every foot of our way in Oude. The pressure will be great on the Jounpore and Azimghur borders, and efficient support should be given to our brave Goorkha allies in both districts. This has already been partially effected by Colonel Longden's detachment, but a larger party will have to be sent if it be intended not merely to act on the defensive, but to make a thorough clearance in the Sultanpore and Fyzabad directions against the stream of mutineers and talookdars' men, who may soon be expected from Lucknow.

I have, &c.

H. C. TUCKER.

Inclosure 47 in No. 27.

*The Magistrate of Jounpore to the Commissioner of Benares.*

Sir,

Benares, November 1, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, the result of a battle with the rebels in the neighbourhood of Koereepore.

I must premise by stating that I rode into Jounpore on Wednesday, 28th ultimo, with Mr. Jenkinson, as I understood the European troops under Colonel Longden would arrive here immediately. At the time of my leaving the camp at Singramow, nothing definitive had been ascertained as to the intention of the enemy to attack us. We were aware that the rebels were collecting in vast numbers, and we concluded that they would ultimately advance. I, therefore, thought that, by a personal interview with Colonel Longden, I should be better able to explain the state of affairs on the frontier, and to ensure his co-operation and assistance.

On Friday, the 30th, heavy firing was heard about noon in the direction of our camp.

At midnight, or rather 1 A.M. the next morning, I received a demi-official report from Mr. Carnegie, addressed to Colonel Strachey, which I immediately forwarded by urgent express.

In this address, which Mr. Carnegie in a note asked me to read, intimation was given of a fight with the enemy. This morning I received further particulars from Mr. Carnegie.

It seems that the enemy, 3,000 strong, with four guns, had advanced into the neighbourhood of Koereepore, and had plundered some villages. Colonel Wroughton immediately organized a party to attack them; 1,100 Goorkhas and two guns (one a brass 9-pounder, and the other a brass 12-pounder mountain-train howitzer) were got ready for this purpose.

Koereepore is about two miles from Chanda. The rebels were first seen between these two places. An artillery fight commenced with round shot, and appears to have lasted for upwards of an hour. One hundred and ten shots were counted, of which from twenty-five to thirty are said to have been fired from our guns.

The Goorkhas had been divided into columns, the Shere regiment, with Lieutenant Clark, composing one column, and the main body with Colonel Wroughton, Captain Steel, and Mr. Carnegie, forming the other.

After an hour's cannonading, the Shere regiment advanced. The enemy's four guns were taken, the gunners being cut down at their guns. The enemy were then dispersed, but unfortunately the Goorkhas were too much fatigued with their march and hard work to follow in pursuit.

Loll Pertab Singh, the son of Hunwunt Singh of Dharoopore, has been killed, as has also his uncle, Madho Singh.

The guns taken are, a 12-pounder carronade, ugly, but useful; an iron 4-pounder carronade; an iron 3-pounder, useless.

A brass 3-pounder, a splendid little gun. All these are indifferently mounted, and have evidently been got ready in a hurry.

I am informed from native sources that the enemy took away three other guns which were with them.

Hunwunt Singh's men appear to have fought well, and I understand the greater number of his force of 200 have been killed. The loss of the enemy is said to have been very heavy; the casualties on our side are twelve killed and fifty-nine wounded. I regret to be obliged to add that Lieutenant-Colonel Mudunman Singh, of the Shere regiment, was mortally wounded by a round shot, and has since died.

The Lieutenant of the same regiment has also been dangerously wounded.

The gallantry displayed by the Goorkhas is beyond praise. They fought most bravely against superior numbers, and a greater number of guns than we had in the field.

It is useless for me to speak of the coolness and judgment displayed by Colonel Wroughton and the European officers present.

In conclusion, I beg to remark that although the enemy has now twice been beaten with great loss, still it is not improbable that they will again try their luck in battle. Should they again advance, I think they will do so in overwhelming numbers, and in this case I would beg to impress upon you the necessity of having the co-operation and assistance of European troops.

I have, &c.

F. M. LIND.

Inclosure 48 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton.*

Sir,

Benares, November 7, 1857.

YOUR letter of the 31st ultimo having been laid before the Lieutenant-Governor, I am directed to offer to you his hearty congratulations on the very successful result of the late action with the enemy near Chanda.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has himself expressed to Colonel Puhlwan Singh his sense of that officer's services, and of the gallantry of the Nepalese troops on this occasion, in the inclosed letter, which you will be good enough to deliver to the colonel with a suitable verbal communication. The Lieutenant-Governor has likewise forwarded for presentation to Colonel Puhlwan Singh a pistol, of

which you will be good enough to request his acceptance at this interview, as a token of the Lieutenant-Governor's high admiration of his personal conduct on the day of the victory at Koereepore.

3. The excellent conduct of three other Nepalese officers has also specially attracted the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor, particularly that of Lieutenant Gumbheer Singh. To these three officers I have had the pleasure of addressing letters by order of the Lieutenant-Governor, expressing his sense of their conduct, and of sending to each of them a present of arms as a testimonial of his admiration of their bravery.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor deploras the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Mudunman Singh, and begs that you will express to Colonel Puhlwan Singh the deep regret he feels that the fall of this gallant soldier should have thrown a gloom over the brilliant success of the day.

5. To yourself, and the other British officers with you in the field, the Lieutenant-Governor begs me to convey his warm acknowledgments for the excellent service you have done on this occasion. Your own admirable example and good advice were, he has no doubt, most important elements in the complete success that crowned the arms of our ally in this combat.

6. I am to take this opportunity of assuring you that the Lieutenant-Governor is quite alive to the difficulties of the very responsible situation in which you are placed, and that he fully appreciates the temper, judgment, and tact which you have all along shown in meeting them. He will not fail to express his sentiments on this subject to the Governor-General of India in Council.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure 49 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to Lieutenant Gumbheer Singh.*

(After usual compliments.)

*Benares, November 1857.*

THE accompanying new-fashioned English pistol is presented to you by the Lieutenant-Governor as a testimony of his sense of the extraordinary gallantry with which, on the occasion of the fight at Chanda, you, single-handed, succeeded in taking a gun from the enemy yourself, killing five, and wounding two of its defenders, and so, against so great odds, securing the gun. When you return to your country this little present will testify to your friends the esteem in which such admirable gallantry as you have displayed is held by the British Government, the ally of your Maharajah. The Lieutenant-Governor having heard that on this occasion two swords broke in your hands, has sent you these two swords to replace them.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure 50 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to Major Indra Singh.*

(After usual compliments.)

*Benares, November 1857.*

THE British Government has already expressed to the Colonel commanding the Nepal troops in the Jounpore district its sense of the excellent service done by them.

But it also desires to express to you individually the especial sense of your gallantry and success at Chanda, when in consequence of the wound received by Lieutenant-Colonel Mudunman Singh, you took the command of the left assaulting column, and at the head of your brave soldiers charged the enemy and took their guns. The British Government admires such gallantry in a soldier, and thoroughly appreciates such service rendered by an officer of its friendly ally, the Maharajah of Nepal. To testify his sense of your excellent conduct, the Lieutenant-Governor has therefore directed me to send for your acceptance one of the new-fashioned pistols of England, which he begs you to receive as a mark of his great esteem.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure 51 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to Major Champa Singh.*

(After usual compliments.)

*Benares, November 1857.*

THE British Government desires to express its sense of the very remarkable gallantry, most worthy of a soldier and an officer, displayed by you in the actions of Mundoorree in Azimghur, and Koodoowah and Chanda on the Jounpore border. The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, has desired me to send you this pistol, and begs that when you return to your country you will carry with you

his letter as a testimony to all your friends in your own country of the excellent service which, in fulfilment of your Maharajah's most friendly intentions, you have rendered to the British Government.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure 52 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to Colonel Pukhwan Singh.*

(After usual compliments.)

*Benares, November 1857.*

IN behalf of the British Government, I write to testify my sense of the admirable manner in which you, and the troops under your command, have fought at Chanda, in the defence of the district of Jounpore, with a vigor and courage alike honorable to yourselves, and signal as a mark of the active friendship of the Government which you serve. I congratulate you on your brilliant victory. The account of the many admirable services of your army in these districts will be written in the pages of the history of the Nepalese and English nations. I will not fail to communicate to the Governor-General how excellently well you have fulfilled the friendly wishes of your Maharajah in fighting against the enemies of his ally, the British Government.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure 53 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Commissioner of Benares.*

Sir,

*Benares, November 12, 1857.*

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated the 4th November, forwarding a report from Mr. Lind of an action that took place near Chanda between the Goorkha force and the Oude rebels, I am directed to express to you the great satisfaction felt by the Lieutenant-Governor at the result of the affair, and his cordial approval of the excellent conduct of Mr. Carnegie on this occasion.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure 54 in No. 27.

*The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Benares, October 24, 1857.*

I HAVE herewith the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, a report from the Officiating Magistrate of Azimghur, dated 22nd instant, regarding an expedition to Dooree for the purpose of capturing the boats collected at Burhul by Mahomed Hussun, which was attended with complete success.

2. There can be no doubt as to the good effect of the cutting out of these boats from Burhul; and the excellent gunnery of Messrs. Hay, Ross, and VENABLES. The promise of co-operation on the part of the Gopalpore Rajah was of course broken, and it was just as well. It will be premature to take any steps in Goruckpore until we are strong enough, not merely to take the city by a rush, but to hold the district against the numerous hands who may be expected to swarm in when routed out of Lucknow.

I have, &c.

H. TUCKER.

Inclosure 55 in No. 27.

*The Officiating Magistrate of Azimghur to the Commissioner of Benares.*

Sir,

*October 22, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report, for your information, the result of an expedition which was planned and executed by me lately.

2. From the reports received by me from the police and others, and also from information brought in by spies, I was led to believe that Mehdee Hossain was collecting a large force at Tandah and Shahadpore in the Fyzabad district, and that he had written to the disaffected zemindars on the borders of our districts in Oude, and also to many of the Pulwar zemindars in this district to aid him.



Perwannahs had also been issued by some scoundrel, name not mentioned, calling himself chuckladar, on the part of the Lucknow rebel government, telling our zemindars to reserve the payment of their revenue till his arrival, and in the meantime to collect ransoms for his army, which he would shortly bring, to turn the British out of Azimghur.

3. I knew also that the Goruckpore self-styled Nazim had been written to by these upstarts to lend a force to co-operate with them in the attack on Azimghur, and I had further heard, on reliable authority, that Mehdee Hossein would not march on Azimghur until Mahomed Hussun's party were ready to join them.

4. The police report the approach of a large force of Mahomed Hussun's men to Burhulunge, on the Gogra, opposite to Dooree Ghaut, and that the boats which this Nazim had collected there were being platformed, and the landing places "chuks," were being prepared.

5. I thought, therefore, that as Burhulunge was within distance, and Tandah and Shahzadpore some distance in the Oude territory, the movement of the rebels would be considerably crippled by a move in the direction of the Gogra, for the capture of Mahomed Hussun's boats.

6. A few days before we started the Rajah of Gopalpore paid me a visit in Azimghur, and stated that if we would march to Dooree and fire at the rebels across the river, he, with some 8,000 or 10,000 men, would attack Mahomed Hussun's force on the other side. Having previously arranged in my own mind for the capture of the boats, I told the Rajah that I would do as he proposed, and he promised to write in a day or two after making arrangements with his friends. The reports from the district however seemed to be getting worse and worse, and I determined on a move out.

7. We left Azimghur on the 17th, and reached Dooree on the 19th. We counted eighteen or twenty boats on the opposite side, about ten at the ghaut, and about the same number in ones and twos moored in creeks, and under the high bank on the opposite side of the Gogra.

8. We observed that the rebels had loop-holed all the houses on the banks, and amongst others two brick temples, which had been made very strong; they had also breastworks for matchlockmen. Evidently these preparations had been made to defend the approach to Goruckpore, as also to protect the boats.

9. We also, through our telescopes, saw several groups of matchlockmen assembled on the shore, and near these loop-holed buildings. With a few round shot and one or two shells from our 9-pounder and 12-pounder howitzer, the face of the village was soon cleared of these scoundrels, and when we saw the coast clear we sent over some forty matchlock burkundaues in these boats, who were at first fired at by the rebels, but their fire was soon silenced by our 9-pounder, and they, with great tact and good judgment, secured and brought safely over to this side all the boats, to the number of ten or eleven, which were moored at Burhul Ghaut.

10. In the afternoon we sent them over again, and they pulled down from Burhul to the Rajah of Goruckpore's fort, sending all the boats across *en route* in front of this Rajah's palace. There were five boats, one was useless, but the remaining four were captured, in one of which was a large quantity of this Rajah's property.

11. The Rajah unfortunately had fled in the morning; the police, however, landed, and took all the property they could carry away, and brought it over to this side, and thus cleared off all the boats that Mahomed Hussun had with such labour been collecting for some weeks past.

12. The matchlock balls of the rebels were heard by us whizzing over the tops we were in, one ball grazed a gun beldar's head, but only grazed the skin; one of the 9-pounder balls however from our side fell in front of a mass of the rebels, and, bounding right through them, killed seven and wounded two.

13. They are reported by men from the opposite side to be thoroughly frightened. The splendid practice of our guns, superintended by Messrs. Hay and Venables, has completely terrified them, as they say it is useless to contend against the British, and they are reported to be deserting in large numbers, and to be making for Oude.

14. Many zemindars in those villages which we passed near came to me and declared their extreme pleasure at reading the news of the victories of our troops at Delhi and Lucknow in the proclamations issued by me.

15. The general effect of this short but decisive trip has been to give confidence to all our police and zemindars; the former deserve great credit, and I propose to reward them in proportion to their good services.

I have, &c.

A. R. POLLOCK.

Inclosure 56 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton.*

Sir,

*Benares, October 28, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 24th instant, and in reply to express the Lieutenant-Governor's great satisfaction at the result of the expedition of the Officiating Magistrate of Azimghur with his police to Dooree, and at the good conduct of all concerned. The carrying off by a police force, under the civil officers, of the boats, collected for the invasion of Azimghur from under the matchlocks of Mahomed Hussun's levies, was a very useful, spirited, and well executed affair, and merits the Lieutenant-Governor's cordial acknowledgments.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely approves of Mr. Pollock's proposal to reward the policemen who brought over the boats, and I beg you will call for and submit a report from the Magistrate as to the sum which he thinks would be a suitable reward in each case.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor quite concurs in the sentiments you express of the impolicy of a premature attack on the rebel Nazim of Goruckpore.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure 57 in No. 27.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Camp, Singramow, October 21, 1857.*

I HAVE much pleasure in forwarding copy of a report from Lieutenant Hay, attached to the detachment, Goorkha force at Azimghur, of the capture of the boats and dispersion of the enemy at Burkhul Ghaut.

An essential service has thus been rendered by this young officer, and the mode of carrying out his plans does him great credit.

I have, &c.

F. J. WROUGHTON.

Inclosure 58 in No. 27.

*Lieutenant Hay to Lieutenant Miles, Azimghur*

Sir,

*Camp, Dhoorey Ghaut, October 18, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report that I arrived here this morning with a detachment under my charge, and immediately opened fire with my two guns on the enemy, who were strongly posted on the opposite side of the river Gogra. After firing a few rounds from the guns I saw the enemy were running away, so requested Mr. Pollock, the Magistrate, to send over his armed police to seize the boats that were there collected for the use of the enemy.

The police dashed over in gallant style, under cover of the fire from my guns, and brought all the boats over to this bank of the river without losing a man. I am happy to say that there were no casualties on my side.

I have, &c.

W. W. HAY.

Inclosure 59 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton.*

Sir,

*Benares, November 9, 1857.*

IN reply to your letter dated 21st ultimo, I am to request that you will convey to Lieutenant Hay the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for his share in the operations at the Dhooree Ghaut, which ended in the capture of all the boats collected on the opposite bank of the river.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure 60 in No. 27.

INTERCEPTED LETTERS, &c.

(No. 1.)

*List of Letters found at Koodoowa.*

No. 1.—A purwana from the Dewan i am of Lucknow, dated 3rd October, 1857, to Randheer Sing, calling on him to join the rebel army at Lucknow.

No. 2. Purwana from Mehndee Hussan Khan to Randheer Singh, demands supplies for 4,000 men, and calls on him to aid in destroying the English.

No. 3. A reminder to Randheer Singh to the same effect as No. 2, bearing the seal of the Nazim.

No. 4. Purwana to Jowahir Lall Karinda of Randheer Singh, calling on him to prepare provisions for the coming army, also bearing the seal of the Nazim.

No. 5. Purwana to Randheer Singh, ordering him to join the rebel army at once, and upbraiding him with having given assistance to the English, bears seal of Nazim.

No. 6. Reminder to Randheer Singh, saying that three letters have been written to him of which he has taken no notice; calls on him to join the rebels without delay—bears same seal as the last.

NOTE.—The above papers are not of sufficient interest in detail to call for translations at length.

Randheer Singh is the Talookdar of Singramow.

(No. 2.)

*List of Letters taken at Chanda.*

No. 1. From Mehndee Hussan Khan the Nazim, to Lall Pertab Singh, points out the necessity for unanimity amongst the officers and men of the rebel army.

No. 2. From Sungut Pershad to Lall Sahib, dated 27th October, 1857.

No. 3. From Benec Bahadoor to Mehndee Hussan.

No. 4. No place mentioned, but in the same handwriting and of the same date as No. 3, and apparently either from Benec Bahadoor or his agent.

NOTE.—Lall Pertab Singh was the son of Hunwunt Singh, Talookdar of Kali Kunkur, and was killed in the action at Chanda.

The Lall Sahib to whom No. 2 letter is written, is probably Lall Pertab Singh.

(No. 1.)

Seal of Syud Mehndee  
Hussan Khan Bahadoor.

*To Lall Pertab Singh.*

FORASMUCH as that unanimity amongst the officers and men of the army is at a time like the present imperatively necessary for the full and proper accomplishment of the objects of Government, I write to you thus, that you should in all cases consult with and follow the advice of Mahomed Ali Khan; disobedience and disputes amongst yourselves will never do. You must in all cases act together with one heart, and promote the welfare of Government: this is a noble work.

26th October, 1857.

(No. 2.)

*Sungut Pershad to Lall Sahib.**Bundhooa Khas, October 27, 1857.*

WITH your permission I have reached the camp of the army, I had an interview with Dewan Mundeel Lall, and explained to him your views, he said he had forwarded the 200 rupees you required for your regiment, and that it should have reached you. After an hour or so we heard that the Nazim was coming, the salutes were fired. The Dewan and I had an interview with him immediately. At this time a letter for the Nazim arrived from Mahomed Ali Khan, of Salar, boasting of his own bravery, and complaining of me. The Nazim made no remarks about it, but Mahomed Hosein, the Naib Chukladar of Sultanpore, read it to me, and said that Mahomed Ali Khan was a man of bad temper, as every one knew, who boasted a deal of his own good deeds. We conversed thus for a long time. Be careful of this Khan, for he is a very deceitful character; I have mentioned what I saw; in future I will write what I hear and see. Acquaint me when you receive the 200 rupees for your men. There will be a delay of one or two days in starting the army. The news of Lucknow and this place is as usual. After writing thus much, your honoured letter (relating the want of unanimity among the officers of the army at the very time when fighting is so near at hand, and the acts of the Nazim) reached me. First, Mahomed Ali Khan complained to the Nazim of you, but the Nazim is well acquainted with his bad temper. I thought it very wrong of him to complain at this time when a fight may be expected at any time. Further, I will obey any order you may give: if God bless us and we are victorious, we will then do what seems to be right. Mungul, the artificer, will give in his work this evening, and I will send the things to you.

(No. 3.)

*Benec Bahadoor Singh, Talookdar, to Saigud Mehndee Hussan Khan Bahadoor.**October 17, 1857.*

THE news from these parts is as follows:

In the fort at Allahabad there are about 150, including officers, soldiers, and Sikhs. At Ragh Ghaut, Jhoosee, there are about fifty Sikhs; at Hoonoomungunge there are fifty Sikhs, fifty sowars, and fifty Goorkhas, and deserters from the Oude Government, whose names are mentioned in the accompanying list; the whole zillah is being destroyed. The chief men (of those mentioned in the list) Baboo Golab Singh, Malik Basa, and Shaik Mahomed Rohulameen, the Naib, are at Hoonoomungunge; these persons are in correspondence with the English at Allahabad. The Naib has intimated that the army may be expected. Makhdoom Baksh, the agent of Rajah Bejoy Bahadoor Singh, has destroyed the Pergunnahs of Secundra and Sewram; he has extorted forcibly four annas per rupee in excess of the proper revenue: a great deal of mischief is going on in the villages. If immediate notice be not taken of this, the whole ilaqua will be ruined. The inhabitants of some of the ilaques have left their villages, and run away from the oppression of the persons named in the list. If protection be not given by you, the harvest will be endangered.

(Inclosure in No. 3.)

*List of Persons friendly to the English.*

Malick Basa, of Sarai Ghanee, Secundra.  
 Asapaul Singh, of Nardah, Secundra.  
 Deebce Singh, of Jumneepore, Jhoosee.  
 Meer Ali Sayad, of Kurra Fatoolia Mungarsun, Pergunnah Kahcea.  
 Adjoediah Buksh, of Barawan, Jaragoda.  
 Asghur Ali Khan, of Chanoona, Kaheca.  
 Baboo Golab Singh, Talookdar of Narool, Pertabghur.  
 Sooruj Gholam Singh, of Nara Gaon, Khawaie.  
 Munnoo Hurdas-ketree, a rick merchant of Ranceemondie, Allahabad.  
 Manick Chund Bunneah, Nahoolpore.  
 Sewpal Singh of Katooa, Jhoosee.  
 Purbut Singh of Looahun, Jaraghur.  
 Berhee Khan of Ismael Sarai, Jaraghur.  
 Sheikh Fazee Ali of Mua, Sewram.  
 Maktoo Behee, wife of Meer Ear Ali of Lallgunge, Kaheca, and Jhoosee.  
 Chahuttun Nissa, wife of Meer Ali of Daoodca, Kahceca, and Jhoosee.  
 Makhdoom Bukah, agent of Bizce Bahadoor Singh, Purtabghur.  
 Ram Rakh and Rampersaud, merchants, Allahabad.  
 Ajeet Singh and Rhairao Singh of Bhadoo, Secundra.  
 Doorga Singh, Person Singh, Sewdial Singh, Ramdeen Singh, of Khaina, Secundra.  
 Dole Singh, Acheca Singh, Khaeb Singh, of Ghurnee, Shtabghur.

(No. 4.)

*From one brother to another, dated the 17th October.*

(AFTER the usual salutations.) Your letter regarding the appointment of Sheikh Neeaz Ali to be Chuckladar of Searam, and Sikandara and Reewali, and his approach to his ilaqua, has been received. I hope that, with the favour of God, on his arrival all that you mention will be done; and with regard to the case of Malik Basa, the circumstances are as follows: the said Malik has sent provisions to the English in Allahabad, sixteen head of cattle, one bull, and nearly 400 sheep, and all sorts of atta and grain, and money also; as the whole of this Pergunnah belongs to him as auction purchaser, if the power of the Oude Government prevails he will lose it all, he hopes therefore that the English authority may remain firm, and for this reason he is giving provisions to the English, but when the disturbances increased Malik Basa was turned out of his ilaqua. At present Malik Basa is with the Naib Chuckladar, at Searam, and Ramzan Khan, grandson of Malik Basa, and Mudoom Buksh, his karinda, with 200 men, is at Hunoomangunge, with the English and Sikhs. Their intention is to attack and destroy me, as I am a well-wisher of the Oude Government, and they have settled to do it to-morrow or the day after; it is in the hands of God. Whatever happens hereafter I will write. When the Sheikh Neeaz arrives I will send him an officer and some men.

*Letter and Incendiary Proclamation taken at Jounpore, perhaps forgeries.*

Letter addressed to one Salar Buksh, sealed with the seal of Rajah Maun Singh.

To Salar Buksh Karinda, after usual forms. "A week has elapsed without news reaching, which has caused surprise. Two papers accompany this letter, one of these is to be carefully posted on the gate of the Chouk, at Jounpore, the other is to be sent to Benares, by the hand of Rassool Buksh Khan; reported all particulars of Jounpore. Sealed.

*Proclamation.*

Let it be known to the gentlemen, bankers, inhabitants, cultivators, Hindoos, and Mussulmans of Jounpore.

That on the 5th October a great battle was fought between the King of Delhi and the English, in which from 5 to 10,000 of the latter, with their allies, were sent to hell. It is therefore proclaimed throughout the province of Oude, and for the information of the residents of Jounpore, that the English at Koereepoor, with their allies, are not to be allowed to escape, and any one offering them protection or assistance will be dealt with most severely. Dated about 28th October, 1857.

Rajah Maun Singh.  
 Salar Jung Bahadoor.  
 Futteh Salar Fouj.

A second copy of the above is sent to the inhabitants of Benares.

## Inclosure 61 in No. 27.

*The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.**Benares, November 6, 1857.*

SUBMITS for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Mayne's narrative of important events up to 3rd instant.

C. CHESTER.

## Inclosure 62 in No. 27.

*The Magistrate of Gopcegunge to the Commissioner of Allahabad.*

Sir,

*Hunoomangunge, November 4, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to continue my narrative of events occurring in these Pergunnahs since the date of my last report, dated 30th October:—

October 29. —The Nazim Fuzzil Azim is still at Sukurda. In consequence of complaints made against Roohul Ameen, Naib Nazim, by the zemindars of the Pergunnah, he has been recalled, and another man has been sent in his place to Soraon.

October 30. —Ammunition being made, and reinforcements expected. Nazim urged by our ousted zemindars to move forward.

Soraon, October 30. —Reinforcements are reaching Naib Nizam. The acting Naib Nizam has arrived. He is busy preparing ammunition.

Nusrutpore, October 30. —One thousand matchlockmen and two guns reached Nusrutpore from Soraon. Five hundred men sent to Secundra, but were recalled. The guns remain here, but the men are returning to Soraon for muster. Great pleasure manifested at news just proclaimed of the English at Lucknow having been entirely destroyed.

Pergunnah Secundra, October 30. —Bands of armed men under various leaders of Oude and our own villages moving about in the north part of Pergunnah Secundra.

Soraon, October 31. —The men of the Badshah Pultun and the Raj Pultun mutinied to-day and demanded more pay. They were satisfied, with the exception of a few, who deserted.

Nusrutpore, October 31. —Shokoomar has been appointed canoe-goe of Pergunnah Secundra. Meer Jao of Mouza Wurree, Pergunnah Secundra, murdered by the other zemindars, owing to the mutinied regiments having been obliged to leave Delhi on account of the high price of grain there. They are coming to Lucknow, therefore demands for grain are made on zemindars, to be sent to Lucknow.

Phoolpore, October 31. —Residents, afraid of an attack from the rebels, are deserting the city.

Mirzapore, Chowaree, October 31. —Two sepoys (one wounded) have arrived in their own village, Mouza Nurree, from Delhi. They have much money with them.

Pergunnah Meh, October 31. —Mouzas Junghe, Pilkum and Bullem, the rebel villages which gave Jhoorey Singh and his band protection, were sacked and burnt by a force of Sikhs and policemen under Mr. Assistant Elliott, under my orders.

Soraon, November 1. —Five hundred men came to-day from Sukurda, and orders were received for Naib Nazim to go to Secundra, but they were countermanded for five days. Men are being collected.

Nusrutpore, November 1. —Revenue is being collected from the rebel leaders on account of villages of which they have taken forcible possession. Reported that Rajah Hunwant Singh's son has been killed in one of the fights of the Goorkhas with the Sooltanpore Nizam.

November 2. —Ousted zemindars urged Nazim to advance. The Nazim replied, when Naib Nazim advances to Secundra, I will go to Soraon.

Nusrutpore, November 2. —Shewraj Gholam Singh, zemindar of Beerapore, Pergunnah Secundra, has come from Nazim's camp, appointed Toomandra on 125 rupees per mensem. Abkarree settlement being made and Kham tehseel collections. Bence Bahadoor Sing, in revenge for the death of Meer Jao, in Mouza Nurree, attacked and plundered the villages and took off the zemindar's wives and daughters.

Phoolpore, November 2. —Jhoorey Singh, of Pergunnah Bhudore, Zilla Mirzapore, and the rebel ex-zemindars of Busna Buretha and some of Rajah Bijy Bahadoor's men, are encamped close to Phoolpore.

November 3. —Nizam still at Sukurda.

Soraon, November 3. —Naib Nazim came to-day from Soraon through Nusrutpore to Secundra, and is now encamped there. He has about 2,500 fighting men and five guns, including our ousted zemindars of Singum, Shahapore, Kootwa, Kunnehar, and Jelalpore, &c. Ammunition is said to be scarce. The ex-zemindars of Busna Buretha and Jhoorey Sing, with some men of Rajah Bijy Bahadoor, in all about 500 men, are encamped at Chymulpore, on the road to Phoolpore. Their intention, apparently, is to go first to Tardhee and Phoolpore, and thence to Hunoomangunge, cross the Grand Trunk Road, and give possession to the Kunnehar and Kootwa rebels. Have none of our mutinied regiments, and not above fifty rabble cavalry. Small bands are still congregated in the villages of Pergunnah Secundra to the north of Phoolpore. The Nazim is expected at Soraon to-morrow (i. e. 4th) and a small detachment has been sent to guard Ismail Singh. The Badshahie Pultun has remained at Soraon.

2. The state of things is just thus:—

(1.) Urged on by Bence Bahadoor Singh and our ousted zemindars of Kootwa, Kunnehar, &c., by

direction of the Nazim Fuzzil Azim, the new Naib Nazim has at last advanced with 3,000 fighting men, five guns, and a large camp, to Secundra, ten miles north of Jhoosy, and twelve miles from Hunoomangunge, seven miles west from Phoolpore.

(2.) He will be probably supported by Bence Bahadoor Singh, who has three guns and upwards of 2,000 men, at Nusrutpore. The other small bands of rebels in the neighbourhood, some 1,000 men in all, will probably assist him. I do not, however, suppose we shall find more than from 3,000 to 4,000 collected at one place, nor that they will attack with more than 2,000 or 3,000.

(3.) Their intention is to go on to Phoolpore, and thence attack Hunoomangunge, and owing to the most influential men in their camp being rebels of Kootwa and Kunnehar, it is not at all unlikely that their intention will very soon be carried out.

(4.) They have no cavalry to speak of and no disciplined regiments,—their army is but a mere rabble.

(5.) The Nazim is at Sukurda, three cos west of Nawabgunge, and is daily expected at Soraon. He has three or four guns and about 3,000 rabble.

3. A copy of the second paragraph of this letter has been sent direct to Colonel Campbell, commanding at Allahabad, and to the Lieutenant Governor, for their information.

I have, &c.

F. O. MAYNE.

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Inclosure 63 in No. 27.

*The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

*Benares, November 6, 1857.*

IN continuation of docket of this date, submits for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor a letter from Mr. Mayne dated 5th November, 1857.

C. CHESTER.

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Inclosure 64 in No. 27.

*The Magistrate of Gopeegunge to the Commissioner of Allahabad.*

Sir,

*Camp, Hunoomangunge, November 5, 1857.*

THE reports of to-day from Secundra and Phoolpore, &c., confirm the state of things, the positions and strength of the rebels, as reported by me yesterday.

2. Late yesterday evening I received intimation of a force of 1,500 men and two guns leaving Secundra for Kunnehar and Hunoomangunge, and instant information was sent thereof to Allahabad. The night passed off quietly, and to-day reports fully explain how the projected attack was stayed. The advance guard, consisting of fifty men under Faqueer Bux and a few nujeebs, reached Mouza Kandee, Talooqua Kunnehar, on the border of the Jhoosey Pergunnah, eight miles south of Secundra, and four miles north from the Grand Trunk Road, five miles north-east of Jhoosey; and were there opposed and driven by 100 Chatermissas matchlockmen. Two of the latter's servants were taken prisoners to Secundra, and four of Faqueer Bux's men and one nujeeb were returned as missing. Hearing of this, and supposing, I imagine, there was a larger force behind, the Naib Nazim, by express sowars, recalled the expedition, when it had reached only as far as Meiscepore, five miles south of Secundra, seven miles from the Grand Trunk Road, eight miles north-east from Jhoosey, and seven miles north-west from Hunoomangunge.

3. The intention of the Naib Nazim is to go to Phoolpore, and it is not likely that he himself will come nearer until others clear the road, nor do I think he is such a fool as to allow his guns to be brought this way. But there is no doubt that sooner or later attacks will be made, with his assistance, on Hunoomangunge, Jhoosey, and other places on the road. Such an attack may be expected at any time.

4. The name of the new Naib Nazim is Mirza Aga Ullee. Three other small guns have reached him from Soraon. He has now two 6-pounders and six goordas and about 2,500 men, besides the 2,000 men and three guns of Bence Bahadoor Singh, at Nusrutpore, and about 1,000 men scattered about near Phoolpore, under different rebel leaders.

5. Jhoorey Singh has been promised an appointment of Nizam if he will attack and drive out the detachment from Hunoomangunge, and 700 men have been placed at his disposal for that purpose, besides the rabble belonging to himself and immediate friends, which count about 300 more.

I have, &c.

F. O. MAYNE.

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Inclosure 65 in No. 27.

*The Commissioner of Saugor to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Jubbulpore, October 27, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to submit for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, copy of my letter of this date, to the address of Lieutenant-Colonel Millar, commanding the Kamptee moveable column, on the subject of reinforcements urgently required.

I have, &c.

W. C. ERSKINE.

## Inclosure 66 in No. 27.

*The Commissioner of Saugor to Colonel Millar, Jabbulpore.*

Sir,

*Jabbulpore, October 27, 1857.*

I YESTERDAY received letters from Agra the 11th, Cawnpore the 22nd, and Jhansi the 6th instant, stating, that between 5,000 and 6,000 of the mutineers, Gwalior Contingent, with forty-two guns (including a large siege train), were to march towards Jhansi on the 15th instant, and join the rebel Ranees there. It is also believed they will advance at least as far as Saugor, and this is confirmed by intelligence received from the Assistant Political Agent in Bundelcund, who states that the 5,000 or 6,000 mutineers assembled at Banda intend marching on Saugor, where they will be joined by the Gwalior mutineers and 52nd Native Infantry, which latter regiment has just plundered the large station of Dumoh.

2. I have every reason to believe that this information is correct, and if these large bodies of mutineers be not immediately followed up from the North-West Provinces, and troops do not also attack them from the south, the consequences will be most serious, and the fort and arsenal of Saugor, together with the Europeans there, would be sacrificed.

3. You have, I am well aware, no troops to move out of this station with, but I trust you will unite with me in making an urgent call on the Government for such troops as they may be able to send from the Mirzapore direction and also from the south.

I have, &amp;c.

W. C. ERSKINE.

## Inclosure 67 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Bombay, December 14, 1857.*

INSTANCES have been recently brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor in which flagrant offences against private persons have been perpetrated sometimes openly, by or with the connivance of entire village communities. In such cases it is often found impracticable to identify, not only the greater number of the offenders, but the principals among them.

2. The law, as it now stands in these provinces, affords no means of dealing with such cases, and in consequence, if not all, at any rate the bulk of the offenders, enjoy perfect impunity.

3. A very large number of such cases are likely to be brought to notice, when those districts which have been for some time out of our possession are at length re-occupied.

4. It is believed that in the Delhi territory, and in the Punjab, a practice prevails which to some extent brings cases of this nature within the reach of justice.

5. It may briefly be described as follows: If it can be shown that a crime has been committed by an entire community, or by some member or members of it, individually undiscoverable, but of whose guilt the community may reasonably be presumed to have been aware, a fine is levied upon report to, and sanction of, the Commissioner, upon the village in its corporate capacity.

6. The sum thus levied is realized (though often secretly supplied by the actual criminals), according to the scale by which the contribution of each person to the ordinary revenue is regulated, and it is usually applied to compensate those persons who may have suffered by the crime in question.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to think the practice under proper regulations to be a very wholesome one, and that it might with great advantage be legalized in these provinces.

8. He, therefore, desires me respectfully to suggest this subject for the consideration of the Governor-General in Council with a view to immediate legislation.

I have, &amp;c.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

## Inclosure 68 in No. 27.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*January 22, 1858.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 11th ultimo, suggesting that a law should be passed for the punishment of offences committed by entire village communities when the perpetrators of offences cannot be identified, and to state that a bill for carrying out this proposal has been laid before the Legislative Council.

I have, &amp;c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

## Inclosure 69 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Commander of the Steamer "Bombay,"  
Raj Ghaut.*

Sir,

Benares, September 19, 1857.

THE Lieutenant-Governor directs that you will detain the "Bombay" and flat in tow at Benares till to-morrow, the 20th instant, at noon, to enable the women and children, ordered down the country by the Government of India, to embark.

2. All further arrangements for the passage of these persons will be settled between yourself and the Magistrate of Benares.

I have, &amp;c.

R. STRACHEY, Lieutenant-Colonel.

## Inclosure 70 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Magistrate of Benares.*

Sir,

Benares, September 22, 1857.

WITH reference to the order of the Lieutenant-Governor for the detention of the steamer "Bombay," for the purpose of enabling the European women and children to embark for Calcutta, in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India,

2. I am directed to request that you will be good enough to report how many persons embarked, and whether those instructions have now been carried out.

I have, &amp;c.

R. STRACHEY, Lieutenant-Colonel.

## Inclosure 71 in No. 27.

*The Magistrate of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

Benares Magistracy, September 25, 1857.

IN reply to your letter, of the 22nd instant, I have to submit lists of the women and children who embarked for Calcutta on board the steamer "Bombay," and of those who still remain at Benares.

More persons would, I have reason to suppose, have gone by the "Bombay" had there not been a general belief that the steamer was going to take down to Calcutta a large number of sick and wounded soldiers from Allahabad, or women and children from Chunar. Every person was taken by surprise when the vessel arrived quite empty. The tradespeople had not completed the arrangements for the disposal of their wares, and were obliged to defer their departure till the arrival of the next steamer. The accompanying return will show the reasons assigned by some others for their not obeying the orders of Government.

I have, &amp;c.

H. P. FANE.

## Inclosure 72 in No. 27.

*LIST of Women and Children who left Benares for Calcutta on board the Steamer "Bombay," on the  
20th September, 1857.*

Mrs. Concannon.

Two Misses Concannon.

Mrs. Grassby.

5 Misses Tresham and three children.

Mrs. Macpherson.

Mrs. Carter and two children.

Mrs. Cross.

Miss Dolby.

10 Mrs. Bickers and child.

Mrs. Newis.

Miss M. A. Lawrence.

Mrs. Johnson and two children.

Mrs. Bailey and three children.

15 Mrs. Deaper and family.

Mrs. Caston and two children.

Mrs. C. Wallace and three children.

Mrs. Fasson.

Two Misses Fasson.

20 Miss Swaris.

23 Betcher and child.

Davidson and child.

} These persons are entered in the list (furnished by the captain of the steamer), of those who embarked at Benares, but I cannot ascertain that they were residents of Benares.



## Inclosure 73 in No. 27.

*List of Women and Children who still remain at Benares.*

Mrs. Tucker and two children, one child is under medical treatment.  
 Miss Tucker, also under medical treatment.  
 Smith.  
 H. Smith will accompany the Rev. A. Smith to Calcutta on the latter being relieved of the clerical duties of the station in a fortnight.  
 Mrs. Wallace did not leave in consequence of the sickness of her child.  
 Mrs. Gubbins had a severe attack of fever, and has a medical certificate.  
 Mrs. Waleski.  
 Mrs. Bingham.  
 Mrs. James is very ill.  
 Mrs. Bontein.  
 Mrs. Crump.  
 Mrs. Hume. } Has a medical certificate.  
 Mrs. Kershaw. } These persons live at Raj Ghaut. I became aware of this only after the  
 Mrs. Watkins. } departure of the steamer.  
 Mrs. Foley.  
 Mrs. Backman.  
 Mrs. Elder.  
 Mrs. Karr.  
 Mrs. Renton (very recently confined), and two children.  
 Mrs. Maxwell.  
 Mrs. Keith and sister.  
 Mrs. Woods and child.  
 Mrs. Carnegie.  
 Mrs. Spottiswood has a medical certificate.

## Inclosure 74 in No. 27.

*The Officiating Superintendent of Cachar to the Secretary to Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Cachar, December 24, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 22nd instant, I have the honor to state, for the Lieutenant-Governor's information, that Lieutenant Ross, hearing of the mutineers being at Chandpore in Pergunnah Surespore, marched up the Hyleakandy valley, starting on the evening of the 21st, from Pauchgaon. He reached Companygunge early in the morning of the 22nd, but found that the mutineers had crossed the valley during the night, and made for the hills and jungles on the eastern side, opposite the Moyah of Mohumpore.

2. Crossing the valley during the day he entered the hills and encountered the enemy, who had taken up their position on a hillock within the heavy jungle. The ground appears to have been in every way unsuited for fighting, the jungle being thick; but an engagement took place, in which some dozen of the mutineers were killed, the remainder escaping through the jungle to the south-east. The loss on our side was, one man killed, three wounded, and one missing.

3. Night having come on, and my directions to Lieutenant Ross being to fall back upon the station, should the mutineers escape him to the east, in order that fresh measures might be organized in another direction, he returned here yesterday morning.

4. Relieving the men he brought with him, I immediately dispatched Lieutenant Ross, with seventy-five men, to the Chuttla Bheel, where, it is expected, the mutineers will next make their appearance. He will there have as auxiliaries some forty armed kookies, belonging to the Cachar Tea Company, to whom I supplied muskets and ammunition a few days ago.

5. With regard to the station itself, I have placed pickets all round the threatened directions, to give notice of any approach, and we are quite prepared to meet them if they come. But they are much weakened from hunger and fatigue, and will not, I think, face the open country.

6. The conduct of the Sylhet Light Infantry is said to have been most excellent throughout the engagement which took place. Distant not more than 30 yards from the enemy while firing, the latter tried to gain them over by every art, appealing to their religious feelings, as well as nationality. Failing in this, they taunted them, calling them "kristeanka kootas" and "golams," but they received for answer only bullets and abuse.

7. I have not had a single letter, note, or communication from Sylhet for the last four days, and do not know anything of what is going on in that direction, or what measures are being undertaken to reinforce me here. The mutineers are still 200 strong, and I have not anything like equal numbers to oppose them. Superior numbers are required in order to surround them in the jungles, else it will be nothing but a running fight the whole way to Munnipore, whither it is now certain that the 34th are bent upon going. I am not even strong enough to dispatch a force after them, should they get out of my district, and a pursuing force would be most desirable.

8. I have kept Captain McCulloch well informed of the events which have been taking place, and have desired him to put the Rajah on his guard.

9. Two of the 34th have been brought in as prisoners, and are to be tried by me to-day.

I have, &c.

R. STEWART.

Inclosure 75 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Superintendent of Cachar.*

Sir,

Fort William, January 5, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 24th ultimo, reporting particulars of an encounter between the mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry and a detachment of the Sylhet Light Infantry battalion, under Lieutenant Ross, on the evening of the 22nd idem, and, in reply, to inform you, that the Lieutenant-Governor is highly pleased with the satisfactory conduct of the detachment on that occasion, and with the successful issue of the engagement.

2. His Honor entirely approves of your proceedings, and of the measures you have adopted for hunting down this body of rebels.

3. I am to request that the thanks of Government may be conveyed to Lieutenant Ross for the promptitude and vigour with which he executed his orders, and to the men of the Sylhet Infantry engaged in this affair for the courage and loyalty exhibited by them on the occasion, as described in your 6th paragraph.

4. A copy of your report will be forwarded, for the information of the Government of India.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 76 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort William, January 13, 1858.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 28th ultimo, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for submission to the Governor-General in Council, a copy of the accompanying communications from Mr. Allen, officiating member of the Board of Revenue, on deputation at Sylhet, giving further particulars of the operations of the Sylhet Light Infantry against the mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry, and of the engagement on the 18th ultimo, which has been already brought to notice.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 77 in No. 27.

*Mr. Allen to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Sylhet, December 21, 1857.

WITH reference to the 11th paragraph of my letter, dated the 18th instant, I have the honor to report, that the detachment of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment, which marched from Sylhet towards Latoo on the morning of the 19th instant, was met on that day by Mr. Dodd, about eighteen miles from Sylhet. From the information received from that gentleman, Lieutenant-Colonel Michel and Mr. Campbell were of opinion that it was unnecessary for the detachment to proceed any further towards Latoo, and, accordingly, it was marched back, and reached this station yesterday morning.

2. I am of opinion that this movement was judicious, the detachment was not then required at Latoo, as the mutineers, after the action of the 18th instant, became thoroughly disorganized, and fled in small parties into the dense jungles to the south-east of Pertaubghur, where it would be useless to attempt to follow them, certainly with European troops.

3. On the 20th instant several small parties of the mutineers, many of them without arms, were seen escaping through the jungles in the direction of Chandkance, in Pergunnah Egarasuttee, in this district, which is about thirty miles to the south-east of Latoo.

4. I have given the strongest orders to the police to follow the mutineers, and to pick up their sick, wounded, and stragglers. Since the affair at Latoo there has been no plundering of villages: the object of the mutineers now apparently is to hide themselves in the jungles; we will do our best to turn them out.

5. The head-quarters of the battalion were at Latoo yesterday. The men, though much knocked up by their long marches and continued exposure, are in the best spirits, and quite ready for any duty anywhere.

I have, &c.

W. J. ALLEN.

## Inclosure 78 in No. 27.

*Mr. Allen to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Sylhet, December 30, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter of the 21st instant I do myself the honor to report, that Lieutenant J. Sherer, with the head-quarters of the Sylhet Light Infantry battalion, having halted at Latoo till the morning of the 21st instant, and having been unable to procure any further intelligence respecting the movements of the mutineers of the 34th Regiment, Native Infantry, marched from Sylhet on the morning of that day, and reached this station about 11 A.M., on the 22nd instant. The officers and men of the detachment of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment proceeded to the Sudder Ghaut and cheered the battalion as it entered the town, a reception that was most gratifying to the officers and men of the Sylhet regiment.

2. It is rather unfortunate that Lieutenant Sherer, instead of returning to Sylhet, did not move in a south-easterly direction towards Pertaubghur, Chandkanee and the Cachar boundary, for had he done so it is not unlikely that he might have prevented the junction of several small detached parties of the mutineers, which must have taken place, somewhere in the jungles, near the Cachar boundary, for the mutineers seem to have crossed the Hylakandy valley in some force.

3. As soon as intelligence reached me that a considerable body of the mutineers had gone in the Cachar direction I instructed Captain Stevens, who had assumed command of the battalion, and had joined its head-quarters at this station, to proceed with all practicable despatch to Cachar with all the available men of the battalion, with the view of intercepting the mutineers on their way to Munneepore.

4. It having been reported to me that a small party of about ten or twelve armed mutineers had concealed themselves in a village in the jurisdiction of thanna Latoo, I dispatched a small detachment of the battalion under the command of a very intelligent Goorkha native officer, Jemadar Gunga Ram Bist, to attack and seize them. I have no doubt that this duty will be satisfactorily performed.

5. Lieutenant Stewart, the Superintendent of Cachar, has reported to me demi-officially that a detachment of the Sylhet Light Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Ross, made a successful attack, on the 23rd instant, on the main body of the mutineers near the village of Mohunpore, in thannah of Hylakandy, in the Cachar district, and again, on the 24th idem, Lieutenant Ross came up with them in a kookie village in Chuttla, but immediately they perceived the green coats of the battalion they fled precipitately into the dense jungles, where they could not be followed. Full particulars of these two affairs will be given in Lieutenant Stewart's official reports, which have not yet been received.

6. By the last accounts the mutineers appear to have fled into the dense southern jungles of Cachar, where it is useless to pursue them, and where they must perish from the effects of climate and from scarcity of food. If they proceed into the Lhooshai country they will experience nothing but hostility from that wild and powerful tribe, which has been directed to treat them as enemies of the British Government. If they escape starvation, no doubt they will be cut up by the Lhooshaies, who will attack them for the sake of plunder, and with the view of showing their friendly feelings towards our Government.

Should the mutineers again emerge from the jungles they will be met by detachments of the Sylhet battalion, which have been judiciously posted by Lieutenant Stewart, with the view of intercepting their march towards Munneepore, and of preventing their return to the hills and jungles on the eastern boundary of this district.

I have, &amp;c.

W. J. ALLEN.

## Inclosure 79 in No. 27.

*Mr. Allen to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Sylhet, December 31, 1857.*

WITH reference to my letter, dated the 18th instant, I do myself the honor herewith to submit an official report of Lieutenant and Adjutant Sherer, commanding the head-quarters of the Sylhet Light Infantry, upon the action fought on the 18th instant, near Latoo, between the head-quarters of the Sylhet Light Infantry battalion, under the command of Major the Honorable Robert Byng, and the three companies of the 34th Regiment of Native Infantry, which mutined at Chittagong in November last.

2. The statements contained in Lieutenant Sherer's report being very similar to those made in my letter above referred to, any recapitulation of details seems to be unnecessary.

3. The battalion appears to me to be deserving of much praise for its gallantry and good conduct on this trying occasion. The long dark night of the 17th instant was spent in making a forced march of about twenty-eight miles through a very rugged and difficult country, and shortly after dawn they met the mutineers, who were fresh and prepared for hostilities, and completely routed them after a sharp and decisive encounter, which lasted for about an hour and a-half. Only 155 men of the battalion went into action, whilst the mutineers, according to the lowest computation, must have mustered about 200 sepoys under arms, besides a considerable number of the Chittagong convicts, who were armed with swords and other weapons, and actively assisted the mutinous sepoys during the engagement.

4. I have already borne testimony, inadequate though it be, to the zeal and gallantry of Major the Honorable Robert Byng, who fell gloriously in this affair, but I think I should not fulfil my duty did

I not bring prominently to the notice of the Government the great ability and sound judgment with which he has managed his regiment during the last eight eventful months. Though a strict disciplinarian he was kind, courteous, and generous in the extreme to all under his command, and I am persuaded that his firm, judicious, and conciliatory conduct, and the personal affection with which he was regarded by every man in his regiment, have contributed in a great degree to keep the battalion true to its colours and faithful to the State.

5. Lieutenant and Adjutant Sherer is entitled, I think, to the favourable notice of the Government for his gallant and soldier-like conduct in the field, and for having carried out successfully the views and plans of his commanding officer after his chief had fallen.

6. I beg leave to take this opportunity of reporting the valuable services rendered by Mr. G. Dodd, the executive engineer of this division. When the mutineers were approaching this district I soon found that the magistrate was quite incapable of providing such information regarding their movements as would enable me to carry on effective operations against them, I therefore entrusted the Intelligence Department to Mr. Dodd, who has most ably and zealously performed this difficult and most important duty.

7. When the head-quarters of the battalion were ordered to Pertaubghur, Mr. Dodd volunteered to accompany them, and it was owing to his unceasing vigilance and exertions that the battalion had the good fortune of meeting and overthrowing the mutineers at Latoo. Mr. Dodd led one of the companies of the battalion into action, and was slightly wounded by a musket ball on the ear. I am informed that he has received the orders of the Supreme Government to proceed to Calcutta, and I venture most respectfully to recommend him to the favorable notice of the Government, for he is indeed a most gallant, zealous, and deserving public servant.

8. Men of all tribes, creeds, and classes in the battalion, vied strenuously with each other to be foremost in the battle, and though every endeavour was made by the mutineers to seduce our men from their duty by taunts, by threats, and by appeals to their caste, their religion, and their prejudices, they stuck nobly to their officers and their colours, and proved beyond dispute the fidelity and loyalty of their regiment.

9. When every man has behaved with so much bravery and spirit it seems almost invidious to select any particular individual for special notice, but I feel I shall not err or cause dissatisfaction anywhere by mentioning the name of Jemadar Gunga Ram Bist, whose daring courage attracted the attention of his officers, and of every one in the field. This brave little Goorkha native officer, who, with his own hand, shot the subadar commanding the mutineers, well deserves, I think, some special mark of the favor of the Government, and after consulting with the commanding officer of the regiment I shall venture to submit an application to the Government on the subject. This jemadar is now in the jungles, on the eastern boundary of this district, pursuing a small band of armed mutineers who lost their way after the affair at Latoo, and have been unable to join the main body of the mutineers, which has escaped into the Cachar district.

10. It may not be out of place perhaps here to make mention of the loyalty and fidelity of an aged pensioned sepoy of the Sylhet Battalion, named Souban Ruttrie. Although he had been placed on the pension list, he insisted, when the battalion was ordered on field service, on accompanying his commanding officer, and took an active part in the Latoo engagement. He unfortunately was mortally wounded with a bayonet in a hand to hand conflict with a powerful Hindoostanee sepoy of the 34th Regiment, and died shortly afterwards.

11. The battalion under the command of Captain H. B. Stevens is now engaged in military operations against the remnant of the mutineers who are wandering about in the jungles of the Cachar district. When these fugitive traitors have paid the penalty of their crimes I shall solicit the Government to reward the tried loyalty, bravery, and good services of the Sylhet Light Infantry battalion.

12. Two mounted Munneepoory scouts named "Poorun Singh" and "Choubah," who have been employed under Mr. Dodd in the Intelligence Department, have been most useful in procuring information regarding the movements of the mutineers. These scouts have followed the mutineers through the densest jungles, and have more than once entered their camp at considerable personal risk to procure information regarding their strength and intentions. I beg to recommend that a reward of 100 rupees should be given to each of these scouts for their good and faithful services.

I have, &c.

W. J. ALLEN.

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Inclosure 80 in No. 27.

*Lieutenant Sherer to Mr. Allen.*

Sir,

*Head-Quarters, Camp Latoo, December 10, 1857.*

OWING to the lamented decease of Major the Honorable R. Byng, late Commandant of this regiment, the duty has devolved upon me of reporting to you, for the information of Government, the particulars of a very sharp and spirited action that took place here at 7 A.M. yesterday morning, between the detachment under my command and the three mutineer companies of the 34th Native Infantry, ending in the total defeat and rout of the rebels. Before entering into details I would here take the liberty of giving a slight sketch of the movements of our detachment from the time it quitted Sylhet, on the morning of the 15th instant, up to 7 A.M. of the 18th instant. Satisfactory information having been received that the mutineers were proceeding in the direction of Pertaubghur, the head-quarters of this regiment marched out for that place on the morning of the 15th instant, numbering 213, of all ranks and grades, under command of the late Major the Honorable R. Byng, and accompanied by G. N. Dodd, Esq., the executive engineer, who volunteered his valuable services in the Intelligence Department.

The distance of about eighty miles from Sylhet to Pertaubghur was accomplished by forced marches within thirty-six hours. Very early on the morning of the 17th instant, Mr. G. N. Dodd rode ahead in the direction of Hingaea, to ascertain the exact route of the rebels.

About 3 p.m. he returned, stating that he had received authentic information that the mutineers had changed their direction, were skirting the western side of the hills, and expected to reach Latoo either that night or early the following morning.

Upon receipt of this intelligence orders were issued for the detachment to be ready at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  p.m., to make a forced march back upon Latoo. The distance was about twenty-eight miles, through a most rugged tract of country, consisting of hills, dense jungle, and swamps. The men, already tired from their previous marches, hailed the order with delight. The march was a long, tedious, and fatiguing one, more particularly as it was made during the night.

Owing to the darkness, and the denseness of the jungle, the main body of the column unfortunately missed its road about 2½ a.m., and did not succeed in rejoining the leading portion until 1½ a.m.

Mr. G. N. Dodd had ridden ahead to ascertain the exact movements of the rebels.

The morning of the 18th instant had just dawned when our advancing column met Mr. Dodd, about half-a-mile from the village of Latoo. He reported that the enemy had bivouacked the night before at a village about five miles distant, but were now *en route* to Latoo, and might be expected there in another hour. We immediately pushed on, and had hardly time to enter and form up in line in the Latoo bazaar when a Munneeporee, who had remained behind to watch the rebels by Mr. Dodd's order, reported that they were close at hand.

Our men at once loaded, and prepared for action. Owing to the sepoy who had been left behind as rear-guard, we did not at this time muster more than 155 men, of whom one-half were Hindostances, the remainder being a mixed class of Goorkhas, Munneeporees, and Assamese.

The enemy were now observed advancing about 250 yards off in good marching order, and in column of sections, headed by their native officer on a pony.

Major the Honorable R. Blyng directed me to advance with one company, consisting of thirty file of men: a second company was directed to support my movement, while the Major brought up the reserve of two companies with the colours. I immediately took up a position with my company about fifty yards outside the village, behind a bed of jungle close to the road, and out of view of the rebels.

When the enemy had advanced to within eighty yards, I drew my men to the front, and was received by a volley of musketry, which luckily did no harm.

I immediately replied to the fire, and charged the rebels at once at the point of the bayonet, most ably supported by the second company, headed by Mr. G. N. Dodd. The promptness of the charge staggered the rebels, they broke and fled in disorder into some dense jungle on our left. Upon this I changed my front, and drove them right through the jungle, from hillock to hillock, again most gallantly supported by the second company, headed by Mr. Dodd. After advancing for about fifty yards, as the jungle was getting more dense at each step, I halted, placing my men under cover, as I did not deem it advisable to proceed further, the enemy having succeeded in taking up a very strong position on a hill about eighty yards to my front.

The above did not occupy above five minutes, nor had the rear column during this time, under our respected and much lamented Major, been idle, but had kept up a very sharp and galling flanking fire on the rebels when they first became disordered.

I had but just taken up my advanced position in the jungle, when the Major came up with the colours and reserve.

He stood in a most conspicuous spot, right on the line of fire of the enemy, cheering our gallant little band, when a shot struck him on the groin, and he died within the next five minutes. The enemy must have seen him fall, from their elevated commanding position, for they at once set up a shout of triumph, and their fire became much more brisk and galling. They also now did their best to induce our men to swerve from their allegiance, calling on them by the ties of caste, brotherhood, and religion, to come over and join them, as it was a common cause; that the Government were going to force the Hindoos to eat beef, and the Mussalmen pork, and destroy their castes. The above was repeated over and over again, but ineffectually; not a man stirred, but replied by a steady continuous fire.

The conduct of all grades, and especially the Hindostances at this trying period, cannot be overvalued; they vied with each other in doing their utmost to show that there were still some good and loyal servants left, who would never basely and treacherously desert and abandon the colours they had sworn to protect. After a continuous fire had been kept up for a good hour and a-half, we succeeded, I am proud to be able to add, in dislodging the rebels from their commanding position. They retired in great confusion on the loss of their senior native officer, who was shot through the head; and, carrying off as many of their wounded as they could with them, made off towards the south, right through the dense jungle as fast as they could.

Owing to the worn-out and fatigued state of my men, I was quite unable to follow up and pursue them. We counted twenty-six of their bodies left dead on the field.

I succeeded in capturing about 2,300 rupees in cash, eighteen stands of their arms and accoutrements, besides a large quantity of brass cooking pots, &c., &c.

During the afternoon, a rebel havildar, by name Ramdeen, was found concealed in the neighbouring jungle, and brought in. I immediately tried him by drum-head court-martial, and shot him on the spot, the Hindostances of my detachments crowding round me, and on my asking them if that was the death a mutineer deserved, every man, with his hand on his heart, exclaimed, "Yes, and may the same just fate await us if we ever betray our trust and forsake our colours."

In the above lengthy, and I fear imperfect manner, I have hurriedly endeavoured to describe all particulars as they occurred, and such as they are, I trust they will be graciously received.

In conclusion, I cannot but express my earnest heartfelt gratification at the entire tone and bearing of one and all the men during the above action. Under most trying and difficult circumstances they

nobly vied with each other in doing their duty, and the result will be marked by the effect this decisive blow will have on the remaining body of rebels, who I hear are sadly discomfited, and, having thrown away and lost all their baggage, are seeking safety in flight alone.

I would beg to take this opportunity of bringing the valuable services of Mr. G. N. Dodd to especial and prominent notice.

It was entirely owing to the untiring energy, zeal, and unsurpassed activity shown by this gentleman, that the Government are indebted for our good fortune in meeting the rebels as we did.

His services were equally conspicuous throughout the action. His personal bravery and daring were the theme and admiration of all our men.

Assistant-Surgeon T. Dillon afforded all the aid and attention in his power to the sick and wounded, and was constantly exposed to the hottest part of the fire.

I beg further to bring to notice the gallant conduct of Jemadar Gunga Ram Bist. This native officer was conspicuous throughout the fight in directing the fire of our men to the points it would prove most effectual, pointing out positions to our men as they fired off his shoulder, he himself having the gratification subsequently of shooting the senior subadar of the rebels through the head, which tended in no little measure to hasten the result of the action.

Lastly, I would touch upon the sincere, unalloyed sympathy depicted on the countenances of all the men, when our respected and much loved commandant received his death wound. They felt, as they themselves told me, that in losing him they had not only lost a good, kind, though strict commanding officer, but also their friend and protector, one who had ever a ready, willing ear to listen to all their wants and desires. In truth I feel I cannot do sufficient justice to the men for their noble conduct throughout, under peculiarly trying and harassing circumstances. The Hindostanee sepoy's crowded round me this morning, saying they hoped that any suspicion, however slight, we may have entertained in our minds regarding the conduct they themselves would pursue, in consequence of the atrocious deeds committed by their brethren in the North-West, would now be fully and effectually erased after the indubitable proof they had given of their own loyalty and fealty to the State. Trusting the facts here related will meet with the approbation of Government,

I have, &c.

J. F. SHERER, *Lieutenant.*

P.S.—I have the pleasure to submit a sketch of the scene of action, which was made from survey by Mr. G. N. Dodd, after the battle.

Inclosure 81 in No. 27.

**LIST of CASUALTIES** in the Sylhet Light Infantry in action with the mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry at Latoo, on the 18th December, 1857.

Nature of Casualty.	Field Officer.	Sepoys.	Bugler.	Total.
Killed. . . . .	1	3	1	5
Wounded . . . . .	0	2	0	2
Total . . . . .	1	5	1	7

Inclosure 82 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, January 13, 1858.*

I AM directed to forward, for submission to the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from W. J. Allen, Esq., Officiating Member of the Board of Revenue, on deputation, reporting that, for the reasons stated, he has ordered the immediate return to Dacca of the detachment of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment. Orders regarding the further movements of the detachment might be addressed to the officer in command to await his arrival at Dacca.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 83 in No. 27.

*Mr. Allen to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Sylhet, January 5, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 28th ultimo, with inclosure, and to report, in reply, that I have had the pleasure to communicate to Lieutenant Sherer

and Mr. Dodd his Honor's sentiments in regard to the action fought at Latoo on the 18th ultimo and his Honor's thanks for the important services rendered by those gentlemen on this occasion.

2. Although I have received no further orders respecting the disarming of the Sylhet Light Infantry battalion, it seems to me that your letter to the Supreme Government, dated December 28, 1857, has virtually disposed of that question, the fidelity and loyalty of the regiment being now beyond dispute. I have, therefore, in obedience to the previous orders of Government, directed the detachment of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Michel, which is no longer required in this district, to return at once to Dacca in the steamer and flat which are at Luckye.

3. From the most recent accounts from Cachar, it is apparent that the few remaining mutineers are still hiding in the dense jungles in the south-eastern part of the Cachar district. They are said to be in a state of great exhaustion and complete disorganization. The Sylhet Light Infantry battalion, under the command of Captain Stevens, is keeping them in this unhealthy and uninhabited wilderness. When they attempt to send foraging parties into the villages on the borders of the jungles, their foragers are attacked and destroyed by the detachment which is moving on the outskirts of the jungles in a parallel direction with the main body of the mutineers.

4. If the pursuit be continued with energy and skill, but very few of the mutineers are likely to reach the Munneepore frontier, and those who succeed in escaping thus far will soon be destroyed by the armed retainers of the Rajah of Munneepore, who are prepared to attack them.

5. At all events it is some satisfaction to reflect that signal retribution has overtaken the mutineers of the 34th Regiment of Native Infantry. Their fate has had an excellent effect in this part of the country. The people have seen these much-dreaded Hindostanee sepoys of the line thoroughly routed and overthrown, and they now know that neither their military prowess, nor their money, nor the dreary wilderness into which they fled, has been able to deliver these traitors from the avenging hand of the Government against which they conspired and rebelled.

I have, &c.

W. J. ALLEN.

Inclosure 84 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

January 25, 1858.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 10th instant, I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your further despatches, dated 5th and 13th January, relative to the operations in Sylhet and Cachar against the mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry.

2. His Lordship in Council entirely concurs in the commendation bestowed by the Lieutenant-Governor on Lieutenant Stewart, the Officiating Superintendent of Cachar, and on the detachment of the Sylhet Light Infantry battalion under Lieutenant Ross. The result of the operations, as far as it is known, serves to confirm the opinion already expressed by his Lordship in Council of the ability and good judgment displayed by Mr. Allen, and of the energetic and successful manner in which his directions have been carried out.

3. A copy of your letters has been sent to the Military Department for further orders.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 85 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort William, December 30, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter dated the 23rd instant, I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor to forward, for submission to the Governor-General of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Cuttack, regarding the steps proposed to be taken by him in reference to the future administration of Sumbulpore, together with the reply of this day's date, and to state that the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the arrangements made by Mr. Cockburn will be considered deserving of the approbation of his Lordship in Council.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 86 in No. 27.

*The Commissioner of Cuttack to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Cuttack, December 19, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 15th instant, conveying to me the instructions of the Lieutenant-Governor, in respect to the future charge of affairs at Sumbulpore.

2. I have communicated to the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, that I have this day assumed the management of Sumbulpore, as Commissioner.

3. I request that the Lieutenant-Governor will be pleased to appoint me to be a Commissioner for the trial of offences under the various Acts passed since the beginning of the present disturbances in India, as at present I can only exercise the powers of one—1st, as Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, and, 2nd, for the three districts of Cuttack Division, during the absence of the judge.

4. I have furnished a copy of your letter to Major Bates, commanding 40th Madras Native Infantry, and requested him to relieve Captain Leigh of the duties of Senior Assistant Commissioner of Sumbulpore, soon after arrival at that station, and added, doubtless Captain Leigh would consider it right to remain, for the present, so as to acquaint Major Bates with the nature of his recent policy, and furnish information relative to past proceedings, and any suggestions he might have to offer, and thus facilitate Major Bates' acquiring a correct view of the course of procedure to adopt for the future.

5. It is almost certain that Major Bates will inquire what allowances he is to draw in the Civil Department, on account of his being placed in charge of the civil duties of the district of Sumbulpore, and on this point, as I have no information, I beg to solicit the instructions of the Lieutenant-Governor.

6. His Honor having been pleased to express his approbation of my past conduct with regard to Sumbulpore, and confidence that matters will soon assume a more promising aspect under my direct management and control, and to confide in a great degree to my discretion as to the measures to be adopted for the restoration of tranquillity, it is my duty to do all that lies in my power to justify the good opinion and hopes of the Lieutenant-Governor.

7. I must, however, submit for the consideration of his Honor, that I have not been strong for many months past, and that my time has been wholly taken up with the discharge of the ordinary duties hitherto pertaining to my office. My strength is likely now to be taxed to a far greater extent than heretofore, while at present I know not how I shall manage to find time to get through my work, including the new duties imposed on me.

8. The distance of Sumbulpore from Cuttack is very great, 158 miles, and over a country so covered with jungle, hills, and streams, and so unhealthy and infested with wild beasts, that there is very great delay in the dak communications. The runners, besides being afraid to travel at nights, have, usually, distances of nine miles each daily, and it is absolutely necessary that an increased and regular rate of speed should be obtained.

9. Hitherto the delay in getting the daks from the Khond Mals via Ungool, averaging ten to twelve days, distance 128 miles, and from Ungool, averaging two days and a-half, distance fifty-eight miles, has been most annoying. Now that Sumbulpore is included in my commissionership, delays similar to what are usually experienced, will be intolerable, and most detrimental to the possibility of effective management. I have, therefore, addressed the Deputy Postmaster of Cuttack on the subject, and it is my intention to desire him, in anticipation of sanction to the expense, to arrange for the speedier transit of the daks.

10. I now proceed to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, what I am about to do, in order to satisfy myself in respect to the state of affairs at Sumbulpore, and the best means to restore tranquillity.

11. I learn from your letter under acknowledgment, that the Shekawatee regiment is not likely to reach Sumbulpore, until after the lapse of six weeks or two months, a delay which, in my opinion, is certain to cause great trouble hereafter, unless counteracted by some measures adopted at once. The hot weather will be close at hand, and military operations then almost impracticable for regular troops.

12. I have, therefore, requested Major Wyndham, in command of the first wing of the 5th Madras Native Infantry, now in Cuttack, to prepare to accompany me to Sumbulpore immediately on the arrival of the head-quarters and other wing now marching up from Berhampore, in Ganjam. I have likewise requested that two guns and an European officer may be sent. This can easily be effected, as Captain Elwyn and a detachment of artillery have landed two days ago at Pooree, and are to be followed immediately by another party with bullocks and drivers.

13. One wing of the 5th Madras Native Infantry, and an ample detail of artillery, will remain in Cuttack itself. I learn, by electric telegraph, from the general commanding, that no more native troops are available for Cuttack. I had expressed an opinion that a wing should replace the one taken by me.

14. I beg to annex a copy of my letter, dated 18th instant, to Major Wyndham for the more full information of the Lieutenant-Governor to the arrangement I proposed.

15. The Rajahs of the Tributary Mehals are bound to send their contingents if called upon, and I have required the following to do so in the numbers specified in the margin,\* all to be strong men, and well armed.

16. What the success of the plan may turn out to be, I am not so presumptuous as to prophesy, but it occurs to me as one worth trying; and I am inclined to think that these Gujrat Paiks may be turned to useful account in scouring the jungles, and helping the regular troops in a country and over ground to which the latter are unaccustomed, in contending with insurgents who are probably of the same class as the Paiks themselves, or more contemptible as an enemy, though powerful for evil when allowed to pursue their own course unchecked.

17. I should be unwilling to call out a force of this kind without taking some precautions to prevent abuse. I have no leisure myself to attend to the details certain to be involved, but have been happily relieved of the difficulty by an offer of Mr. John Dyer, Civil Assistant in the Ganjam Survey, who is anxious to be employed in assisting me.

\* Rajah of Keonghur 500; Rajah of Attghur 100; Rajah of Dhen Ranul 200; Rajah of Hindole 50; Rajah of Talchere 100; From Ungool 100; Grand Total 1,050.



18. I beg to annex a copy of my letter, dated 18th instant, to Captain Saxton, in charge of the Survey, requesting that Mr. Dyer's services may be placed temporarily at my disposal, under the circumstances and conditions therein noted. I learn in reply, that the matter has been referred to the Deputy Surveyor-General, who is expected to accord sanction, in anticipation of which, however, I hope that Mr. Dyer will be allowed to leave.

19. The fact of the surveys being stopped for the season, and Mr. Dyer being comparatively idle, is in favor of my request being complied with, while his having acquired a great local knowledge of Sumbulpore from his having surveyed it, and being an European gentleman of considerable talent and great force of character, renders him peculiarly qualified to assist me in the manner proposed.

20. I have directed the Rajahs of Bamrah and Rehracole to meet me beyond Ungool with their Paiks and prepare to assist actively in the suppression of the disturbances. What part they have hitherto played in respect to the insurrection is so doubtful, that it is better not, at present, to give expression to the reports I have received, or to judge of their conduct from mere rumour. When they have met me, and further inquiries been made, and they have furnished explanations on sundry points, I will be able to give more correct information on the subject.

21. I hope to leave Cuttack on the 26th instant.

I have, &c.

G. F. COCKBURN.

Inclosure 87 in No. 27.

*The Commissioner of Cuttack to Major Wyndham.*

Sir,

*Cuttack, December 18, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to answer, for your information and that of the general commanding the division, to whom I beg you will communicate them, the accompanying copies of two letters, from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, on the subject of the future management of affairs in Sumbulpore.

2. In accordance with the instructions conveyed to me, I have this day assumed charge of the duties devolving on me in connection with Sumbulpore.

3. To enable me to proceed to that station, and judge for myself in regard to the arrangements and operations which ought to be adopted, it is necessary that I should be accompanied by a strong military escort.

4. Considering also the great delay likely to occur before the Shekawatee regiment can reach Sumbulpore, I am of opinion that immediate reinforcements should be sent up from this.

5. I have received information, which leaves no doubt in my own mind that Major Bates, in command of the head-quarters of the 40th, will be attacked on his way up by the insurgents, who are strongly posted at the ghauts about Joojoomara, on the borders of the Sumbulpore district. They are also reported to be in force on the old road from Ungool, while all dak communications have been closed by them.

6. It appears to be the most prudent plan, under existing circumstances, that a wing of the 5th Madras Native Infantry and two guns should accompany me to Sumbulpore.

7. I request that you will be good enough to make the necessary arrangements for the one wing now in Cuttack, to be got ready immediately, so as to proceed on being relieved by the head-quarters and one wing now on their way up from Berhampore.

8. Also that you will arrange for a detachment of artillery and two guns, under Captain Elwyn, who is now *en route* to Cuttack, to accompany the detachment.

9. I am of opinion that one wing at least of another regiment should be ordered to Cuttack, if it can be spared, partly for the protection of the station and division in general, and partly to allow of further aid being sent up, if required at Sumbulpore.

10. Also that another European artillery officer should be ordered to Cuttack, in place of Captain Elwyn.

11. The wing proceeding with me should, I think, be accompanied by the medical officer in charge of the regiment, as considerable sickness must be anticipated, and he should take with him a large supply of medicines and hospital comforts.

12. The services of Dr. Pringle, Civil Assistant Surgeon, will be available for the medical duties of the troops in Cuttack as at present.

I have, &c.

G. F. COCKBURN.

Inclosure 88 in No. 27.

*The Commissioner of Cuttack to the Assistant Surveyor-General of Cuttack.*

Sir,

*Cuttack, December 18, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to inform you that the Government having been pleased to include the Sumbulpore division in my Commissionership, I am about to proceed there, and, anxious to be accompanied by Mr. Dyer, your assistant, whose local knowledge of Sumbulpore, acquired during his survey of the country is likely, in my opinion, to be of the greatest service, while his general habits of business and energy of character, are sure to be most valuable in the performance of the particular

duties which I propose to entrust him with, viz., the management of a body of armed Paiks, whom it is my intention to call for from various rajahs in the Tributary Mehals.

2. If the survey operations had been continued this season, I should have felt more diffidence in asking your consent to Mr. Dyer's services being placed temporarily at my disposal; but knowing that they are closed, and, in my opinion, most properly and wisely so, I have the less hesitation in begging you to give him leave of absence from the Survey Department for three months, or such longer or shorter time as events hereafter may render necessary.

3. It is not my desire that Mr. Dyer should be struck off the strength of the Survey Department. If I thought that compliance with my request was likely to prove so inconvenient as to render it incumbent on you, either to refuse, or to fill up his post, and thereby forfeit his appointment, I would not be inclined to press the matter further.

4. Mr. Dyer, as you are aware, is an excellent officer, who has given much satisfaction in the Survey Department. I look for equally good, if not better, service to Government, in the performance of the duties I now desire to employ him upon. And the emergency under which I am induced to propose the arrangement is great.

5. Mr. Dyer has voluntarily offered to be serviceable to me in any way that I can point out at this juncture, and I am not only pleased with his zeal, but will be glad to avail myself of the offer if it can be done with your full consent.

I have, &c.

G. F. COCKBURN.

Inclosure 89 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Cuttack.*

Sir,

*Fort William, December 30, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 19th instant, and to inform you in reply that, in a separate letter of this day's date, you have been appointed to be a Commissioner under Acts XIV and XVII of the current year in Sumbulpore, for the trial of offences punishable under those Acts.

2. As regards Major Bates, I am to inform you that the same allowances will be passed to him, while in charge of the civil duties at Sumbulpore, as have heretofore been drawn by Captain Leigh, as Senior Assistant Commissioner.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of your having taken measures in anticipation of the sanction of Government, for accelerating the dak communication between Cuttack and Sumbulpore.

4. His Honor highly commends the promptitude with which the arrangements referred to in your 12th paragraph, have been decided on, and entirely approves of their being carried out.

5. The services of Mr. Dyer, from the account you give of his qualifications, will no doubt be valuable to you, and you were quite right in requiring that they should be placed at your disposal.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 90 in No. 27.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*January 15, 1858.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 30th ultimo, with inclosure, and to state that the Governor-General in Council approves of the steps proposed to be taken by the Commissioner of Cuttack in reference to the future administration of Sumbulpore.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 91 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort St. George, December 23, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, respecting the condition of Sumbulpore, and arrangements necessary for its security.

2. In reply, I am instructed to state, that Colonel G. W. Osborne, of the 31st Regiment, Madras Light Infantry, has been ordered to take the military and political command and superintendence in the district.

3. From the accompanying letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, 18th instant, the Government of India will observe that all available troops having been pushed on to Cuttack and Sumbulpore, it is impracticable to spare any from the Northern Division.

4. I am to add that instructions have been issued for meeting the wish of the Supreme Government, noted in the 4th paragraph of the letter under acknowledgment.

I have, &c.

C. A. BROWN, Colonel.

Inclosure 92 in No. 27.

*The Adjutant-General of the Madras Army to the Secretary to Government.*

Sir,

Fort St. George, December 18, 1857.

WITH advertence to letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 5th instant, communicated to the Commander-in-chief in extract minutes of consultation of the 17th instant, I have the honor, by order, to state, for submission to the Governor in Council, that it is quite impossible to spare any troops from the Northern Division; every available man has been pushed on to Cuttack and Sumbulpore. His Excellency begs again to press upon the consideration of Government the expediency of immediate measures being taken for raising Sebundie corps for employment in the Sumbulpore country and the Tracts in the Northern Division, which have on every occasion of the regular troops being employed in them, proved so destructive to their health and efficiency.

Lieutenant-General Sir P. Grant recommends the appointment of Colonel G. W. Osborne, of the 31st Regiment, Light Infantry, to the military and political command and superintendence in the Sumbulpore district.

I have, &amp;c.

W. G. WOODS, Lieutenant-Colonel.

Inclosure 93 in No. 27.

*Dr. Murray to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Calcutta, January 4, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to report that I returned to India on the 12th November, after six months' leave of absence. In consequence of the disturbed state of the North-West Provinces, I have hitherto been unable to rejoin my appointment of Civil Surgeon of Agra; but after our recent victories, I anticipate the road will be open, and I am anxious to proceed to Agra.

2. The Governor-General requested me to take some photographic views at Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, and Delhi, and I have fitted up the requisite apparatus.

3. I beg I may be furnished with definite instructions as to the duty required, and the allowances I will receive when employed on this duty.

4. The apparatus and baggage will weigh 400 pounds, for which, with myself and servant, carriage will be required.

5. It would be convenient if I were permitted to draw on the Treasury, on this account, to the extent of 2,000 rupees.

I have, &amp;c.

JOHN MURRAY, M.D.

Inclosure 94 in No. 27.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Director-General of the Post Office.*

Sir,

January 8, 1858.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to request that you will provide for the conveyance by dawk carriage from Ranceegunge to Benares, of Dr. J. Murray, Civil Surgeon of Agra, proceeding on public duty, with 400 pounds of baggage and a servant, and that you will further provide him, on application, with a dawk, at the public expense from Benares to Agra.

I have, &amp;c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 95 in No. 27.

*The Director-General of the Post Office to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Calcutta, January 9, 1858.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, and have sent a copy to the Officiating Postmaster-General of Bengal, and will give instructions regarding a dawk from Benares to Allahabad, and from the railway terminus at Khaga to Cawnpore. No dawks can be laid yet from Cawnpore to Agra. All Dr. Murray's baggage in excess of one maund and a-half must, above Benares, be sent by bullock-train.

2. Orders for conveyance from Ranceegunge to Benares can conveniently be given to the officers whom they concern, who should be instructed to take them to the Postmaster of Calcutta.

I have, &amp;c.

H. B. RIDDELL.

Inclosure 96 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to Dr. Murray.*

Sir,

January 22, 1858.

IN reply to your letter dated the 4th instant, I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to state that you may proceed to rejoin your appointment of Civil Surgeon of Agra. Orders have already been issued to provide you with a dâk carriage from Raneegunge, and with conveyance for your baggage and photographic apparatus; but you will perceive, from the accompanying extract of a letter from the Director-General of the Post Office, that no dâks can yet be laid from Cawnpore to Agra, and for that portion of your journey you will have to arrange on your arrival at Cawnpore.

2. His Lordship in Council requests that on your way to Cawnpore you will halt at Benares, and apply yourself to taking a set of views of the Raj Ghaut entrenchment, conveying as clear and complete an impression of the works as possible.

3. You are also requested to halt at Allahabad, to take a set of views of the principal buildings in the fort and the buildings in course of adaptation or construction as barracks and hospitals, and, if possible, to take a general view exhibiting the intended sites of any such buildings.

4. You will have the goodness to forward in duplicate, from Benares and Allahabad respectively, the views you are required to take at those stations. These should be carefully packed, and dispatched on alternate days by dâk, on the public service, to my address.

5. After your arrival at Agra, you will, with the permission of the Local Government, proceed to Delhi, and take views of the palace buildings and palace walls, of the city walls and principal gates, and of the Jumma Musjid and other public buildings of note. The Governor-General in Council particularly desires that all the chief features within the *enceinte* of the palace walls should be represented.

6. For these purposes, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces has been requested to authorize an advance of 2,000 rupees to be made to you from the Benares treasury, to be subsequently accounted for. On the subject of your allowances you will receive a further communication hereafter.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 97 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

Allahabad January 22, 1858.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to forward, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, copy of a letter this day written to Dr. Murray, and to request that his Honor will have the goodness to issue the necessary orders for an advance of 2,000 rupees, to be made to Dr. Murray from the Benares treasury.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 98 in No. 27.

*Commodore Watson, R.N., to the Governor-General of India.*

My Lord,

"Chesapeake," Calcutta, January 19, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship of my arrival in Her Majesty's ship "Chesapeake," to take command of Her Majesty's ships of the East India Division.

I hope to pay my respects to your Lordship whenever your Lordship will be ready to receive me.

I have, &c.

R. BURGESS WATSON.

Inclosure 99 in No. 27.

*Commodore Watson, R.N., to the Governor-General of India.*

My Lord,

"Chesapeake," Calcutta, January 20, 1858.

HAVING received a letter, dated November 17, 1857, from Sir Michael Seymour, the Commander-in-chief, ordering me to put myself in communication with your Lordship, with a view of sending Her Majesty's ships "Shannon" and "Pearl" back to China with as little delay as possible, the services of both ships being urgently required, I beg your Lordship will inform me if the services of Captains Peel and Sotheby, with their crews of the Naval Brigade, can be spared from their present duty without inconvenience to the service on which they are employed.

I have, &c.

R. BURGESS WATSON.

## Inclosure 100 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to Commodore Watson, R.M.*

Sir,

Council Chamber, January 21, 1858.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 20th instant.

2. His Lordship in Council much regrets that the extreme importance of the duties upon which the Naval Brigade from Her Majesty's ships "Shannon" and "Pearl" is employed, and the very valuable assistance which that force gives to the artillery strength of the army, makes it impossible for the Government of India to dispense with the services of Captain Peel and Captain Sotheby, and their respective detachments.

3. The operations on which Captain Peel will shortly be engaged will not be less critical than those in which he has already so greatly distinguished himself.

I have, &amp;c.

C. BEADON.

## Inclosure 101 in No. 27.

*Commodore Watson, R.N., to the Governor-General of India.*

My Lord,

Calcutta, January 23, 1858.

FROM the report of the survey held on Her Majesty's ship "Himalaya," I beg to inform your Lordship that I deem it necessary to dispatch her direct to England without touching anywhere. Having very little steam-power, which can only be used on emergency, I do not think it advisable that she should even touch at the Cape.

2. She will be ready, about the 5th of February, to convey to England any invalids, and the wives and families of officers and soldiers, who may have suffered in the recent troubles.

3. Her Majesty's troop ship "Megera" requires docking, and when refitted, she will be ready to go wherever your Lordship may require her services.

4. Her Majesty's steam gun-vessel "Mohawk" will be ready on the 20th instant, to carry out your Lordship's wishes as to Chittagong and Akyab; Captain Seymour of the "Pelorus" having already received orders from me to send one of the gunboats to Moulmein.

5. Her Majesty's steam gun-vessel, "Sparrowhawk," will not be ready for a week. When machinery has been repaired, she shall proceed to Chittagong and Akyab, and afterwards join Captain Seymour at Rangoon, should her services not otherwise be required.

I have, &amp;c.

R. BURGESS WATSON.

## Inclosure 102 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Relief Fund Committee.*

Gentlemen,

January 23, 1858.

HER Majesty's ship "Himalaya" being about to be dispatched to England, I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to forward, for the information of the Committee, the subjoined extract from a letter from Commodore Watson."

I have, &amp;c.

C. BEADON.

## Inclosure 103 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to the Calcutta Relief Fund to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Calcutta, February 3, 1858.

I AM directed by the Committee of the Calcutta Relief Fund to acknowledge your letter dated the 23rd January, forwarding an extract from a letter from Commodore Watson, stating that Her Majesty's ship "Himalaya" will sail on the 5th February, and that she will convey any invalids, and the wives and families of officers and soldiers who have suffered in the recent troubles.

The Committee have only been able to avail themselves of Commodore Watson's kindness to the extent of securing passages for three ladies (Mrs. Polehampton and Mrs. Barham from Lucknow, and Mrs. Murray from Allahabad), and they regret that the early departure of the "Himalaya" prevents them arranging for sending other sufferers in that vessel.

The Committee beg leave to request that the Governor-General in Council will forward this

"She will be ready about the 5th of February, to convey to England any invalids, and the wives and families of officers and soldiers, who may have suffered in the recent troubles."

acknowledgment to Commodore Watson, for transmission to Her Majesty's Government, and will apply, on behalf of the Committee, that the usual table-money may not be charged to these ladies, or, if charged, may not be applied for to them, but to the London Relief Committee, with whom this Committee will communicate on the subject.

I have, &c.

MACLEOD WYLIE.

Inclosure 104 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to Commodore Watson, R.N.*

Sir,

*Fort William, February 5, 1858.*

WITH advertence to the second paragraph of your letter dated the 23rd ultimo, I am directed by the President in Council to transmit, for your information, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Honorary Secretary of the Calcutta Relief Fund.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 105 in No. 27.

*The Director-General of the Post-Office to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Calcutta, January 12, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the orders of the Governor-General in Council, the inclosed original letter from Mr. Allen, to the Officiating Postmaster-General of Bengal.

2. Mr. Allen proposes that Government should cancel his contract on the 1st February next, and, as compensation, should pay him 75,000 rupees, instead of 1,00,800 rupees, which, under the contract, he would be entitled to receive, if he provided eighteen carriages daily for twenty-eight days in February.

3. I have endorsed a memorandum on the back of the letter, and, as stated therein, think that Government would not be justified in accepting the offer, and, for a possible gain of 9,000 or 10,000 rupees, giving up the advantage of having at their disposal eighteen carriages a-day.

4. If there are men to be sent, the carriages from Raneeunge can convey 1,540 soldiers in the month of February. The demand on the bullock-train for the conveyance of stores is quite as great as it can meet; consequently, the conveyance of 1,540 men would be a saving of at least 23,100 rupees, reckoning the actual cost of conveying each man by bullock-train at 15 rupees.

5. If there are not soldiers to be dispatched, there will, at low rates, be any number of passengers, and, therefore, if bullock-train rates were charged, the return would be the same as is given above. At higher rates, I will anticipate many passengers, and equal or larger returns. If parcels are carried, the value of the accommodation may be put at about the same.

6. Putting aside all considerations of the convenience and possible importance of having the command of the establishment, as a mere money question, I do not think that it would be wise to accept Mr. Allen's offer.

I have, &c.

H. B. RIDDELL.

Inclosure 106 in No. 27.

*The Manager of the North-Western Dak Company to the Officiating Postmaster-General of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Calcutta, January 11, 1858.*

I BEG to make the following proposal, for submission by you to the proper authorities.

2. Government are now paying me very largely, and I am doing little or nothing for it. It cannot, however, be expected that I should give up any advantage I derive from my contract, for it was deliberately entered into by all parties.

3. In the ensuing month, Government will have to repay me 1,00,800 rupees. Now, I propose that, instead of that, they pay me 75,000 rupees, and return me the deposit of 50,000 now in their hands, on or before the 1st proximo, in consideration of which I agree to cancel the contract from that date.

4. The sum I ask may, at first sight, appear large, but when I add that I agree to forego all compensation for losses sustained in the rebellion, claimable now, or which may hereafter become claimable, and when I mention that those losses amount to 59,300 rupees up to the 1st of November, besides the negative loss, so to speak, of all business profits during the continuance of the disturbances, and further, that I had to build forty-one new carriages at 50 per cent. above usual cost, before I could commence the Government contract, I think it must be conceded that the consideration I offer is a full one.

5. It will be necessary for me to know, as early as possible, the result of this proposition, in order that I may be prepared to pay up and discharge my surplus establishment before the commencement of a fresh month, for if I am not able to do that, the contract must run on to the end.

I have, &c.

J. H. ALLEN.

## Inclosure 107 in No. 27.

*Memorandum.*

January 12, 1858.

THIS offer appears to me quite inadmissible. The total sum payable in February will be 1,00,800 rupees. For this, Government will have the use of fifteen carriages daily from Raneegunge to Benares, and three daily from Benares to Raneegunge. The carriages from Raneegunge can be used, it is probable, for the conveyance of parcels and small packages of clothing. The question is now before the legal advisers of the Government. At all events, they can be used for passengers and for troops. It is probable that there will be troops to send next month. The carriages from Benares will be fully occupied. If Mr. Allen's offer were accepted, Government would probably have to pay absolutely more than if the contract were continued, and the sum of 1,00,800 rupees paid, the carriages being used when required.

The account will stand thus:—

Compensation at the rate proposed by Mr. Allen	..	75,000
Hire of carriages from Benares to Raneegunge, which will be fully used	..	16,800
Possible saving, supposing that no use whatever could be made of the fifteen carriages a-day from Raneegunge to Benares	..	9,000

Total payable in February, under contract .. 1,00,800

H. B. RIDDELL.

## Inclosure 108 in No. 27.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Director-General of the Post Office.*

Sir,

January 22, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 12th instant, and to state that Mr. Allen's proposal to cancel his contract for conveying troops to the upper provinces, and to pay him, by way of compensation, the sum of 75,000 rupees, is wholly inadmissible.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

## Inclosure 109 in No. 27.

*Maharajah Rajender Kishore Singh to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Bettiah, December 31, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of the 26th instant, I have the honor to state, for the information of the Governor-General of India, that Maharajah Jung Bahadoor has crossed the Gunduck at the Pepra Ghaut, on the 30th instant, with all his men and baggage; he was four days at the ghaut while his men were crossing, and I have been engaged in providing them with supplies in that place also.

2. It is necessary to state, for his Lordship's further information, that the Government demand against me, for the quarter ending January 1858, was 74,000 rupees, which I was ordered to pay by the Collector by the 12th of that month, as mentioned in the concluding paragraph of my last letter, of which I had paid by the 25th idem, 55,000 rupees; as I before intimated, the balance, viz., 19,000 rupees, I paid on the 27th ultimo; all within the date fixed by the Collector.

3. As soon as the troops had crossed, the enemy's men, I heard, fell in with the advanced guard of the friendly force who beat them, and put them to flight with the loss of some of their horses and men. This is the first victory gained on the onset over the rebels, which is a prelude to many future successful achievements, for which I beg to congratulate his Lordship.

I have, &c.

MAHARAJAH RAJENDER KISHORE SINGH.

## Inclosure 110 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to Mr. Dalrymple.*

Sir,

January 29, 1858.

I AM directed to acquaint you that the Governor-General in Council having been pleased to charge you with the preparation of a general narrative of events, for dispatch to the Court of Directors by the mail-steamer, the Secretaries to the Government of India, in the several Departments, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, have been requested to afford you all information necessary to enable you to perform satisfactorily the duty entrusted to you.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

## Inclosure 111 in No. 27.

*The Mayor of Port Louis, Mauritius, &c., to the Governor-General of India.**My Lord,**Port Louis, Mauritius, October 29, 1857.*

WE, the Undersigned, in the name of a Committee chosen by public meeting, for raising in this island a subscription in favor of the mothers, the widows, the children, and the families of the victims of the rebellion in India, beg leave to remit to your Lordship, the here enclosed draft of the Oriental Bank of Mauritius on the Oriental Bank of Calcutta, numbered 7-359, amounting to 16,000 Company's rupees, payable at thirty days' sight, to the order of the Honorable F. Bedingfield, and being the first instalment of the subscription now in course of collection.

This and further remittances to be disposed of by your Lordship in such manner as yourself, or any competent person authorized by you may deem fit, in India or in England:

We beg to refer your Lordship to the inclosed minutes of proceedings, from which you will see that the subscription first proposed in the Municipal Council by the Honorable A. Edwards, has been most cheerfully approved and responded to by the colonists and by the British residents, as testified by the sum already collected in Port Louis in little more than a week.

We need hardly state to your Lordship, that Mauritius has taken the warmest interest in the recent events in India.

As to the final result of the struggle, we never entertained a doubt. We well knew that the foul treachery of the Bengal native soldiers, that the assassination of officers, the horrid murder and pollution of defenceless and innocent women and children, must soon be visited with adequate retribution by the Home Government and by your Lordship.

But whilst awaiting the day of triumph, we have been watching with anxious interest every step of the British troops, and every measure of the British authorities in India. We have been admiring with pride the almost unparalleled heroism of those few thousand men who, scattered on an immense territory, and surprised by the treachery of overwhelming numbers, have everywhere displayed indomitable courage; and whether murdered or conquerors, have gained the sympathy and applause of the world by so nobly maintaining the glory of the British arms and the honor of the British name.

To Her Most Gracious Majesty and to your Lordship's Government, belongs the privilege of worthily rewarding the bravery of soldiers and the services of public servants. We, as private individuals, can only forward to your Lordship our contribution towards alleviating the wrong done to their families; and we beg of you to be kind enough to state to them that none more than the colonists of Mauritius admire the British valor lately displayed in India, and that none take a deeper share in their grief and sympathize more sincerely with their sufferings.

We have, &c.

H. LEMIERE, *Mayor.*

F. BEDINGFIELD, *Treasurer.*

V. NAZ, *Secretary.*

## Inclosure 112 in No. 27.

*Minutes of Proceedings.**Assemblée Générale.**Port Louis, Octobre 14, 1857.*

**SUR** la convocation de l'Hon. Arthur Edwards, Membre du Conseil Législatif et Député Maire du Port Louis, un meeting composé de personnes influentes de la colonie s'est réuni ce jour à l'Hotel de Ville à 2 heures de l'après midi.

L'Hon. H. Lemiére, Membre du Conseil Législatif et Maire du Port Louis, ayant pris le fauteuil de la Présidence et M. V. Naz ayant été nommé Secrétaire,

L'Hon. Edwards explique que sur sa proposition, la corporation municipale a pris l'initiative d'une souscription en faveur des familles des victimes de l'insurrection dans l'Inde et a déjà nommé un comité municipal composé de MM. Bazire, Charon, Fropier, Jonanis, Lamarre, Pipon, Pitot, chargé de recueillir cette souscription. Aujourd'hui au nom de la municipalité, il vient demander au public et aux personnes ici réunies de se joindre à la corporation pour l'accomplissement de cette bonne œuvre. A cet effet, il propose la résolution suivante :

Que le présent meeting a appris, avec le plus profond regret, la révolte des troupes natives dans l'Inde, et donne sa sincère approbation à la décision du conseil municipal, d'ouvrir une souscription publique en faveur des mères, des veuves, des orphelins et des familles des victimes de l'insurrection.

Cette résolution secondée par Monseigneur l'Evêque de Maurice est approuvée à l'unanimité.

M. Laplace, Consul de France, propose que—Monseigneur l'Evêque de Maurice, Monseigneur l'Evêque du Port Louis, l'Hon. Colonel Twiss, Commandant des Forces, l'Hon. S. V. Surtees, Chef Juge, l'Hon. H. Sandwith, Secrétaire Colonial, l'Hon. Dickson, Procureur et Avocat-Général, l'Hon. F. Bedingfield, Trésorier et Payeur-Général, l'Hon. Wing, Collecteur des Douanes, les Hon. C. Antelme, C. C. Brownrigg, Membres du Conseil Législatif, le Colonel Williams, le Colonel Cockburn, MM. Currie, Président de la Chambre d'Agriculture, Menon, Président de la Chambre de Commerce, le Dr. Clerihew, Docteur en Chef, le Dr. Dupuy, Fernyough, A. Wieche, Jas. Frazer, Lanougarède, Bishop, MacFarlane, V. Naz, soient adjoints comme membres du Comité Central de Souscription à ceux déjà choisis dans le sein du conseil municipal, et que ce comité central ait le pouvoir de s'adjoindre de nouveaux membres.



Il accompagne sa proposition de paroles de sympathie, en faveur des victimes de la révolte, disant qu'il exprime ici, non seulement son sentiment individuel, mais celui de la France.

La résolution est secondée par l'Hon. Surtees, qui propose d'ajouter M. Laplace aux membres proposés.—Approuvé.

M. V. Naz propose que le comité central s'adjoigne comme membre un planteur influent de chaque district.

La résolution, secondée par M. F. Channell, est approuvée.

L'Hon. H. Sandwith propose que l'Hon. Bedingfield soit prié d'accepter les fonctions de trésorier du comité.

L'Hon. Edwards, en secondant la résolution, dit que l'Hon. Bedingfield s'est déjà rendu très utile dans une circonstance analogue comme trésorier du comité des inondés de France.—Approuvé.

L'Hon. Surtees propose que ce meeting offre ses sincères remerciements à l'Hon. A. Edwards pour avoir pris l'initiative de cette souscription dans le conseil municipal. —

La résolution, secondée par l'Hon. Antelme, est approuvée.

Mr. Joly propose un vote de remerciements à l'Hon. Président.

La proposition, secondée par M. Paul Cayron, est approuvée.

V. NAZ,

Secrétaire de l'Assemblée.

*Première Séance du Comité Central sous la Présidence de l'Hon. Lemièrre.—Octobre 15, 1857.*

Présents:—Le Colonel Twiss, Commandant des Forces, Monseigneur l'Evêque de Maurice, l'Honorable Surtees, M. le Consul de France, l'Honorable Bedingfield, l'Hon. Proprier, l'Hon. Brownrigg, l'Hon. Edwards, le Colonel Cockburn, MM. Currie, Frazer, Fernyhough, Charon, Lamarre, Jonanis, E. Pipon, le Dr. Dupuy et M. V. Naz.

L'Honorable Edwards propose d'abord que le comité procède à la composition de son bureau. L'Hon. Lemièrre étant déjà élu président et l'Hon. Bedingfield trésorier, il propose que M. V. Naz soit nommé secrétaire.

La proposition, appuyée par l'Hon. Surtees, est approuvée.

Le comité central procède ensuite à la nomination de sous-comités dans les districts chargés d'agir concurremment avec le comité central.

M. Currie propose que les juges de district et les magistrats stipendiaires soient membres des sous-comités.

M. Naz que les ministres des divers cultes chrétiens en fassent aussi partie.

Les sous-comités sont alors nommés comme suit.

FLAQA.—M. le Juge de district, MM. les ministres de la religion, MM. C. Montecchio, Lemerle, Hardy, H. Benoit, Uloog, père, Constantin.

GRAND PORT.—M. le Juge de district MM. les ministres de la religion, MM. Rochicoutr, A. Pierrot, P. Molière, Vollet, C. R. Buttié, père.

MOKA.—M. le Juge de district, MM. les ministres de la religion, MM. le magistrat stipendiaire, A. Lesur, M. Noël, H. Finias, W. Telfair et V. Garreau.

PLAINES WILHEMS.—M. le Juge de district, MM. les ministres de la religion, I. B. Chéron, Emile Harel, Delahogue, Jourdan, E. Duval.

PAMPLEMOUSSES.—M. le Juge de district, MM. les ministres de la religion West, John Germain, E. de Latour St. —, L. Faldinhe, Frédéric Langlois, M. le magistrat stipendiaire.

RIVIERE DU REMPART.—M. le Juge de district, MM. les ministres de la religion, C. Wiche, Delcourt, Charles, Ernest Rouillard, Volcy Senneville, Bandot, T. Dioré.

RIVIERE NOIRE.—M. le Juge de district, MM. les ministres de religion Clénève, Trouchet, Alfred Kœnig, et Thomy Pigiot.

SAVANE.—M. le Juge de district, MM. les ministres de la religion, Amédée Lousteau, Brenan, Pitot, Chalias, V. Lamarque, Wilson.

Le comité arrête au lieu d'élire lui-même un planteur influent de chaque quartier comme membre du comité central, il invitera chacun des sous-comités à choisir un de ses membres chargé de le représenter au sein du comité central.

L'Hon. Edwards rappelle que Madame Mallet, artiste créole de l'île, sœur, a bienveillamment offert de donner son concours à un concert au profit de la souscription, et il propose d'accepter cette offre libérale.

M. Charon suggère qu'un appel soit fait aux loges maçonniques.

Il propose aussi qu'un sous-comité soit choisi dans le sein du comité central et soit chargé de rechercher les moyens les plus efficaces de faire concourir la masse du public à la souscription proposée, tels que l'organisation de concerts, fancy fairs, &c.

L'Hon. Proprier pense qu'il n'est pas convenable, lorsque le sang de nos compatriotes coule sur une autre terre Anglaise, que nous témoignions par des fêtes notre participation à leur deuil; il pense que, pour le moment, le mieux est de s'en tenir aux souscriptions.

Monseigneur d'Evêque de Maurice est du même avis.

L'Hon. Surtees propose un moyen qui n'offre pas la même objection: c'est une exposition de peintures et d'objets d'arts dans la salle publique de l'une ou l'autre loge.

La proposition est secondée par les Hon. Bedingfield et Edwards, et est approuvée par le comité, qui, sur la suggestion de l'Hon. Surtees, prie l'Hon. Bedingfield de vouloir bien se charger de faire les démarches nécessaires.

L'Hon. Edwards propose qu'une liste de souscription soit adressée au recteur du collège et au directeur ou à la directrice de chacun des établissements d'enseignement au Port Louis.

La proposition, appuyée par l'Hon. Bedingfield et M. Jonanis, est approuvée.

L'Hon. Lemièr propose que chaque liste de souscription soit numérotée, et signée du président porte le nom du membre à qui elle est confiée.—Approuvée.

L'Hon. Bedingfield propose qu'un appel soit fait à Mgr. l'Evêque du Port Louis et au chef de chacune des communions chrétiennes dans l'île, les priant de vouloir bien fixer un jour de quête en faveur de la souscription. Il sait que Mgr. l'Evêque de Maurice a pris l'initiative et a déjà fait faire une quête dans ses églises.—Approuvée.

Mr. Currie propose qu'une souscription soit déposée à la Chambre de Commerce et aux deux banques.—Approuvée.

L'Hon. Surtees propose que le secrétaire soit chargé de prier les propriétaires des divers journaux de vouloir bien donner leur concours au comité en aidant de leur influence au succès de la souscription et en publiant les résolutions du comité et les souscriptions obtenues.

La proposition, secondée par M. le Consul de France, est approuvée.

L'Hon. Edwards propose que chaque porteur de liste soit prié d'envoyer tous les Lundis au trésorier, pour être publié dans les journaux du lendemain, les noms de ses souscripteurs et le chiffre de leur souscription.

En vertu du pouvoir qui lui a été conféré par l'Assemblée Générale, le comité, sur la proposition de divers membres présents, s'adjoint les personnes suivantes comme membres du comité central :—

MM. le Consul des Etats Unis, le Consul de Suède, le Consul de Belgique, Schlusser, Consul de Hollande, Jules Chauvin, Sérendat ; l'Hon. Rémono, Premier Juge Puisne, Arbuthnot, Membre du Conseil Législatif, le Capitaine Ireland ; MM. Hugon, Protecteur des Immigrants, le Capitaine Wales, Capitaine de Port, Eug. Laurent, V. Galdemar, R. Jack, Aristide Pipon, Paul Cayron, A. Legall, J. Mercier, Eug. Marie, Evariste Laval, Geo. de Courson, Dr. E. Salesse, Aga Assan, Ayoub, Kursedjee.

Avant de se séparer les vingt membres présents inscrivent sur la liste du président leurs noms et le chiffre de leurs souscriptions, dont le total s'élève à 3,030 dols.

L'Hon. Bedingfield annonce de la part de son Excellence le Gouverneur qu'il a déjà souscrit à Londres pour 50l., mais qu'il tient à s'associer à l'œuvre du comité, et lui offre une seconde souscription de 20l.

V. NAZ, *Secrétaire*.

*Seconde Séance du Comité Central. Octobre 23, 1857.*

*Présidence de l'Hon. H. Lemièr.*

**Présents :—**L'Hon. Colonel Twiss, Commandant des Forces, l'Hon. Surtees, l'Hon. Bedingfield, l'Hon. Wing, l'Hon. Edwards, l'Hon. Arbuthnot, le Dr. Clerihew, MM. Stein, Lacoste Currie, Galdemar, Fernyhough, Jonanis, Laurent, Ireland, Lamarre, Mercier, Charon, Aga Hassan, Ayoub, Naz.

Le procès-verbal de la dernière séance est lu et approuvé.

M. le trésorier annonce que la souscription procède très favorablement. Il a le plaisir d'annoncer au comité qu'il a déjà déposé aux deux banques 5,519.95 dols. Il a inscrit dans un registre le nom de chaque souscripteur et le chiffre de sa souscription. Ce livre restera déposé entre les mains du président.

Le secrétaire propose, pour la convenance des journalistes, que les listes de souscriptions soient publiées à la discrétion du trésorier, au lieu de l'être tous les Mardis, conformément à l'arrêté du comité à sa dernière séance : il pourrait arriver que la liste des souscripteurs pendant toute une semaine fût tellement longue qu'elle ne pourrait pas trouver place dans nos journaux.—Approuvé.

Mr. Currie se réjouit du succès de la souscription. La somme si rapidement obtenue est du plus heureux présage. Il pense qu'un excellent effet serait produit par l'envoi immédiat du montant déjà réalisé, et il propose que le bureau soit chargé d'écrire à sa Seigneurie le Gouverneur-Général de l'Inde pour lui faire une première remise et lui exprimer les sentiments des souscripteurs.

La proposition, secondée par M. Fernyhough, est approuvée.

M. le trésorier a le plaisir d'annoncer que ses démarches, pour arriver à l'exposition de peinture, ont jusqu'ici obtenu un plein succès. Il a déjà obtenu la promesse d'environ quatre-vingt tableaux et gravures. M. Liénard entre autres a, avec beaucoup de bienveillance, mis à sa disposition de fort beaux tableaux.

Il propose au comité de s'adjointre M. Liénard comme membre du comité central.

La proposition, secondée par l'Hon. Edwards, est approuvée.

V. NAZ, *Secrétaire*.

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Inclosure 113 in No. 27.

*Mr. Beadon to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*January 13, 1858.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 29th of October last, to the address of the Governor-General of India, inclosing, on behalf of the committee chosen by public meeting in Mauritius, for the relief of the sufferers from the mutinies in India, a draft for 16,000 Company's rupees, being a portion of the subscription raised for this object.

2. The Governor-General of India in Council desires me to convey to you, and to the colonists

and British residents in general, his cordial thanks for the sympathy evinced for the sufferers, and for the aid so generously sent to them. The amount will be made over to the Relief Fund Committee at Calcutta, together with a copy of your communication.

I have, &c.  
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 114 in No. 27.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretaries of the Relief Fund Committee.*

Gentlemen,

January 13, 1858.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to forward the accompanying copy of correspondence with the Mayor of Port Louis, Mauritius, together with a draft for 16,000 Company's rupees, being the amount of subscriptions raised in Mauritius in aid of the Relief Fund.

I have, &c.  
J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 115 in No. 27.

*The Mayor of Port Louis, Mauritius, to the Governor-General of India.*

My Lord,

Port Louis, Mauritius, November 23, 1857.

I BEG leave to refer your Lordship to the letter already addressed to you on behalf of the Committee appointed for receiving public subscriptions in this island in favor of the families of the victims of the rebellion in India, and, in addition to the 16,000 rupees remitted to you, I have the honor to inclose a further draft, amounting to 10,000 Company's rupees, also drawn by the Oriental Bank of Mauritius on the Oriental Bank of Calcutta, payable to the order of the Hon. F. Bedingfield and indorsed by him.

Hoping to have the pleasure soon to make a further remittance. I have, &c.

H. LEMIERE.

Inclosure 116 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Mayor of Port Louis, Mauritius.*

Sir,

January 19, 1858.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 23rd November last, together with the draft therein referred to, for 10,000 Company's rupees, being the second portion of the subscriptions raised at Mauritius for the relief of the sufferers from the mutinies in India.

2. His Lordship in Council desires me to request that the people of Mauritius will accept the best thanks of the Government of India for this additional instance of their liberality towards the sufferers from the mutinies in India.

3. The present amount will, like the first remittance, be made over to the Relief Fund Committee of Calcutta.

I have, &c.  
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 117 in No. 27.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretaries to the Relief Fund Committee.*

Gentlemen,

January 19, 1858.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to forward the accompanying copy of correspondence with the Mayor of Port Louis, Mauritius, together with a draft for 10,000 Company's rupees, being the amount of further subscriptions raised in Mauritius in aid of the Relief Fund.

2. The second of the bills of exchange for the present remittance and for that forwarded to you with my letter, dated the 13th instant, are inclosed.

I have, &c.  
J. W. DALRYMPLE.

## Inclosure 118 in No. 27.

*The Governor of the Cape of Good Hope to the Governor-General of India.*

My Lord,

*Government House, Cape Town, November 11, 1857.*

A MEETING took place in Cape Town yesterday to organize a committee for the relief of the sufferers from the mutinies in India, to whatever class they may belong. This colony is not a very wealthy one, but such is the horror felt for the crimes the mutineers committed, and such the admiration of the greatness of conduct which our countrymen have shown, that the deepest sympathy has been excited here. This thousand pounds is but a first instalment of what we hope to send. No applications for subscriptions have yet been made beyond Cape Town, and even but very few persons in Cape Town have yet had an opportunity of subscribing. We hope, therefore, hereafter, to remit more.

In the meantime, will your Lordship oblige us by handing over the inclosed sum of 1000*l.* to any committee or committees which may have been formed in India for the relief of these sufferers, or by applying it in any way that your Lordship may think will best promote the object we have in view.

I have, &amp;c.

G. GREY.

## Inclosure 119 in No. 27.

*Messrs. Stein and Hope to the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.*

Sir,

*Cape Town, November 11, 1857.*

WE have the honor to inclose herewith Treasury bills for 1000*l.*, as the first instalment of the subscription opened yesterday for the relief of the sufferers from the mutiny in India, at the public meeting at which your Excellency presided, and we have the honor to request your Excellency will forward the same to the Governor-General of India by the steamer "Hydaspes," which sails this day, to be appropriated by his Lordship for the immediate wants of the sufferers.

We shall have the honor of transmitting, from time to time, to your Excellency, further sums, as received on account of this subscription, but, as yet, it is quite impossible to form any idea of the sum which may be raised, either in Cape Town or in the country districts.

We have, &amp;c.

JOHN STEIN.

WILLIAM HOPE.

## Inclosure 120 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Colonial Secretary, Cape of Good Hope.*

Sir,

*January 13, 1858.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Governor's letter dated the 11th of November last, to the address of the Governor-General of India, inclosing, on behalf of the committee organized by a meeting of the inhabitants of the colony for the relief of the sufferers from the mutinies in India, drafts to the amount of 1,000*l.* being a portion of the subscriptions raised for this purpose.

2. The Governor-General of India in Council desires me to convey to his Excellency, and to the subscribers generally, his cordial thanks for the sympathy evinced for the sufferers, and for the aid so generously sent to them. The amount will be made over to the Relief Fund Committee at Calcutta, together with a copy of this correspondence.

I have, &amp;c.

C. BEADON.

## Inclosure 121 in No. 27.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Relief Fund Committee.*

Gentlemen,

*January 13, 1858.*

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to forward the accompanying copy of correspondence with the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, together with two drafts for 500*l.* each, being the amount of subscriptions raised in Cape Town in aid of the Relief Fund.

I am, &amp;c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

## Inclosure 122 in No. 27.

*The Governor of the Cape of Good Hope to the Governor-General of India.*

My Lord,

Cape Town, November 23, 1857.

ADVERTING to my letter of the 11th instant upon the subject of the collections which are now being made for the relief of the sufferers in India, I have now the honor to inclose the duplicates of the Treasury bills for 1,000*l.*, which I forwarded in that letter, and I have also the honor to inclose the copy of a letter from the Secretaries to our local committee of the India Relief Fund, dated 21st instant, together with bills of exchange for an additional 500*l.*, which has since been collected, which we trust your Lordship will oblige us by handing over to any committee or committees, which have been formed in India, for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian mutinies, or by applying it in any way which your Lordship may think best calculated to promote the objects which we have in view.

I have, &amp;c.

G. GREY.

## Inclosure 123 in No. 27.

*Messrs. Stein and Hope to the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.*

Sir,

Cape Town, November 21, 1857.

REFERRING to our letter of the 11th instant, inclosing Treasury bills, Nos. 6151 and 6532, for 500*l.* each, as the first instalment of the subscription opened the previous day for the relief of the sufferers in India, with a request that your Excellency would be pleased to forward the same to the Governor-General of India, by the steamer "Hydaspes," to be appropriated by his Lordship for the immediate wants of the sufferers, we have now the honor of inclosing the seconds and thirds of exchange of said drafts, which we have to request may be forwarded by the "Himalaya" transport, and Her Majesty's steam-frigate "Chesapeake," it being desirable that the full sets of bills should be received in Calcutta, to assist their realization at a favourable exchange.

We have further the honor to inclose firsts and seconds of exchange of the following bills on Her Majesty's Treasury, London, as particularized at foot,\* amounting to 500*l.* sterling, being the second instalment of the aforesaid subscription, which we have the honour to request your Excellency will forward to the Governor-General of India as before, by the above-mentioned opportunities, or in such other way as your Excellency may think fit.

We have, &amp;c.

JOHN STEIN.  
W. HOPE.

## Inclosure 124 in No. 27.

*The Governor of the Cape of Good Hope to the Governor-General of India.*

My Lord,

Cape Town, November 30, 1857.

ADVERTING to my letters of the 11th and 23rd instant, upon the subject of the collections which were here being made for the relief of the sufferers in India, I have now the honor to inclose Treasury bills to the amount of 320*l.*, which sum has been forwarded to me by the Honorary Secretary of the Graham's Town Indian Relief Fund, which we trust your Lordship will oblige us by handing over to any committee or committees which have been formed in India for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian mutinies, or by applying it in any way which your Lordship may think best calculated to promote the objects we have in view.

I have, &amp;c.

G. GREY.

## Inclosure 125 in No. 27.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Colonial Secretary, Cape of Good Hope.*

Sir,

Fort William, January 19, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of two letters dated respectively the 23rd and 30th November last, addressed by his Excellency the Governor to the Governor-General of India, inclosing on behalf of the inhabitants of Cape Town and Graham's Town, drafts to the amount of 820*l.*, being a further instalment of subscriptions raised for the relief of the sufferers from the mutinies in India.

\* Particulars of drafts on Her Majesty's Treasury, London, drawn by Deputy Commissary General H. Briers:—

No. 6325, favour of T. E. McClintock	..	..	..	£ 100
6612, favour of Samuel Cawood	..	..	..	200
6613, ditto ditto	..	..	..	200
				<hr/>
				£500

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2. The Governor-General in Council desires me to convey to his Excellency and to the subscribers the thanks of the Government of India for this further contribution, which will be made over to the Relief Fund Committee at Calcutta.

I have, &c.  
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 126 in No. 27.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretaries to the Relief Fund Committee.*

Gentlemen,

January 20, 1858.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to forward the accompanying copy of correspondence with the Government of the Cape of Good Hope, together with drafts to the amount of 820*l.*, being the amount of subscriptions raised at the Cape, in aid of the Relief Fund.

I have, &c.  
J. W. DALRYMPLE.

No. 28.

*The President in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

Fort William, February 20, 1858. (No. 27.)

IN continuation of our letter, No. 19, of 1858, dated the 8th instant, we have the honor to report our further proceedings in this Department, connected with the revolt of the native army of Bengal.

2. We beg to draw your attention to an interesting narrative, herewith forwarded, by Lieutenant Eckford, Executive Engineer, 6th Division, Grand Trunk Road, of the gallant defence of his house at Meerut against the mutineers, on the 10th May, 1857, and of his subsequent proceedings.

3. We have approved, as a temporary measure, the orders issued by the Chief Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces, for raising auxiliary yeomanry levies from among the well-affected inhabitants of the districts of Etawah and Allyghur, for the restoration and preservation of order in those districts, on the scale of salary noted in the margin.\*

4. In the collection will be found a despatch from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, containing copies of three communications addressed to that Government by Mr. J. C. Wilson, Commissioner on special duty, reporting the arrival in his camp of certain Christian refugees from Rohileund, who had been concealed and sheltered by certain Hindoo zemindars. Mr. Wilson thinks there are more in hiding; but he observes: "The relatives of several of the missing officers tell me that those dear to them have purposely given out that they are dead, in order to prevent Khan Bahadoor Khan from searching for them; and they state that no messengers, even those dispatched by my orders, and with documents, are allowed access to them, through fear that they may be in this way betrayed to the rebel chieftain above mentioned."

5. The Government of the Central Provinces recently submitted for our information, copy of a correspondence with the Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division, relative to the operations of the Kamptee moveable column, under Colonel Munsey, at Jubbulpore. With the view of reopening the postal communication with Benares, a force of the strength, noted on the margin,† was sent out under Lieutenant-Colonel Byng, and advanced about twenty-six miles; but Colonel Munsey refused to allow this detachment to proceed further, as he believed that the rebels were in greater force than the Commissioner, Major Erskine, supposed, and that he would be running the risk of having his communication with Lieutenant-Colonel Byng cut off. A copy of the correspondence was communicated to the Government of Fort St. George, for information, and for such orders as that Government might consider necessary.

\* Scale of Jat Horse.—Resaldar 150; Naib Resaldar 65; Jemadar 50; Duffadar 35; Kote Duffadar 45; Pay Duffadar 41; Trumpeter 30; Sowar 25.

† 2 Guns, 6th Madras Cavalry, 250 of the 33rd Madras Native Infantry.

6. An application having been made to his Excellency Sir W. Denison, Governor-General of the Australian Colonies, for the services of a regiment of infantry, and a company of artillery, Her Majesty's ship "Megæra" has been dispatched to Sydney to convey a portion of those troops to Calcutta.

7. In continuation of the papers referred to in the 13th paragraph of our last letter, we forward copies of further reports on the movements of the mutineers of the 31th Native Infantry, in the jungles of Cachar, and the measures adopted against them. They have again been defeated and driven back with loss into the jungles, together with one of the Munnipore princes, who had joined them. Six other Munnipore princes, who had been placed under arrest at Cachar, have managed to effect their escape. We have called for a report on this subject from the Government of Bengal, and we have desired that the princes on being apprehended, should be sent down to the Presidency as state prisoners, unless guilty of some offence for which they can be tried and punished by the local authorities.

8. The Officiating Superintendent of Marine has communicated to us a report by Lieutenant Forbes, the Superintendent of the Nudda Rivers, on the present condition of the steamer "River Bird," in the Bhaguruttee. A copy of this report will be found in the collection. It holds out little hope of the recovery of the vessel; but we have authorized the deputation of Mr. Wells, the commander of the steamer "Lord William Bentinck," with a sufficient establishment, for the purpose of assisting in removing the machinery and boilers of the "River Bird," and we have desired that every exertion may be made to save the vessel.

9. In reply to an inquiry from the Government of Bengal, we remarked that we did not think it probable that the officers in charge of depôts on the Grand Trunk Road would have to remain at their posts during the approaching hot weather.

10. We forward, as usual, some other papers, on matters of minor importance, which call for no special notice in this letter.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 28.

*The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Magistrate of Etawah, and the Special Commissioner of Allyghur.*

Sir,

Fort Agra, January 5, 1858.

WITH reference to the apprehended difficulty which will be experienced in obtaining the aid of regular troops in support of the civil authority, you are hereby authorized to raise auxiliary yeomanry levies from among the well-affected inhabitants of your district, for the restoration and preservation of order within its limits.

2. These levies, which should be raised with the assistance of the friendly talookdars, will consist of horse, and will be entertained at the rates noted in the margin,\* on the understanding that their service will be only temporary, that they are not to serve at a distance from their own districts, and that being discharged they will receive a bonus of three months' pay, if their uniform good conduct is certified by their commanding officer or yourself.

3. On receiving a requisition from you to that effect, a military officer will be appointed to organize and command the levy.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 28.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

February 9, 1858.

WITH reference to your endorsement dated the 5th ultimo, I am directed to state that the President in Council has been pleased to approve, as a temporary measure, of the orders issued by the Chief Commissioner for raising auxiliary yeomanry levies from among the well-affected inhabitants of the districts of Etawah and Allyghur, for the restoration and preservation of order in those districts, on the scale of salary noted in the margin.\*

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

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\* Scale of Jat Horse :—Resaldar 150; Naib Resaldar 65; Jemadar 50; Duffadar 35; Koto Duffadar 45; Pay Duffadar 41; Trumpeter 30; Sowar 25.

## Inclosure 3 in No. 28.

*The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

November 23, 1857.

I AM desired to forward, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a demi-official narrative by Lieutenant Eckford, Executive Engineer, 6th Division, Grand Trunk Road, of his proceedings from the date of the mutiny at Meerut on the 10th May last to the 7th instant, and of paragraphs 1 and 2 of letter addressed to the officiating chief engineer on the subject.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

## Inclosure 4 in No. 28.

*Narrative.*

ABOUT 6 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, the 10th of May last, I heard a great uproar in the direction of the Native Infantry and Cavalry lines. It increased, and I heard shots fired. On inquiring from my servants and chuprassees, they said the native troops had mutinied, and were setting fire to their lines and officers' houses. I sent a man to find out what was going on, and he returned and said the sepoys were murdering their officers. From the compound of my house I saw crowds of natives in front of the bazars, and also some European officers and gentlemen gallop past on horseback, and drive furiously away towards the European lines in buggies, &c. At this time a number of the bungalows were on fire, and the noise and musket shots seemed to approach. I, therefore, although momentarily expecting succour from European troops of the station, prepared to defend the house (an upper-roomed pukka building, in which were my office and treasury, as well as my place of residence). At about 7 o'clock, a man came running towards me, and said, that the mob having killed Doctor Smith (my next door neighbour, whose house was on fire), were coming into my compound; I had loaded the firearms I had by me, and as soon as I saw a band of men (with arms and torches in their hands) enter my compound, I went out from the verandah where I had been standing, and having allowed them to advance to within about twenty-five paces of me, I fired with my double-barrelled gun and shot down the leader (who was armed with a musket), and the contents of the other barrel I let drive at the others. They all turned and ran out of my compound.

The chuprassees and burkundauzes of my treasure guard now told me that the mutineers and mob would return in greater numbers; I, therefore, after having the body of the man I had shot removed, posted the burkundauzes in and over the treasury room and office, and having closed and barred all the doors, made ready to defend the building.

I also, shortly after, determined to send my family away to hide in the garden.

In about twenty minutes after the disappearance of the first mob, the noise of a great number of men approaching was heard. Taking a brace of pistols, I went up to the flat roof of the portico (which was on a level with the upper rooms), to the side nearest the treasury room, in order that I might deter any one from getting at it.

An old European pensioner and a private of the 60th Rifles, who had been pursued by the mob, and sought shelter in my house, were told off by me, after being armed, to remain inside the building. The servants, &c., had begged of me to send these men away, as the mob particularly sought their lives, but to this suggestion I would not for a moment listen—I had hardly reached the portico, to be on the look-out (it was now dark), when a very large mob of sepoys and others entered the compound, and made for the house. When they saw me they commenced firing, but none of the shots took effect on me.

Almost simultaneously I heard a heavy battering down stairs, at the back of the house, a party having turned the rear of it—I rushed down stairs, armed with a brace of double-barrelled pistols, and found about twelve or fourteen men in the large centre room, who had effected an entrance from the back; I dashed at them, and fired two barrels at those on the right. All ran away, except one man, who, from his appearance, I should say, was a 3rd Cavalry trooper—he made a rush at me with his sword, and although I gave him a pistol shot (which at the time appeared to take no effect, but as my servants afterwards saw him dragged out of the burning house by the legs, I conclude he must have been very hard hit) he cut me over the head with it (a severe wound); I tried to close with him, and gave him a blow over the head with my left hand pistol (the second barrel of which had missed fire); he gave me sundry other cuts with his sword. The rifleman, who had been in the adjoining room, hearing the struggle, came in, and my assailant staggered out of the doorway; I was bleeding profusely and much stunned, I therefore determined on again going up to the portico, and making a stand there.

When I got up, I found myself so weak that I was obliged to sit down. I told the rifleman if he wished to go away and try to make his escape, that he might do so. I made over to him my double-barrelled gun, which had been reloaded, and he accordingly ran down stairs; I heard two shots in rapid succession, and was told afterwards that he got out of my compound, but was killed by a party of men on the other side of the wall, out on the road. This man's name was, I believe, Fitzpatrick, of the G Company of the 60th. The old pensioner (Chapman), whom I had armed with a spear, made his escape previously, during the melee, to the gardener's house, where he lay concealed, and ultimately escaped in safety to the artillery dépôt. I lay on the portico for about two hours and more, sometimes sensible and at other times in a faint.



The miscreants searched everywhere for me; they more than once came close to where I was lying, but the shade of a tree (it was bright moonlight) most providentially was the means of screening me from their view. They looked up at the roof of the upper story, against which a small ladder was placed, and they evidently thought I had gone up there, but were afraid to ascend. They, however, gutted the house, broke open the treasure chests and boxes, and then having, both in the lower and upper rooms, heaped up the furniture, &c., set fire to the whole; I saw the entire building before long in a blaze. They also for a time placed sentries round the house, in the hope of capturing me.

I lay on the portico, as I have before described, for more than two hours, and then, when I was conscious, and on hearing no noise or voices of the mutineers, I commenced crawling and staggering by the outer pukka steps, which led from the front verandah and portico; I got down below, and there met my tent-pitcher, who conducted me to where my wife, sister, and child were hiding. In about half-an-hour afterwards, a litter having been made for me by my servants, &c., we made our way to the right pickets of the carabiniers along the bed of a dry nullah, and got to the officers' bungalows, where my wounds were dressed.

With very few exceptions, everything in the house was plundered or burnt.

After the 10th of May, I was laid up with my wounds for about six weeks or more, and was unable to volunteer to go out with General Wilson's force to the Hindon, but as soon as I was getting better I wrote to offer my services to Colonel Becher, Quartermaster-General of the Army, who was in the camp before Delhi. I knew the country round and about Delhi well, and thought I might be useful. Colonel Becher wrote back to say, that the General Commanding highly appreciated my offer of service, &c., and I accordingly rode across country with the few things (clothes, &c.), I could take, and joined the camp. I had been appointed by the General to be attached to the Quartermaster-General's Department; I also carried on the duties of Executive Engineer of the 6th Division, Grand Trunk Road, except when making road inspections. I was with the Delhi force and engaged in the siege. On the day of the assault I attended Major Reid as his staff, and was with his column, the fourth in the attack on Kishengunge. Our column of 800 regular troops (Europeans and natives) was opposed by, it is said, 10,000 of the enemy. Our loss was about 300, and nearly two-thirds of the European officers. Although I was with the advanced sections of the column, I escaped with only a trifling contusion on the right leg; my cap was flattened by a blow from the butt end of a musket which one of the enemy struck at me, but my head was saved by the top of the wall. The fire was the hottest I was ever under. Five days after the fall of Delhi, on the 26th, I returned towards Meerut again. For a week after the 11th, the day of the assault, I was laid up with a bad attack of dysentery brought on by exposure and fatigue.

I have, &c.

J. J. ECKFORD, *Lieutenant.*

Inclosure 5 in No. 28.

*The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to Officiating Chief Engineer, North-Western Provinces.*

(Extract.)

November 23, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 12th instant, with its inclosed narrative of the proceedings of the Executive Engineer, 6th Division of the Grand Trunk Road, from the date of the mutiny at Meerut, on the 10th May last to the 7th instant.

The Chief Commissioner has read this account of Lieutenant Eckford's gallant defence of his house and office, containing the Government treasure, with feelings of warm admiration, and has directed a copy of the demi-official narrative to be submitted for the information of the Governor-General in Council.

Inclosure 6 in No. 28.

*The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Agra Fort, January 6, 1858.*

IN continuation of my letter dated 9th November, I am desired to forward, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a correspondence with Mr. J. C. Wilson, Commissioner on special duty, relative to the arrival of more Christian refugees from Rohilcund at his camp.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

## Inclosure 7 in No. 28.

*The Special Commissioner of Meerut to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

*Camp, Jullahce, November 27, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report, that the following Christians, who have been concealed and sheltered by Hindoo zemindars in the Bareilly, Budaon, and Shajehanpore districts, ever since the mutiny which occurred in Rohileund, on the 31st May last, are now safe on the right bank of the Ganges, under charge of Ghunseam Doss Chowbey, the blind tehseldar of Hatrass:—

1. Mr. Wilkinson, clerk under the magistrate and collector of Bareilly.
2. Mrs. Wilkinson, wife.
3. Married sister of the above.
4. Mr. Porter, formerly a musician in the band of the 68th Regiment, Native Infantry.
5. Mrs. Porter, wife.
6. Mr. Porter, jun., brother of No. 1, and clerk in the office of the Executive Engineer, Bareilly.
7. Mr. E. W. McLean, commonly known by the appellation of Billy Sahib, is the son of

Mr. McLean, indigo planter of the Shajehanpore district, who fled at the time of the mutiny and succeeded in reaching Futtoghur, and who is supposed to have been murdered by the orders of Nana Sahib, the adopted son of the late Bajee Rao, at Cawnpore, about the 15th July last.

8. Mrs. McLean, wife.
9. Female infant, daughter.

2. I am marching to the banks of the Ganges, and I hope to receive charge of the above persons during to-morrow, or the day after, at latest.

3. Recent events, which it would be impolitic to mention, have, by making my present undertaking one of no ordinary hazard, rendered me less sanguine than I formerly was, as to succeeding in rescuing the whole of the Rohileund refugees, and possibly this may be the last time on which I shall have the pleasure, for a protracted period at least, of reporting the safe arrival of any more of the unfortunate fugitives. Hence, I cannot conclude this letter without placing upon record how much I am indebted to Captain Gowan for his suggestions respecting the deputing Gunga Ram and Bika Singh to visit all the refugees, at their places of concealment in Rohileund, and to Mr. A. H. Cocks, the Special Commissioner at Allyghur, for carrying out my plans during my unavoidable absence from the vicinity of the ferries of the Budaon and Etah districts.

I have, &c.

J. CRACROFT WILSON.

## Inclosure 8 in No. 28.

*The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Special Commissioner of Meerut.*

Sir,

*Agra Fort, December 2, 1857.*

I AM desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 27th ultimo, reporting the safe arrival of certain Christians who had been sheltered by Hindoo zemindars in the Bareilly, Budaon, and Shajehanpore districts, since the occurrence of the outbreak in Rohileund.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you, that the Chief Commissioner is well satisfied with the service already rendered by you, but events render it impossible for you to continue your efforts for the rescue of the remaining fugitives for the present.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

## Inclosure 9 in No. 28.

*The Special Commissioner of Meerut to the Officiating Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

*Camp, Gungeree, December 2, 1857.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the undermentioned Portuguese and native Christians, who have been lying concealed in the Budaon district since the mutiny, reached my camp at Gungeree this day at 2 o'clock P.M.:—

Thomas Peters, formerly jail darogah of Budaon, and at the time of the mutiny Superintendent of Roads.

John Peters, brother.

Eliza Peters, wife of John Peters.

Moses Peters, brother.

Fanny Peters, wife of Moses Peters.

Sophy Peters, daughter.

William Peters, son.

Isaac, native Christian of the Bareilly mission.

Mary, wife of Isaac.

Henry, infant son.

2. I have expended 63 rupees in rewarding the persons who escorted the above parties, and in cart-hire, as per accompanying account, and I request that the civil auditor may be authorized to pass the same.

I have, &c.  
J. C. WILSON.

Inclosure 10 in No. 28.

*The Assistant Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Special Commissioner of Meerut.*

Sir,

*Agra Fort, December 8, 1857.*

IN reply to your letter dated the 2nd instant, I am directed to inform you that the Chief Commissioner has been pleased to pass your bill, amounting to 63 rupees, being the expense incurred in rewarding certain natives who assisted some Christians in making their escape from Budaon.

2. The bill has been forwarded to the civil auditor, who will return it to you duly audited.

I have, &c.  
R. C. OLDFIELD.

Inclosure 11 in No. 28.

*The Special Commissioner of Meerut to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

*Camp, Khasgunge, December 23, 1857.*

I HAVE the pleasure to report for the information of the Chief Commissioner and of the Supreme Government, that the following European, Eurasian, and native British subjects, who have been lying concealed in Rohilcund from the 31st May last, under the protection of certain Rajpoot zemindars, reached my camp at Suhawur yesterday evening:—

1. Sergeant Hardy of Bareilly Pension Establishment.
2. Mrs. Hardy, wife.
3. Anne Hardy, daughter.
4. Joseph Hardy, son.
5. Ada Hardy, daughter.
6. Emilia Hardy, daughter.
7. William Hardy, private in Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, and nephew of Sergeant Hardy.
8. Joseph Steers, writer, Philibet Collector's office, out of employ.
9. Emilia Steers, wife.
10. Joseph Steers, son.
11. Infant (not baptized) son.
12. Henry Mathews, of Bareilly, pensioned five-major.
13. Rebecca Mathews, wife.
14. Isabella Monks, of Bareilly, married daughter.
15. Mary Anne Monks, daughter.
16. Henry Monks, son.
17. Benjamin Lake, son of the brother of Mrs. Mathews.
18. Kistna, servant of Henry Mathews.
19. Betsy Roberts, of Bareilly.
20. William Roberts, son.

2. Up to the present date there have been rescued, at four different times, forty-five Rohilcund refugees, and Government will naturally ask how many more there are now left. I regret that I am unable to answer the question. The relatives of several of the missing officers tell me that those dear to them have purposely given out that they are dead, in order to prevent Khan Bahadoor Khan from searching for them; and they state that no messengers, even those dispatched by my orders and with documents, are allowed access to them, through fear that they may be, in this way, betrayed to the rebel chieftain above mentioned. If this hypothesis be correct, it accounts for the reports which have reached me that no European officer is now alive in Rohilcund, and for the fact that our emissaries have failed in tracing them; but, admitting that the hypothesis is correct, it is impossible that the survivors can be rescued save by a large force entering Rohilcund. I have therefore directed the small detachment now with me to return to Meerut, and I propose waiting shortly on the Chief Commissioner in person relative to the plan of operations to be adopted in carrying out my new appointment.

3. A bill of the expenses incurred will shortly be submitted for the sanction of Government.

I have, &c.  
J. C. WILSON.

## Inclosure 12 in No. 28.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Secretary to Government,  
North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

Fort William, February 10, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 6th ultimo, forwarding copy of letters from Mr. J. C. Wilson, Commissioner on special duty, reporting the arrival in his camp of certain Christian refugees from Rohilkund.

2. The result of Mr. Wilson's exertions in the cause of humanity has been very satisfactory, and you are requested to convey to that gentleman the warm commendations of the Government of India.

I have, &amp;c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

## Inclosure 13 in No. 28.

*The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government  
of India.*

Sir,

Fort Agra, January 8, 1858.

WITH reference to your telegram of the 17th ultimo, to the address of the Magistrate of Cawnpore, a copy of which was forwarded to this Government, relative to the provision of an escort for the protection of such ladies and children as may wish to proceed to Allahabad, I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter, this day addressed to the Commander-in-chief, on the subject.

I have, &amp;c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

## Inclosure 14 in No. 28.

*The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Chief of the Staff,  
Cawnpore.*

Sir,

Fort Agra, January 8, 1858.

I AM directed to forward, for the information of the Commander-in-chief, copy of a telegram received from the Government of India, and with reference to his Lordship's directions to state that the Chief Commissioner proposes notifying that on a certain date, which will be determined after receipt of his Excellency's reply, an escort for the protection of ladies and children who may be desirous of proceeding, at their own expense, to Calcutta, from the Agra and Meerut divisions, will be dispatched from this station: but his Excellency will be aware, from the return of the strength of this garrison lately submitted to him, that it will not be in the power of the Chief Commissioner to provide an escort beyond Mynpoorie under any circumstances, and that even this escort will be contingent on the early return of the guns and European detail now on duty with the convoy towards his Excellency's camp.

I have, &amp;c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

## Inclosure 15 in No. 28.

*The Commissioner of Saugor to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

Jubbulpore, December 15, 1857.

FOR the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, I have the honor to inclose a copy of the correspondence regarding my endeavours to open out the road from this to Mirzapore.

The road has now been closed since the 27th of October, owing to the rebellion of Surjoo Pershad, the thakoor of Bijeragoghur, Mypal Singh, the uncle of the thakoor of Myheer, both in the Nagode district, and of Nypal Singh, thakoor of Bhutgaon in Jubbulpore.

3. It will be seen that, during the command of Colonel Millar, a small force, under the command of Major Sullivan, of the 4th Light Cavalry, at my request, went up the road as far as Moorwara, and it was this force which took two of the Bijeragoghur Thakoor's guns, as reported in my letter dated 13th November.

4. This repulse of the rebels had for some time the effect of making them leave the road, and believing, as I still do, that a small party with guns sent from this would be able to open out the road as far as Jokaie or Myheer, I applied to Colonel Munsey (now commanding here), to undertake the expedition, and a party, consisting of two guns, the whole of the 6th Madras Cavalry, and 250 Infantry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Byng, was sent out, and is still on the road;

but in spite of all my urgent calls, in person, by note, and by letter, this force has not advanced beyond Sehora, twenty-six miles from this, and Colonel Munsey told me yesterday that, as he believed the rebels were stronger than I supposed, and were accompanied by some of the mutineers of the 52nd Regiment, he did not think it advisable that Colonel Byng's detachment should advance farther at present.

5. Colonel Munsey is of course the official judge as to whether the force now at his disposal, <sup>as</sup> ~~per~~ margin,\* is sufficient to protect Jubbulpore and to open out the road, but though the rebels may be increasing owing to their not being attacked, I know that none of the 52nd have joined them; and the rebels of this part of the country are despicable cowards, and will never even stand against our infantry and cavalry, much less artillery, except when well covered by stone walls or dense jungle.

6. Though for some years in civil employ I am still a soldier, and, having seen service, I grieve to think that rebels alone should prevent our troops doing that which it is my firm belief the detachment under command of Colonel Byng might do with ease, though perhaps with some trifling loss, where the jungle comes down to the road.

7. Colonel Munsey will be relieved by Brigadier Lawrence to-morrow, but I now forward this correspondence to show that I have done all in my power to keep open the postal communication with Benares, &c., and I do not write with any wish that the Government will blame Colonel Munsey, for, although, in my humble opinion, the road might be opened as far as Myheer, his caution and judgment may be the best.

I have, &c.

W. C. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 16 in No. 28.

*The Commissioner of Saugor to Colonel Millar.*

Sir,

*Jubbulpore, October 9, 1857.*

AS plundering is going on to a great extent in the villages close to the Deccan road, I think it very necessary that some troops should be sent to Saleemabad or Sehora, on the first division of the road, and to Sookree or Doomah, on the second division, with orders to move up and down the road according to circumstances, so as to keep the dawk open between Mirzapore and Nagpore.

2. I am aware that you are very badly off for infantry, but I think a small party of cavalry and infantry united might suffice for each of these posts, as they are not likely to be attacked, and I do not believe there are many, if any, mutineers, but merely cowardly matchlockmen on these two roads.

I have, &c.

W. C. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 17 in No. 28.

*Colonel Millar to the Commissioner of Saugor.*

Sir,

*Camp, Jubbulpore, October 11, 1857.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 9th instant I have the honor to request that, to enable me to judge of the strength of the party to be detached to Sehora, you will be so good as to inform me whether any authentic information has been received regarding the movements of the mutineers of the 52nd Bengal Native Infantry, lately supposed to be in that direction.

2. A detachment of fifty riflemen, under Lieutenant Pereira, has been ordered to proceed to-morrow towards Doomah, where it will remain until further orders.

3. The officer commanding 4th Light Cavalry has been requested to leave a native officer's party at Doomah, on passing through that place.

I have, &c.

J. MILLAR.

Inclosure 18 in No. 28.

*The Commissioner of Saugor to Colonel Millar.*

Sir,

*Jubbulpore, October 11, 1857.*

IN reply to your letter of this date, I have the honor to state that the Deputy Commissioner has no information of any mutineers being in or near Sehora.

2. Plundering is going on all round, but by local rebels.

I have, &c.

W. C. ERSKINE.

\* Artillery, 60 men and 6 guns; Cavalry, 497 rank and file; 33rd Madras Native Infantry, 620 rank and file; Nagpore Rifles, 80: Total 1,257.

## Inclosure 19 in No. 28.

*The Commissioner of Saugor to Colonel Millar.*

Sir,

Jubbulpore, October 30, 1857.

THE Calcutta mail has been stopped by a body of rebels, said to be 500 strong, but probably not a quarter of that number, near a place called Chaka, and they have not only stolen the dawk horses and driven off the police, but threaten the town of Moorwara, on the Mirzapore road.

2. Every available horse and foot policeman is on the road, and I would suggest that the troops under the command of Major Sullivan now at Schora, be allowed to move up and down the road between Chaka and Ghosulpore; and beyond the former place I have asked for aid on the road from the Political Agent at Rewah.

3. There is, no doubt, jungle on the side of the road here and there, but probably good positions may be found for the troops of each arm to act; and, at any rate, regular cavalry and infantry, aided by guns, would be of as much if not more service in keeping the road open than horse and foot police.

4. If you cannot allow this move, I trust you will make such other arrangements as may be in your power to keep the road open as far as Chaka.

I have, &amp;c.

W. C. ERSKINE.

## Inclosure 20 in No. 28.

*Colonel Millar to the Commissioner of Saugor.*

Sir,

Jubbulpore, October 31, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I have the honor to inform you that I am of opinion that with so weak an escort of infantry, it would be running too great a risk were the guns to be sent so far as you propose; I have, however, informed Major Sullivan that he has discretionary power to push on the cavalry of his detachment as far as he may consider desirable.

2. This evening a reinforcement of infantry will march hence, proceed by double marches, and, on its arrival, Major Sullivan will be enabled to act as you have suggested.

I have, &amp;c.

J. MILLAR.

## Inclosure 21 in No. 28.

*The Commissioner of Saugor to Colonel Munsey.*

Sir,

Jubbulpore, December 4, 1857.

FROM information received from Nagode, and also from several travellers, servants of Government, who arrived here last night, and who travelled from Mirzapore to this, I learn that Nypal Singh, the Thakoor of Runchunpore in Myhere (a relative of the Chief of Bijeragogurgh) has also rebelled, but his gurhee has been taken by the Rajah of Rewah, and he is now in the fort of Myheer, defending himself against the Rajah of Rewah, who must conquer.

2. The Rajah of Rewah has sent a large force against Bijeragogurgh, and also troops to open out the road as far as Jokai.

3. The thakoors of Bijeragogurgh and Runchunpore have got small chowkees on the road between Myheer and Saleemabad, the largest of which is at Jokai; but even this, I am assured by the travellers, does not exceed fifty armed men, and no guns, except at Myheer.

4. At these chowkees all travellers are stopped for a time, and the road in several other places is cut up and barricaded, but not well defended.

5. As the Rajah of Rewah is opening out the road toward this, as far as Jokai, I think it most advisable that the road between Saleemabad and Jokai should be opened out by our troops, particularly as the only other road to Calcutta, via Sumbulpore, is said to be closed; and I feel confident in my own mind that a party such as moved on to Saleemabad a few days ago could with ease, and with very little danger, advance to Jokai, and communicate with the Rewah troops at or on this side of Myheer.

6. The distance from Saleemabad to Jokai is as follows:—

Piprode	..	..	..	..	8½ miles
Moorwarra	..	..	..	..	8½ "
Rhylwarra	..	..	..	..	7½ "
Jokai	..	..	..	..	5 "

so that Jokai is only two days' easy march from Saleemabad, and 28½ miles from Myheer.

I have, &amp;c.

W. C. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 22 in No. 28.

*Colonel Munsey to the Commissioner of Saugor.*

Sir,

*Camp, Jubbulpore, December 7, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to forward copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Byng, commanding detachment at Goosulpore, to the address of the Brigade-Major of the column, and beg to state that if that officer's information be correct, a party of 100 infantry should be stationed at or near Doongaum on Lieutenant-Colonel Byng's detachment advancing, to keep open the communication; and such a party the weak state of the column in infantry entirely precludes my furnishing, as I should have little more than one relief for the necessary guards left here.

2. Under the above circumstances, I request you will be good enough to endeavour to procure further information before I direct the advance of Lieutenant-Colonel Byng's detachment, as it would never do for our communication with that officer to be cut off.

3. Pending further information on the subject, I have desired Lieutenant-Colonel Byng to move on to Sehora from Goosulpore, to be ready to advance on receiving orders.

I have, &c.

A. MUNSEY.

Inclosure 23 in No. 28.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Byng to Captain Harrison.*

Sir,

*Camp, Goosulpore, December 6, 1857.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, together with Major Erskine's letter to the officer commanding, Jubbulpore, and previous to advancing, consider it advisable to inform you that all travellers passing down this road from Mirzapore, Benares, Allahabad and elsewhere, including the last party of sepoys of the Hyderabad contingent and sepoys of the Bombay army returning from leave, have been questioned by me, and describe the rebels much more numerous than mentioned by the Commissioner, and also that the road is strongly barricaded and bridges broken down in several places. Many travellers whom I have questioned state that they did not see any of the Rajah of Rewah's troops on the road, and the two messengers I dispatched some days ago to the address of the Political Agent, returned and stated that the rajah's troops had been on the road, but returned to Rewah, and therefore did not proceed farther than Jokai.

2. I have also to inform you that, after advancing beyond the bridge at Joona Panee, about one mile beyond Doongaum, my communication with you must necessarily cease, as the dawk runners refuse to go that road, and if they could be prevailed upon to run, I much doubt that any communication can be kept up at present from Jubbulpore with any detachment in advance of Doongaum, consequently I should wish to be informed what arrangements the officer commanding, Jubbulpore, intends making, in order that the communication may be kept open between us.

3. Previous to starting, I find it necessary that I should lay in fifteen days' supplies, and the Joint Magistrate, Moonshere Azeez-odeen, has reported to me that he anticipates difficulty in procuring the supplies unless the villagers are pressed, and even then it will take him about five days to lay them in.

4. The Commissioner, Major Erskine, states in his letter that Jokai is two days' easy marches from Saleemabad; when the road is open, this may be the case: but when infantry have to skirmish right through a thick jungle, which they will have to do on this occasion, to protect the followers, and I understand there is jungle nearly the whole way on both sides of the road. I am of opinion that it will occupy a whole day to make one regular march, two instances of which we had in advancing to and returning from Saleemabad.

5. It would be a great assistance to me if I could be furnished with a map of the district, as there is not one in camp.

I have, &c.

J. BYNG.

Inclosure 24 in No. 28.

*The Commissioner of Saugor to Colonel Munsey.*

Sir,

*Jubbulpore, December 7, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, with its inclosures from Lieutenant-Colonel Byng.

2. The information received by Colonel Byng, I believe to be incorrect, at any rate it is old, and not now applicable.

3. I send you a man who brought me a letter to-day from Rewah, which you saw, and a copy of his deposition. The letter was from the Political Agent, informing me, amongst other matters,

of the departure of the Rewah troops towards Myheer. They could not have gone back from Jokee, as Colonel Byng states, for they never arrived there.

4. A bridge beyond Dungawah I believe is broken down, but not in such a way as to prevent troops crossing the nullah, and the bearer of the letter informs me that there is no other obstruction along the road, and not 100 fighting men on it between Schora and Myheer, all having been called off to Bijeragoogurh to defend it against the Rewah troops.

5. As for supplies, you have 100 bullocks placed at your disposal to carry them from this.

6. Jokahee is a little more than thirty miles from Saleemabad, and if troops cannot march that distance in two days over a beautiful pucca road, even with skirmishers out, I confess I have overcalculated the power of the troops.

7. There is now no postal communication between Calcutta and Bombay, and I am of opinion that every possible endeavour should be made to open out the Deccan road.

8. As for keeping up communication with Colonel Byng's detachment, you are the best judge how it should be effected, but I should have thought a daily one was not necessary at first, and that a whole regiment of cavalry might manage it.

9. On inquiry from the postmaster, I learn that there is a dawk overseer with Colonel Byng's camp, who will post hurkaras as he advances, and all he wants is a sowar or trooper or two to accompany them.

I have, &c.

W. C. ERSKINE.

P.S.—The information I give you, though I believe correct now, may not be so some days hence; but the Deputy Magistrate with Colonel Byng will keep him informed of all changes if he directs him to do so.

Inclosure 25 in No. 28.

*Deposition of Shiekh Jerrun.*

I LEFT Rewah thirteen days ago. The Rajah of Rewah's troops were at Ummerpattam eleven days ago, halting. I came on. I did not go into the town of Myheer. Between Myheer and Jokai there are no chowkees or soldiers. At Jokai there were about twenty-five men, they confined me for five days, but the Bijeragoghur chief sent for them and they then let me go. I came along without molestation to Teearee: there were about six or seven Gonds there, and they stopped and robbed me, and let me go. I saw nobody else the whole way. At Joona Panee, on the other side of Dungawah, the bridge has been broken up: in no other place is the road broken. I arrived here last night. I came by the high road all the way.

Inclosure 26 in No. 28.

*The Commissioner of Saugor to Colonel Munsey.*

Sir,

Jubbulpore, December 10, 1857.

AS it is necessary for me to report all my proceedings and their results to Government, I have the honor to request a reply to my letter, dated the 7th instant, regarding the opening out of the Mirzapore road, as from your note of yesterday, it appears to me that you do not at present wish to undertake the expedition; but allow me once more to urge on you the necessity of opening the road if only as far as Moorwara, the border of the Jubbulpore district.

2. Captain Rich writes from Colonel Byng's detachment. I learn that he hears a Rewah force is at Myheer.

3. I know the road and the people of the country, and am convinced that the force now with Colonel Byng is more than ample to proceed up the road, and to overcome all opposition as far even as Myheer, even without any further support.

4. Should not this measure be carried out by Colonel Byng's force, it is by no means unlikely that the Rewah troops, after taking the small fort of Myheer, may proceed down the road till they meet Colonel Byng's force; but this would not, in my opinion, be very creditable to us, unless his force advances as far as Moorwara.

I have, &c.

W. C. ERSKINE.



## Inclosure 27 in No. 28.

*The Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces, to the Commissioner of Saugor.*

Sir,

*Allahabad, January 15, 1858.*

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter, dated 15th ultimo, submitting copies of correspondence with the officer commanding at Jubbulpore, relative to opening out the Mirzapore road, I am directed to inform you that it is quite apparent to the Lieutenant-Governor that you have done all in your power to effect that object; but, of course, the officer in chief military command was the judge of the sufficiency or otherwise of his means to carry out your views.

I have, &amp;c.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

## Inclosure 28 in No. 28.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.*

Sir,

*January 29, 1858.*

I AM directed to transmit, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, and for such orders as may be deemed necessary, the accompanying copy of a correspondence received by endorsement from the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, relative to the operations of the force under Colonel Munsey, at Jubbulpore.

I have, &amp;c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

## Inclosure 29 in No. 28.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Allahabad, December 28, 1857.*

I AM directed to inclose, for the consideration of the Governor-General in Council, copy of correspondence relative to an establishment of hurkaras, entertained from 11th May last, under orders, by the Commissioner of the Saugor Division, for the purpose of procuring intelligence of the movements of rebels, with the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, that it may be sanctioned by his Lordship.

I have, &amp;c.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

## Inclosure 30 in No. 28.

*The Commissioner of Saugor to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Jubbulpore, October 10, 1857.*

NO reply having been received from the North-Western Government to my letter of the 25th May last, in consequence of the hawk communication between Agra and this station having soon after been closed, I beg to inclose a duplicate of it, with annexure for the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces.

I have, &amp;c.

W. C. ERSKINE.

## Inclosure 31 in No. 28.

*Brigadier Sage to the Commissioner of Saugor.*

Sir,

*Head-Quarters, Saugor District, May 21, 1857.*

WITH reference to the "Gazette Extraordinary" of the North-Western Provinces, proclaiming martial law in the Meerut, Bolundshuhur, Mozuffernuggur, and Delhi districts, east of the Jumna, and to the possibility of the mutineers and murderers making their escape in the direction of the Saugor district, I have the honor to request that you will authorize me to entertain, from the 11th instant, until more settled times, the Quartermaster-General's establishment as per margin,\* which, by a late order of the Commander-in-chief, I have been compelled to discharge from that date. These men are

\* 1 Jemadar; thacoordas, 10 rupees; hurkaras; jowahar, 6 rupees; esoorce, 6 rupees; rutun, 6 rupees; bheekaree, 6 rupees; jheelkeer, 6 rupees; ramdeen, 6 rupees; girdharee, 6 rupees

now here, and, in the event of their services being required, would prove most useful to the force, as they have been for many years in the district, and are acquainted with all the roads and passes.

I have, &c.

W. SAGE.

Inclosure 32 in No. 28.

*The Commissioner of Saugor to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

*Jubbulpore, May 25, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to inclose a copy of a letter, dated 21st May, from the Brigadier commanding the Saugor division of the army, and to state, for the information of his Honor, that I have authorized Brigadier Sage, in anticipation of the orders of Government, to employ the extra establishment detailed in his letter, and now solicit the sanction of Government to the same, to enable the amount being charged in the Saugor Deputy Commissioner's contingent bill.

"I have informed the Brigadier that he can employ such further establishments hereafter as circumstances may need, reporting to me.

I have, &c.

W. C. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 33 in No. 28.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Commissioner of Saugor.*

Sir,

*Benares, October 23, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge your letter, dated the 10th instant, and its inclosures, and to state, in reply, that the establishment which, in anticipation of the sanction of Government, you, in May last, authorized the Brigadier commanding at Saugor to employ, appearing clearly to be a military establishment, it is not within the province of the Civil Department to entertain the question of its necessity or otherwise. I am, accordingly, directed to suggest that Brigadier Sage may be recommended to apply to the Military Department for the necessary sanction, and to observe that, in this view, your anticipation of sanction would seem to have been given under a mistake, and cannot be confirmed.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHIEY, Lieutenant-Colonel.

Inclosure 34 in No. 28.

*The Commissioner of Saugor to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Jubbulpore, November 3.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 23rd ultimo, disallowing the charge sanctioned by me on the 24th of May last, for one jemadar on 10 rupees, and eight hurkaras on 6 rupees each per month, to furnish intelligence regarding the movements of mutineers and rebels, and in explanation I have the honor to state as follows:—

2. These men were formerly borne on the establishment of the Quartermaster-General of the Madras army, and did excellent service. They know all the passes in the hills and forts in Bundelkund, and Saugor, and Nerbudda territories, and many of them are able to draw plans, but when the Saugor military division of the army was made over to the Bengal Government, these men were discharged.

3. Brigadier Sage, commanding at Saugor, wished to re-entertain these men to furnish intelligence, and as I thought the measure advisable, and Mr. Colvin, the late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, had, in a demi-official note, authorized my sanctioning any extra establishments I thought necessary, I did not hesitate in complying with Brigadier Sage's request, and directed the Deputy Commissioner to pay the men, which he has done.

4. I did not consider the charge a military one, but a civil or police one, as the men were to be employed to gain information for the Deputy Commissioner, as well as for the Brigadier.

5. I reported the circumstance to Mr. Colvin, both publicly and demi-officially. To the former letter I received no reply, owing to the delays of routine of office and the stoppage of the dak, but to my demi-official letter I received a reply, in Mr. Colvin's own hand-writing, dated the 30th May, of which the following is an extract:—"You did quite right in authorizing the re-entertainment of the discharged men of the Madras Quartermaster-General's establishment."

6. On the Kanpotee moveable column reaching Dumoh, we found six of these hurkaras there. They had been of the utmost service to the detachment there, and have since remained under my orders, with the column, as spies, and as the charge is more a civil than a military one, and as I never

intended it should be a military one, but be paid by the Deputy-Commissioner as an extra civil charge, I trust the Lieutenant-Governor will sanction the disbursement, so long as it may be necessary.

I have, &c.  
W. C. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 35 in No. 28.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

February 9, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 28th December last, with inclosure, and to convey the sanction of the President in Council to the establishment of hurkaras, as per margin,\* temporarily entertained from the 11th May last, under the orders of the Commissioner for the Saugor division, for the purpose of procuring intelligence of the movements of rebels.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 36 in No. 28.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Allahabad, December 28, 1857.

I AM directed to annex, for the orders of the Governor-General in Council, copy of correspondence received from the Commissioner of Allahabad, soliciting sanction to charge in the contingent bill of the Allahabad Collectorate, the sum of 245 rupees, advances made as subsistence allowance to certain indigent persons during the Allahabad mutiny, whose names are marginally cited.†

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY, Lieutenant-Colonel.

Inclosure 37 in No. 28.

*The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

Allahabad, December 10, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, the correspondence specified in the accompanying list, and to solicit sanction to charge the sum of 245 rupees, specified in the 4th paragraph of my letter to Mr. Robertson, in the contingent bill of the Allahabad Collectorate.

I have, &c.

C. CHESTER.

Inclosure 38 in No. 28.

*The Assistant Collector to the Commissioner of Allahabad.*

Sir,

Allahabad, Fort Treasury, December 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit a statement, showing advances made from this treasury to different officers, ladies, and individuals, and request your instructions to adjust the same in the accounts of this office.

I have, &c.

F. S. ROBERTSON.

\* 1 jemadar, 10 rupees; 7 hurkaras at 6 rupees each, 42 rupees: Total, 52 rupees.

† Mr. G. Nolan 50 rupees; Mrs. Harvey 50 rupees; Mrs. Boilard 50 rupees; Mrs. Archer 50 rupees; Miss Fulow 25 rupees; Mrs. Purcell 20 rupees: Total, 245 rupees.

## Inclosure 39 in No. 28.

STATEMENT showing Advances made from the Allahabad Treasury in June and July 1857.

Date of Payment.	Particulars of the Advance.	Amount of Advance.		
		R.	A.	P.
June 16th, 1857	Mr. George Nolan .. .. .	50	0	0
„ 16th, „	Mrs. Harvey .. .. .	50	0	0
„ 16th, „	Mrs. Boilard .. .. .	50	0	0
„ 16th, „	Mrs. E. M. Archer .. .. .	50	0	0
„ 16th, „	Miss S. Fulow .. .. .	25	0	0
„ 16th, „	Mr. W. F. Pawns, Head Clerk of the Deputy Commissioner's office ..	50	0	0
„ 17th, „	Lieutenant Grant, Assistant Commissioner for payment to sowars, &c., in the Pertabgurh Tehsil .. .. .	300	0	0
„ 24th, „	Mr. R. R. Purcell, to procure food for self and others .. .. .	20	0	0
July 4th, „	Lieutenant Barrow, Deputy Commissioner of Salone, on account advance of pay of officers of Oude .. .. .	500	0	0
„ 10th, „	Commissioner of Allahabad, on account reward paid to Byjenath Brahmin ..	75	0	0
„ 10th, „	Ditto Bindar Kahar .. .. .	75	0	0
„ 10th, „	Ditto Bhoandoo Sing and Bhoodhoo .. .. .	120	0	0
	Total, Company's Rupees .. .. .	1,365	0	0

Allahabad, Fort Treasury, December 7, 1857.

E. S. ROBERTSON,  
Assistant Collector.

## Inclosure 40 in No. 28.

*The Commissioner to the Assistant Collector at Allahabad.*

Sir,

Allahabad, December 10, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 7th instant, with inclosed statements of advances made from the treasury regarding the mode of adjustment of which you require my instructions. In reply, I beg to communicate as follows:—

2. The advances made to me should be held in the inefficient balance statement, like other advances made for office contingencies, and the whole will be adjusted in due course by audited contingent bills, which, up to November 1857, have already been submitted for audit.

3. As regards the amounts advanced by Lieutenants Grant and Barrow, of the Oude civil service, as well as to Mr. Pawns, I think the advance to each officer should be either charged as remittance to the district to which he belonged, in like manner as the audited salary bills of officers of other districts; or, if this course cannot be adopted, the officers concerned should be called upon to adjust the advances which should be retained on the accounts on their responsibility as they are, till such adjustment takes place. You should apply for specific orders, in these cases, to the Accountant-General at Calcutta.

4. The amounts advanced to Mrs. Archer, &c., being of the nature of subsistence money to individuals destitute of all means of support at the time, should, I think, be charged in the contingent bill of the collectorate, under sanction of Government, to obtain which, as regards the sums marginally noted,\* I have this day forwarded the correspondence for the consideration and orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces.

5. I avail myself of this opportunity of requesting that you will cause your clerk to docket, in the prescribed form, all letters dispatched to this office.

I have, &c.  
C. CHESTER.

\* See Note (†) page 755.

Inclosure 41 in No. 28.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

February 9, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 28th December last, with inclosure, and to state the President in Council sanctions the charge of 245 rupees, being the amount advanced as subsistence allowance to certain indigent persons named in the margin,\* during the mutiny at Allahabad; but the President in Council is of opinion that the amount should properly be paid by the Relief Fund.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

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Inclosure 42 in No. 28.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Extract.)

Allahabad, January 7, 1858.

I HAVE the honor, by direction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to forward the accompanying copy of a letter from the Superintendent of Supplies, and to request that the sanction of the Government of India may be accorded to the proposed arrangement. Pending the receipt of the orders of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor has authorized Mr. Horne to entertain the overseer at Chowka Ghaut on the salary stated.

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Inclosure 43 in No. 28.

*The Superintendent of Supplies, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

(Extract.)

Benares, December 27, 1857.

I WOULD wish to appoint a steady man, on 50 rupees per mensem, to superintend Chowka Ghaut under the immediate orders of this office.

His appointment would enable me to strike off several jemadars, say two on 20 rupees, and thus really be a saving, whilst the distance from the cart-depot renders it impossible for the officer in charge to be always present, and the presence of an overseer is ever wanted.

I think I know a man who is fit for this post, and shall, pending the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, put him in temporary charge if his services are available. I would give him 50 rupees pay, and 10 rupees horse allowance, and he would be present from morning till evening.

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Inclosure 44 in No. 28.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

February 9, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 7th ultimo, with inclosure, and to state that the President in Council approves of the sanction given by the Lieutenant-Governor to the entertainment by the Superintendent of Supplies, Central Provinces, of an Overseer at Chowka ghat, on a salary of 50 rupees per mensem, with a horse allowance of 10, the charge to be met in part by the dismissal of two jemadars on a salary of 20 rupees each.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

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\* See Note (†), page 755.

## Inclosure 45 in No. 28.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort William, January 16, 1858.

IN continuation of my endorsement of the 5th instant, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, a copy of the accompanying correspondence relative to the mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 46 in No. 28.

*The Officialing Superintendent of Cachar to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Cachar, December 26, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated 24th instant, I have the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that Lieutenant Ross again came upon the mutineers on the afternoon of the 24th instant, in the valley of the Jalinga, whither I had sent him on his return from Hyleakandy.

2. The mutineers showed no fight, but fled after the first volley, our men in pursuit firing into their rear and killing several. In their flight, the enemy threw down several muskets, their bags of rice, and of rupees, and tried to make for the south-east, escaping into the dense jungle in that direction.

3. Lieutenant Ross returned to the station yesterday, which was a bad move, as it has lost us one day, and has added twelve miles to the march of our troops; but not being able to follow them up directly, he returned without doing so in a parallel direction, which he might have done, had he been better acquainted with the country.

4. I have now sent him to Kazeedhur in Bundraj, still further to the east, there again to await the exodus of the mutineers into the plains, and I hope my plan will prove successful.

5. A detachment of 100 men of the Sylhet Light Infantry, under Captain Stevens, will be here to-day. These I intend dispatching to Singorbund, south of Luckipore, where they will have a good chance of intercepting the 34th, should they escape Lieutenant Ross, and whence, should they enter Munne pore, Captain Stevens will follow, with a view of assisting the Political Agent and the Rajah.

6. The people of this district are much alarmed, the Bengalees being in the greatest state of fear. The budmashes are all on the look out for a favourable opportunity to plunder, and one considerable dacoity has already taken place.

7. The Munnepoories in Cachar seem anxious to take hold of this opportunity to carry out their views with reference to their own country, and are intriguing and plotting an invasion of Munne pore; I have three of their princes under arrest on suspicion.

8. The two prisoners taken by the detachment of Sylhet Light Infantry, were tried by me, and shot on the 24th instant. The usual form is herewith inclosed.

9. The report in Sylhet of the entire dispersion of the mutineers after the action at Latoo, is wrong. They are still 200 strong, with abundance of arms and ammunition, and have a determined purpose of pushing eastward, under the mistaken impression that they can go via Munne pore to Nepaul, and thence to their own country.

10. Trusting that his Honor will feel satisfied with the results of the arrangements hitherto made.

I have, &amp;c.

R. STEWART.

## Inclosure 47 in No. 28.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officialing Superintendent of Cachar.*

Sir,

Fort William, January 13, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 56th ultimo, reporting further particulars regarding the movements of the mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry, and the measures taken by you for intercepting them in their retreat towards Munne pore or the plains, and in reply, to convey to you the Lieutenant-Governor's entire approval of the measures you have adopted.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 48 in No. 28.

*The Officiating Superintendent of Cachar to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Cachar, January 2, 1858.

HIS Honor has been informed in my letters, of the 21st and 26th ultimo respectively, of the measures undertaken by me against the mutineers of the 31st Native Infantry, up to the latter date. In continuation, I have the honor to state that, after the fight at Jalinga, the mutineers pursued a south-eastern course, and entered the heavy and dense jungles of Chuttlahowbar, where they remained wandering about for five days. During this time they did not obtain one particle of nutritious food, but were compelled to eat of jungle roots and berries.

2. They were tracked up by Kookie scouts, and were found not to be making more than four miles a-day, and that too in a circuitous direction. The scouts came across several of them who had died of hunger and disease, and also on the bodies of several of their children whom they had dashed on the ground, being unable to carry them on. The scouts also killed two sepoys, stragglers, and made prisoners of a Chittagong kaidie and a Sikh faqueer.

3. These scouts were men of a Kookie village on the lands of the Cachar Tea Company, supplied by me with firearms, and I beg to bring to his Honour's favourable notice the conduct of Mr. James Davidson, the manager of that company, who directed them, and who, during the five days that the mutineers were wandering in the wilderness, kept me continually supplied with excellent and reliable information concerning their movements.

4. His Honor will perceive that, during the time they were thus wandering in the jungles, natural causes alone were acting so against them as not to call for direct opposition from the small force at my disposal. But when I heard of their having approached the eastern part of the jungles facing the Pergunnah of Bundraj, I directed Captain Stevens, who was posted by me with 100 men at Soonairinook, to proceed with fifty picked men to their rear, and drive them down upon Lieutenant Ross, who had taken up a position at Nogdirgram in Bundraj, when they would have been placed between two fires.

5. Before, however, Captain Stevens received my communication, he had, at the requisition of Lieutenant Ross, moved down with his whole force to Nogdirgram. The circumstances of this move were as follows: The mutineers had come across the Kheddah establishment of Major Smith in the heart of the jungles, and had driven them in on the night of the 30th, plundering them of about a day's provisions. The exaggerated reports given by these people of the numbers and desperation of the enemy has impressed Lieutenant Ross with the idea that his seventy-five men might not be able to cope with them, and he accordingly sent for assistance.

6. On the morning of the 31st, the mutineers debouched into the plains of Bundraj, and were immediately attacked by Captain Stevens and Lieutenant Ross. They did not await the assault, but immediately took flight, and crossing the Sooni river, entered the jungles on the east side. The firing of our men was at too great a distance to take much effect, but I learn, from prisoners since taken, that both the subadars of their party were severely wounded.

7. Captain Stevens' march from Soonamook rather disconcerted the plans I had arranged. He had been posted there with the view of marching to Brinacandy, where the rebels had crossed the Sooni, and of intercepting them there while Lieutenant Ross followed up in their rear, when I requested them to move with fifty picked men to the rear of the enemy while west of Sooni; the fifty he would have left behind at Soonamook, reinforced by Lieutenant Buist, who arrived with fifty more on the 31st, were ready to have taken up the same place. Now, however, Lieutenant Ross and Captain Stevens, with 475 men, being together in the rear of the enemy, Lieutenant Buist, with sixty, has been placed by me at Captain Stevens' disposal, to be employed as he may direct.

8. The march of the mutineers will now be through the dense jungles, at the foot of the Boobun range of hills, which they will skirt. My instructions to Captain Stevens are to follow them along the plains in a parallel direction, keeping a little to their rear, and preventing their coming out to forage in the cultivated lands. Also to send on his lieutenants, with strong parties, to take up positions in the jungles to their front, thus bringing them between two fires; with these instructions Captain Stevens had advanced to Gobindnugger, and Lieutenant Ross has been sent on to Captainpore.

9. I will not fail to communicate the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, any subsequent operations which may take place, and I hope that what has already been done will meet with his approval. The mutineers have not been able, while in Cachar, to inflict the slightest injury on the Government or the people: confined to the densest jungles, they have been brought to the lowest physical condition of human beings; the prisoners taken being reduced to living skeletons. They have been met and beaten at each of the three places where they endeavoured to enter the plains, and are broken in spirits and reduced in numbers, although Captain Stevens still reports them at 150.

10. A jemadar and sixteen men of the Sylhet Light Infantry, dispatched from Sylhet after ten of the mutineers who had separated from the main body at Latoo, pursued them into my district, overtook them at Mohunpore, in Hyleakandy, killed eight of them, and the remaining two were captured by my police.

11. Four sepoys, one bheeste, three women and two children were brought in prisoners to-day by Major Smith's Kheddah establishment: and besides these, there are now in my jail five more belonging to the party, all awaiting trial. Captain Stevens is also cutting off foraging parties and stragglers on his march.

12. From Munneopore I have heard from Major McCulloch that the Rajah has dispatched 400 men towards his frontier to give assistance and to cut off the mutineers, should they cross the border.

13. His force has been placed under my orders, and I have directed the major commanding to confine his operations solely to the Munne pore territory. He has my orders to halt at Noonshaiboung, and to send to Luckipore for provisions, where I have made arrangements to supply him, and also 100 men of the Sylhet Light Infantry, should it be necessary to send them into Munne pore after the rebels.

I have, &c.  
R. STEWART.

Inclosure 49 in No. 28.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Superintendent of Cachar.*

Sir,

Fort William, January 16, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 2nd instant, reporting the further movements of the mutinous sepoys of the 34th Native Infantry, and the steps taken against them since the 26th ultimo. The operations directed by you against these mutineers appear to have been entirely successful, and their escape seems utterly hopeless from the position into which they have been driven.

2. With reference to the third paragraph of your letter, I am desired to request that you will convey to Mr. James Davidson, the manager of the Cachar Tea Company, the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor, for the valuable assistance rendered by him to you on this occasion, as reported by you.

I have, &c.  
A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 50 in No. 28.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

January 29, 1858.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 16th instant, with inclosure, and to state that the result of the measures taken against the mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry, as therein reported, is extremely satisfactory.

I have, &c.  
J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 51 in No. 28.

*The Officiating Superintendent of Cachar to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Cachar, January 13, 1858.

1 HAVE much pleasure, in continuation of former letters, to report for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the mutineers joined by a Munne pore prince and his followers, came out of the jungles into a village a little to the west of Birmacandy, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

2. Lieutenant Ross was at that time stationed in Birmacandy with 100 men, and Captain Stevens, at Luckipore, with the remainder of the force, amounting to 150; of the latter he had just dispatched fifty under Lieutenant Buist, at my request, to strengthen the Sudder station.

3. This party, while proceeding along the northern bank of the river, a short distance from Luckipore, was fired upon by the mutineers from the opposite bank. The fire was returned by Lieutenant Buist, and the enemy thus engaged in front.

4. Lieutenant Ross then advanced from Birmacandy along the southern bank of the river, and attacked their right flank, Captain Stevens and Lieutenant Buist crossing the river on rafts under cover of this attack, and an action took place which lasted for two hours. The mutineers were beaten from house to house in the village they occupied, and at last dispersed and fled back into the jungle to the south, pursued by our troops as long as it was practicable.

5. Seventeen dead were counted on the field, among whom was a jemadar; two sepoys taken prisoners, were shot, and one straggler of the retreating rebels killed by the scouts, making a total of twenty killed, besides numbers who must have been badly wounded in the engagement. On our side we lost two men killed and two badly wounded.

6. The conduct of the men, both of the Sylhet Light Infantry and the Kookee levy, is described by Captain Stevens as being most excellent; and I am sure his Honor will perceive that to the European officers leading the force, the greatest credit is due for the promptness and precision with which they acted, and which secured a victory so decisive and effectual.

7. Dr. Shircore was present with the force in the double capacity of medical officer, and in charge of the Intelligence Department. To his indefatigable exertions, Captain Stevens is indebted for the good information which he has all along received of the position and designs of the enemy.



8. The sudden withdrawal of the European troops from Sylhet has had no good effect in this district, and some of the Munnepoories have been excited to take up arms in favor of their princes, with a view to accompanying the mutineers into Munnepore and usurping the Government of that country, although they were very quiet before. One prince (supposed to be Norindroject Singh) has already joined them, and six princes whom I had placed under arrest here to keep them out of mischief have managed to make their escape, and will doubtless do the same.

9. Great doubts are entertained of the fidelity of the Munnepoorie army, and it is supposed that they would have no objection to a change of dynasty in their own country. But they have hitherto obeyed the orders I have transmitted to them, and their officers (likely to be favorites of the present rajah) vouch for their loyalty.

10. This fight at Birmacandy will, however, have the best effect, and has not only dispersed the mutineers, but will serve to cool the ambition of those princes who have not as yet actually committed themselves, as well as tend to keep the Munnepoorie force true to their allegiance.

11. In the event of an advance upon Munnepore being effected by the enemy, I have given directions for a party of 100 men to proceed at once into the valley to afford assistance to Major McCulloch and the rajah.

12. Three sepoy of the 34th Native Infantry, taken prisoners by the villagers, were tried, sentenced, and executed by me the day before yesterday, and two stragglers of a party of eight that had separated from the main body after the action at Nogdirgram, were killed yesterday by a small party sent after them.

13. In conclusion, I trust that his Honor will be pleased with what has been done, and will mark, with a sense of his approval, the gallant and loyal conduct of the troops, and the vigor and energy of the officers who led them.

I have, &c.

R. STEWART.

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Inclosure 52 in No. 28.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Superintendent of Cachar.*

Sir,

Fort William, January 26, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 13th instant, reporting an encounter on the 12th idem, in the vicinity of Birmacandy, between the detachments of troops under Captain Stevens and Lieutenants Ross and Buist, and the mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry, who have been joined by one of the Munnepore princes with his followers.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is much gratified with the successful result of the engagement, and desires that you will convey to the above officers and the men under their command, his Honor's thanks for the service performed by them; and to Dr. Shireore the approbation of Government of his useful exertions in procuring information relative to the position and movements of the enemy.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

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Inclosure 53 in No. 28.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

February 8, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement dated the 26th ultimo, and to state that the President in Council considers the result of the further engagement with the mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry, as therein reported, to be very satisfactory. His Honor in Council desires me to observe that the escaped Munnepoorie princes, when apprehended, unless guilty of some offence for which they can be tried and punished by the local authorities, should be sent down as state prisoners to the Presidency, and that the circumstances under which they managed to effect their escape should be explained.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

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Inclosure 54 in No. 28.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort William, January 28, 1858.

WITH reference to the letter with inclosure from the Superintendent for Carriage, &c., a copy of which is herewith transmitted, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to request that he may be favored with the instructions of the Supreme Government, as to whether it is likely that the officers in charge of depôts on the Grand Trunk Road will be required to remain at their posts during the ensuing hot weather.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 55 in No. 28.

*The Superintendent for Carriage, &c., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Raneegunge, January 25, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor to forward the accompanying letter in original from Lieutenant Lindsey, Assistant Superintendent of supplies at Nourungabad, and to solicit the favor of your informing me what reply is to be given to that officer. Should the officers on the Grand Trunk Road be required to remain at their posts during the next hot weather, some intimation ought to be given to them to enable them to prepare some shelter against the hot winds; the hill tents now supplied to them will be most unbearable in another two months.

I have, &c.

E. JACKSON.

Inclosure 56 in No. 28.

*The Assistant to the Superintendent of Supplies, &c., Grand Trunk Road, to the Superintendent of Supplies, &c., Raneegunge.*

Sir,

*Camp, Nourungabad, January 22, 1858.*

AS the hot season is approaching I am anxious to erect a temporary building to live in during the hot winds, and against which a hill tent would be but slight protection, but before I commence to build I have the honor to request the favor of your informing me whether I am likely to continue my present duties at this depôt during the hot season. My reason for asking this favor is, that there is no building in or near this town suited for an European residence.

I have, &c.

R. C. LINDSEY, Lieutenant.

Inclosure 57 in No. 28.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*February 12, 1858.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 28th ultimo, with inclosure, and to state, that the President in Council does not think it probable that the officers in charge of depôts on the Grand Trunk Road will have to remain at their posts during the approaching hot weather.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 58 in No. 28.

*Commodore Watson, R.N., to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Extract.)

*February 3, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, that I have communicated with Commander Purvis, of the "Megara," with regard to his proceeding to Sydney for troops, and he informs me that the "Megara" can conveniently carry the following number of troops from Sydney to this port:--

Six hundred men and 30 officers, or 550 men, 26 officers, and 4 ladies, and a proportion of women and children.

She will be ready to sail about the 11th instant.

Inclosure 59 in No. 28.

*The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to Commodore Watson, R.N.*

Sir,

*Shergotty, February 1, 1858.*

I AM desired by the Governor-General to inclose a letter, which has been addressed by his Lordship, under date the 30th ultimo, to his Excellency Sir W. Denison, Governor-General of

the Australian Colonies, requesting him to send a regiment of infantry, and a company of artillery to this country, and informing him that Her Majesty's steam vessel "Megara" will be dispatched to Sydney for the purpose of conveying such portion of those troops as his Excellency the Commander-in-chief may think proper to place in her.

I am accordingly to request that, as soon as she may be ready for sea, the "Megara" may be dispatched to Sydney if she should be available for the service above indicated, and that the officer commanding her may be entrusted with the inclosure for delivery to his Excellency Sir William Denison.

I have, &c.

G. F. EDMONSTONE.

Inclosure 60 in No. 28.

*The Governor-General of India to Sir W. Denison.*

Sir,

*Calcutta, January 30, 1858.*

A PRIVATE letter of the 8th of December, which I had the honor to receive from your Excellency a few days ago, leads me to believe that it may be in the power of your Excellency's Government, when this letter reaches Sydney, to spare from the forces now stationed in the Australian colonies one regiment of infantry, and perhaps one company of artillery.

In the hope that this may be the case Her Majesty's steam transport "Megara" is dispatched to Sydney to bring to Calcutta such portion of the troops as your Excellency or the Commander-in-chief may think proper to place in her. For the transport of the remainder the Government of India must trust to your Excellency's good offices in taking measures to provide such tonnage as may be available and suitable.

Your Excellency will probably not expect me to give any utterance as to the time of which it may be possible to return to the colony the force which you may be able now to spare from it. It may be sufficient to say that the troops shall not be kept longer than necessary; how long that may be depends not only upon the course of events in India but also upon the extent to which the army in India may be strengthened by reinforcements from England fit for early service in the field.

It is well that I should add that I attach more importance to an additional regiment of infantry than to see an increase of the artillery in India.

I am, &c.

CANNING.

Inclosure 61 in No. 28.

*Tarachand Doss and Jeetoonarain Doss to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Honored Sir,

*Calcutta, December 18, 1857.*

WE, the undersigned washermen, most respectfully and humbly beg to bring to your Honor's kind notice, that in our last society (Rujukhikarenee Sobhan), it has been proposed, that at a time when the Government is disturbed by the mutiny of some faithless and disobedient wretches, we ought, through love and loyalty, to afford some assistance, by subscription, how insignificant soever it may be, to our gracious benevolent rulers. This proposal was instantly seconded with alacrity by every member present, and we believe a sum not less than 500 rupees a year can be realised for this generous purpose, besides the necessary expenses of the society and the school attached to it, provided some sort of authority be delegated to our able and trustworthy manager Baboo Hurry Narain Doss, who has already been entrusted with the business of the society. He will, it is expected, offer his gratuitous services and most sincere thanks to your Honor, if he be also directed to realize and forward the subscription (one or two annas a head as subscribed), by any sort of written order, which will not only be glory to him but to our whole caste, and we will hold it with reverence and fear, and obey the Royal order without objection.

TARACHAND DOSS,  
JEETOONARAIN DOSS.

Inclosure 62 in No. 28.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to Tarachand Doss and Jeetoonarain Doss.*

*February 5, 1858.*

I AM directed by the President in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 18th December last, offering to raise a subscription in aid of the State, and to state that your proposal, however well meant, cannot be accepted by the Government.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 68 in No. 28.

*The Acting Superintendent of Marine to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

February 2, 1858.

WITH reference to correspondence regarding the position of the steamer "River Bird," I have the honor to submit, for the consideration and orders of the President in Council, a letter in original, dated the 31st ultimo, with two sketches from the Superintendent of the Nuddea Rivers, representing the present condition of the "River Bird," and suggesting plans for extricating her from what he evidently considers a very dangerous and almost hopeless situation.

2. Under the circumstances represented I beg to submit, that no time should be lost in removing the machinery and boilers, and I request permission to depute an officer with a sufficient establishment to execute this work without delay.

3. As we have no officer here who can be spared from any vessel, I would propose to send Mr. Wells, commander of the steamer "Lord William Bentinck," who has come up from Rangoon on the "Tubal Cain," in charge of elephants, on this duty; and in case it should be necessary to put a commander into the "Lord William Bentinck" that Mr. Wells be allowed to draw his pay from the "River Bird."

4. I would further solicit that he be allowed to draw the deputation allowance of three rupees per diem, granted to a first officer of a sea-going steamer when serving in boats on the Irrawaddy, whilst he is employed on this detached duty.

5. The charges for work people, labourers, &c., will be contingent.

I have, &amp;c.

H. HOWE.

Inclosure 61 in No. 28.

*The Superintendent, Nuddea Rivers, to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine.*

Sir,

Jungypore, January 31, 1858.

WITH reference to a letter of the 15th December, 1857, from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, directing me to take charge of the "River Bird," steamer, until she can be floated, I have the honor to inform you that I have directed Mr. Miller, the assistant to the toll collector of Jungypore, to take charge of the vessel and all the stores and Government property belonging to her, and a list of all the things will be sent in to you in a few days.

2. The chief engineer is of opinion that the letter directing me to take charge does not authorize my doing anything towards attempting to put it straight, so as to enable it to be floated, so that I shall content myself with forwarding to you the accompanying plan and section, taken from a survey I directed to be made of the place some weeks ago, which will, I trust, give you a better idea than any letter can do of the real difficulties to be met with in attempting to save the vessel.

3. I think that in the report sent in to you by Captains Boon and Hampton, they do not sufficiently estimate the danger the vessel is in, as all that they seem to consider it necessary to do is to lower the bows 6 feet, and to clean out the mud and sand from the hold.

4. I was up at the vessel yesterday in company with Major Sale, the superintending engineer, and from the way in which the stern is buried underneath the sand, we were both of opinion that it is next to impossible to save the vessel.

5. By looking over the section you will see that the sand completely covers the stern, and to be of any use the bows must be lowered till the vessel is horizontal, or about 20 feet; and to do this it would be necessary to surround the vessel in a dam, made of piles, to prevent the sides falling in as the excavation proceeded,—the very great expense that would attend this measure, as from the depth to which the excavation must go no single row of piles would be sufficient, and it would therefore have to be done in terraces, and the great chance there is of its being unsuccessful, owing to the almost impossibility of digging down so deep below the bed of the river, and of preventing the sand and water rising up as fast as it was dug out, puts excavation out of the question.

6. There is no doubt that unless something is done the vessel will be lost, as she cannot float in her present state, and something more is required than merely clearing out the sand from the hold.

7. The only other plan that suggests itself to me is to take out all the engines and machinery so as to lighten the vessel as much as possible, and then, by means of chains and masts passed under the vessel, to fasten to both sides of the vessel large rafts of casks of sufficient buoyant power to overcome the actual dead weight of the vessel and of the sand that is in it. The sand that is overlapping it might be dug away.

8. I see a small channel has been dug to let the small pool run off that surrounds the stern and sides up to the paddles, but I find that this was going off so slowly that I have ordered the water to be baled out and kept dry, so as to let the sand in the hold get dry enough to admit of its removal. I have also directed the vessel to be covered with mats, and I should strongly advise that the establishment recommended by you and sanctioned by Government, be sent up as speedily as possible to look after the engines, &c.

9. If I can help you in any way with my establishment in getting you coolies or materials for carrying on any plan you may adopt for saving the vessel before the floods come, I need not say that I shall have much pleasure in doing so.

I have, &c.

HENRY T. FORBES, *Lieutenant.*

Inclosure 65 in No. 28.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine.*

Sir,

February 9, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 2nd instant, and to state that the President in Council authorizes you to depute Mr. Wells, the commander of the steamer "Lord William Bentinck," with a sufficient establishment for the purpose of assisting in removing the machinery and boilers of the steamer "River Bird," and to arrange that he draw his pay from the last-mentioned vessel, together with a deputation allowance of 3 rupees per diem.

2. His Honor in Council desires that every exertion may be made to save the vessel.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 66 in No. 28.

*The Director-General of the Post Office to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Calcutta, January 9, 1858.

I BEG to forward copy of accompanying letter, and request the favour of the necessary orders being issued to the sub-treasurer, authorizing that officer to hold 50,000 rupees in deposit as Mr. Allen's security, to be repaid to Mr. Allen on the 1st March, should there be no claim against him on the part of the Postmaster-General.

I have, &c.

H. B. RIDDELL.

Inclosure 67 in No. 28.

*The Accountant-General to the Government of India to the Director-General of the Post Office.*

Sir,

Fort William, December 30, 1857.

WITH reference to my letter, dated 23rd instant, I have the honor to forward copy of a communication to my address from the sub-treasurer and of its inclosure, and to request that you will be good enough to obtain the orders of Government, required by that officer for keeping in deposit the sum of 50,000 Company's rupees, on account of the security of Mr. Allen, for the due performance of his contract for the conveyance of troops to the Upper Provinces.

I have, &c.

E. DRUMMOND.

Inclosure 68 in No. 28.

*The Sub-Treasurer to the Accountant-General to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort William, December 29, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter, dated 23rd December, 1857, I have the honor to inform you that I have authority to receive, as security of public officers, Government promissory notes only in deposit for safe custody, and that I am precluded from receiving any deposit for the performance of any ordinary contract for supplies, as will be seen on reference to the annexed extract of a letter, dated 26th July, 1845, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department. Under these circumstances it will be necessary for you to obtain the special orders of Government to enable me to hold the 50,000 rupees as security for the due performance of Mr. Allen's contract for the supply of carriages for the conveyance of troops between Ranee-gunge and Benares, in the manner requested in your letter under acknowledgment.

I have, &c.

J. I. HARVEY.

## Inclosure 69 in No. 28.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Sub-Treasurer.*

(Extract.)

July 26, 1845.

Paragraph 6. In this general rule it is not intended to include securities deposited with public officers for revenue or judicial purposes, or for the performance of any ordinary contract for supplies, as such securities are necessarily returnable at uncertain periods, on the completion of the contract or obligation, and would be inconveniently encumbered by forms which are sufficiently applicable to a comparatively permanent deposit for the faithful discharge of public duty, and for security against loss of Government property.

## Inclosure 70 in No. 28.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Sub-Treasurer.*

Sir,

January 18, 1858.

WITH reference to your letter dated the 29th ultimo, to the address of the Accountant-General to the Government of India, I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to request that you will hold in deposit the sum of 50,000 rupees as security for the due performance by Mr. Allen of his contract for the conveyance of troops to the Upper Provinces, the amount to be repaid to Mr. Allen on the 1st March next, should there then be no claim against him on the part of the Postmaster-General.

I have, &amp;c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

## Inclosure 71 in No. 28.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to Lord H. U. Browne.*

My Lord,

February 10, 1858.

I AM directed to acquaint you that the President in Council having been pleased to charge you with the preparation of a general narrative of events for dispatch to the Court of Directors by the mail steamer, the Secretaries to the Government of India in the several departments, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, have been requested to afford you all information necessary to enable you to perform satisfactorily the duty intrusted to you.

I have, &amp;c.

C. BEADON.

## Inclosure 72 in No. 28.

*The Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjaub, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Lahore, December 19, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 23rd October last, and its annexures, regarding the funds which have been raised in England for the relief of those who have suffered from the present disturbances in India, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to submit, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, copy of a report received from the Secretary of the Relief Fund at Lahore, giving an abstract of the proceedings of the Committee up to the commencement of the current month. I am further desired to intimate that the Chief Commissioner received authority from the Lord Mayor of London to draw for funds to the extent of 6,000*l*. He availed himself of this authority, and made the money over to the committee of the Punjaub Special Fund, as they have reported in their letter now annexed.

I have, &amp;c.

EDWARD PASKE, *Lieutenant.*

## Inclosure 73 in No. 28.

*The Secretary to the Punjab Special Fund, to the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab.*

Sir,

*Lahore, December 9, 1857.*

IN reply to your letter of the 26th ultimo, giving cover to correspondence between the Government of India and the Lord Mayor of London, I have the honor to forward, for transmission to the Government of India, the following abstract of the proceedings of the committee of the Punjab Special Fund, up to this date.

2. Soon after the commencement of the outbreak, the subscription was opened by Sir John Lawrence, at Rawulpindee, and as soon as the monies collected there, together with the papers belonging to the fund, were forwarded to Lahore, the committee issued printed notices to all the stations in the Punjab soliciting subscriptions. On the same date letters were addressed to the chaplains at the various hill stations, and likewise to the authorities at Meerut, Umballah, Kurnaul, and Thenaysur, requesting them to search out and forward to the central committee, statements of all cases of distress, caused by the rebellion which might have fallen within their several spheres. In the form which was circulated a few days after, the committee entered the salient points to which they desired the special attention of the various local committees; a copy of the form accompanies this letter. The chaplains were at the same time desired to retain in their own hands any sums which they might be able to collect in their respective stations, to be disbursed on the spot, and all deficiencies in the requirements of each place were made up by remittance from Lahore. As a separate fund had been formed at Meerut, with a distinct machinery of its own, it was not deemed advisable to interfere further in that place, than by forwarding money to distressed individuals, and 1,000 rupees to the central committee.

3. The committee that was first formed at Lahore, consisted of R. Montgomery, Esquire, C.S., Major-General Gowan, C.B., H. E. Perkins, Esquire, C.S., Secretary, and T. Bailey, Esquire, Treasurer. This was subsequently strengthened by the addition of Lieutenant-Colonel Macpherson, Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, and A. A. Roberts, Esquire, C.S. When the large grant of 6,000*l.* was received from England, Sir John Lawrence kindly consented to become the president of the committee, and D. F. McLeod, Esq., C.S., also accepted a seat.

4. The parties to whom loans have been made, are principally officers in the army. Grants have been chiefly made to persons of the lower classes, and widows of deceased officers and others. The committee have recently issued circulars, calling on the local committees to furnish statements of all persons of the following classes, to whom they would advise monthly allowances to be made, viz.:

- 1.—Widows of soldiers and others.
- 2.—Fatherless children to be kept at some of the hill schools.
- 3.—Agents, merchants, &c.

5. The drain upon the resources of the fund has been very heavy, as the expense of relieving the wants of all the sufferers from Delhi upwards has fallen upon it. At one time it appeared to be in imminent danger of exhaustion before further aid could arrive; but the committees at Kurrachee and at Bombay kindly made remittances to the extent of 3,500 rupees and 5,000 rupees respectively. A sum of 3,000 rupees was forwarded to Agra, and a committee formed there to receive applications from the residents in the Sangor and Nurbudda territories, as well as of the station and fort of Agra elf.

	R.	A.	P.
6. The total amount subscribed to the Punjab Fund, has been	30,442	7	0
This is exclusive of the recent large grants from England.			
The total amount spent is. . . . .	25,125	0	0
This sum may be divided as under:—			
Paid by the Central Committee to individuals as loans	9,970	0	0
Ditto           ditto           as grants	12,154	4	0
Incidentals	102	0	0
Forwarded to the local committees as below:—			
Agra	3,000	0	0
Simla	2,008	0	0
Kussowlie	2,040	0	0
Meean Meer, Kussowlie, Dugshaic, and Umballa, for soldiers and their families	1,350	12	0
Meerut	1,000	0	0
Sealkote	1,000	0	0
Delhi	900	0	0
Ferozepore	400	0	0
Total	25,125	0	0

7. The sum of 6,000*l.*, forwarded to Sir John Lawrence by Sir T. G. Finnis, has been exchanged by the Simla Bank at 2*s.* 1*d.* per rupee, yielding a total of 57,029-11-2 Company's rupees, of this sum 16,808-2-10 Company's rupees has been lodged in the Lahore Branch of the Agra Bank, along with the rest of the fund, where it bears interest at 4 per cent., and the remainder, when realized, will be placed in deposit in the Government Treasury, and drawn into the bank as occasion may arise.

8. The committee direct me to express their gratitude to the Government of India for the sum of 5,000 rupees, placed at their disposal by Government from the amount subscribed to the English funds.

9. The Bombay committee has empowered this committee to grant certificates to any persons who may be considered deserving of them, on the production of which, at Bombay, the holders will be entitled to have their passage paid to England by the Bombay fund.

10. The Secretary of the Sind Special Fund has likewise communicated to the Commissioner of Moultan, Major Hamilton, the readiness of the Sind committee to defray the table-money of all to whom Major Hamilton may grant passes to travel free on the river steamers, and this committee has authority from Major Hamilton to recommend to him persons for such passes. At the present moment numbers of widowed ladies and others are passing through Lahore, on their way home, to whom the co-operation of the several committees proves of the most material aid.

11. The committee cannot conclude this summary without bringing to the notice of Government, the services rendered to the suffering community by the ready aid which was offered by the Jullundur Doab Relief Fund. This was established instantly on the beginning of the mutiny, and by the time that many of the fugitives reached places of safety, they there found help awaiting them, which had been promptly sent down by the committee of that fund.

I have, &c.

H. E. PERKINS.

Inclosure 74 in No. 28.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Committee of the Relief Fund, London.*

Gentlemen,

*Fort William, January 29, 1858.*

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to forward, for your information, the accompanying copy of a letter, dated the 19th ultimo, from the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, and its inclosure, being a report of the proceedings of the relief fund committee at Lahore.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 75 in No. 28.

*The Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Lahore, January 26, 1858.*

WITH reference to your letter dated 23rd October last, relative to the sums collected in England, and remitted to India by the Lord Mayor of London, for the relief of sufferers by the mutinies, I am directed to intimate that the Chief Commissioner has issued orders for the payment of 25,000 Company's rupees, to the Secretary of the Punjab special fund, being the quota allotted by the Governor-General, for the relief of sufferers in the Punjab.

I have, &c.

E. PASKE, *Lieutenant.*

Inclosure 76 in No. 28.

*The Secretary to the London Relief Fund Committee to the Governor-General of India.*

My Lord,

*London, November 16, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to transmit to your Lordship the following resolution, passed by this committee at their meeting of to-day :—

“Resolved, that the sum of 5,000*l.* be placed at the disposal of the chief civil authority at Delhi, for the purpose of giving relief at Delhi, and the different stations of the Delhi territory, on the usual conditions.”

I am further to request that your Lordship will have the goodness to make the necessary arrangements for the transmission, to the chief civil authority at Delhi, of the amount voted, which will be forwarded by the next mail.

I have, &c.

D. FORREST.



## Inclosure 77 in No. 28.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the London Relief Fund Committee.*

Sir,

January 12, 1858.

I AM directed by the Governor-General of India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 16th November last, forwarding a resolution placing the sum of 5,000*l.* at the disposal of the chief civil authority at Delhi, for the purpose of giving relief to the sufferers from the mutiny at Delhi and its neighbourhood.

2. His Lordship in Council proposes, on receipt of the amount, to make it over to the Calcutta Relief Fund Committee, who will carry out the intentions of the donors.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

## Inclosure 78 in No. 28.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Calcutta Relief Fund Committee.*

Gentlemen,

January 12, 1858.

I AM directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter, dated the 16th November last, from the Honorary Secretary to the Committee of the Fund, for the relief of the sufferers by the mutiny in India, and to state that the remittance therein referred to, when received, will be handed to you, for the purpose of giving effect to the intention of the donors.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

## Inclosure 79 in No. 28.

*The Secretary to the London Relief Fund Committee to the Governor-General of India.*

My Lord,

27, Cannon-street, London, December 10, 1857.

WITH reference to a letter from this committee addressed to your Lordship, advising that silver bullion would be dispatched by next steamer to Calcutta, I now beg to transmit bill of lading for seventeen boxes, value 5,180*l.*, shipped by the steamer "Indus" from Southampton.

I have, &c.

D. FORREST.

## Inclosure 80 in No. 28.

*The Secretary to the London Relief Fund Committee to the Governor-General of India.*

My Lord,

27, Cannon-street, London, December 24, 1857.

REFERRING to a letter from this committee of 10th instant, I have now the honor to inclose a second bill of lading for seventeen boxes of silver bullion, value 5,180*l.*, shipped by the steamer "Indus," from Southampton.

I have, &c.

D. FORREST.

## Inclosure 81 in No. 28.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Calcutta Relief Fund Committee.*

Gentlemen,

January 29, 1858.

I AM directed to transmit the accompanying copy of two letters from the Secretary of the India Relief Fund, London, to the address of the Governor-General, together with the original and duplicate bill of lading, duly endorsed by his Lordship, in order that you may take the necessary steps for landing and taking charge of the seventeen boxes of bullion therein referred to, value 5,180*l.*, on behalf of the fund.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

## Inclosure 82 in No. 28.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the London Relief Fund Committee.*

Sir,

January 29, 1858.

I AM directed by the Governor-General to acknowledge the receipt of your communications specified, dated the 10th and 24th ultimo.

2. The original and duplicate bill of lading for the boxes of silver bullion referred to in your communications have been made over, duly endorsed, to the committee of the Calcutta Relief Fund, with instructions to land and take charge of those boxes.

I have, &amp;c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

## Inclosure 83 in No. 28.

*The Secretary to the Calcutta Relief Fund Committee to the Under-Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

February 3, 1858.

I AM directed by the Calcutta Relief Committee to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 29th January, transmitting a copy of two letters from the Secretary to the Indian Relief Fund, London, to the address of the Governor-General, with the original and duplicate bill of lading duly endorsed by his Lordship, in order that this committee may take the necessary steps for landing and taking charge of the seventeen boxes of bullion therein referred to, value 5,180*l.*, on behalf of the fund; and I am to state that the committee have already communicated with C. B. Saunders, Esq., the chief civil authority at Delhi, at whose disposal the London committee, by previous letters, intimated this money should be placed by this committee.

I have, &amp;c.

M. WYLIE.

## Inclosure 84 in No. 28.

*Mr. Drummond Hay to Lord Elphinstone.*

My Lord,

St. Helena, November 20, 1857.

MAJOR GARDINER, of the Royal Horse Artillery, has been good enough to agree to take charge of this letter, in which I take the liberty to inclose a package, containing the contributions of some of the inhabitants of this island towards the relief of the sufferers from the recent rebellion in India, and which I have been requested to forward to the Governor-General.

I beg to explain my reason for troubling your Lordship.

The transport "Prince Albert" is proceeding direct to Bombay, and I know not how otherwise to send these contributions, which are in coin, towards their destination, except through England. The contributors, however, have requested me, as you will perceive in the accompanying document, to forward their donation by the "Prince Albert," and as I have no means of disposing of the package except in its present shape, which would probably be unsuited for transmission to the Governor-General, I have taken upon myself to ask you to be kind enough to forward the contents in the manner most convenient to you.

The sum inclosed is 74*l.* 1*s.*

I have, &amp;c.

E. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

## Inclosure 85 in No. 26.

*Minute of Proceedings of a Public Meeting held on the Lower Parade in James Town, St. Helena, on the 19th November, 1857.*

THE Rev. Richard Kempthorne, rural dean, having been nominated to the chair, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

1. That we have heard with horror of the fiendish atrocities committed on our countrymen and their families in India, and offer to the survivors our sincere and deep sympathy in their distress.

2. That in the uncertainty of our communications with India, it is desirable to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the steamer "Prince Albert," to leave to-morrow for Bombay, in order that we may render pecuniary aid to the best of our means, and have the privilege of alleviating some small portion of the sorrows of the widow and fatherless, who have been victims to this atrocious rebellion of the sepoys.

3. That for this purpose a subscription list be opened, till the departure of the steamer to-morrow morning, in preference to the chance of obtaining a larger sum by delay, and that a committee of five gentlemen be nominated to receive subscriptions, and to forward them immediately in such manner as they may think most advisable.

4. The following gentlemen were appointed accordingly.

Messrs. Geo. Moss, E. Baker, E. J. Moss, Wm. Carrol, H. Gideon, Committee.

Inclosure 86 in No. 28.

*Mr. Blair to Mr. Myer.*

Sir,

*Bank of Bombay, January 6, 1858.*

IN reply to your letter of this date, I have the pleasure to inclose a bill for 730 rupees, in favour of the Governor-General, for the proceeds of the gold coins, as under:—

Bill for	..	..	..	..	730 rupees.
Exchange	..	..	..	..	15 ..
Proceeds of coins sold ..					745 ..

I have, &c.

JAMES BLAIR.

Inclosure 87 in No. 28.

*Mr. Blair to Mr. Myer.*

Sir,

*Bank of Bombay, January 5, 1858.*

IN reply to your letter of this date, I have the pleasure to inclose a receipt for the gold coins,\* and, when realized, a bill will be granted on Calcutta for the proceeds as requested.

I request you will have the goodness to inform me in whose favour the bill is to be drawn.

I have, &c.

JAMES BLAIR.

Inclosure 88 in No. 28.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to Mr. Drummond Hay.*

Sir,

*January 29, 1858.*

YOUR letter, dated the 20th November last, to the address of Lord Elphinstone, forwarding a package containing the contributions of the inhabitants of St. Helena towards the relief of the sufferers from the recent mutinies in India, having been received by the Governor-General of India in Council, I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of a draft for 730 rupees, the amount obtained at Bombay for the English coins forwarded by you.

2. His Lordship in Council further desires me to convey his cordial thanks to the inhabitants of St. Helena for the considerate kindness evinced by their contributions, and for the warm sympathy with the sufferers in India expressed at the public meeting held in James Town, on the 19th November last.

3. The amount will be made over to the Relief Fund Committee at Calcutta.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 89 in No. 28.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Calcutta Relief Fund Committee.*

Gentlemen,

*January 29, 1859.*

THE Governor-General in Council desires me to forward to your committee the accompanying copy of a communication received by his Lordship from the Governor of St. Helena, together with a draft duly endorsed for 730 rupees, being the amount which the English coins forwarded by him realized at Bombay.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

\* The gold coins forwarded to the Bank were—1 Spanish doubloon, 68 sovereigns, 5 half-sovereigns American coins, value 2½ dollars each.

Inclosure 90 in No. 28.

*The Secretary to the Calcutta Relief Fund Committee to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Calcutta, February 10, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Under-Secretary Dalrymple's letter, dated the 29th January, forwarding copy of a letter from the Governor of St. Helena, to the address of the Governor-General, together with a draft duly endorsed by his Lordship for 730 rupees, being the equivalent of the English coins which the inhabitants of that island contributed in aid of the relief fund realized at Bombay.

I have, &c.  
M. WYLIE.

No. 29.

*The President in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

Fort William, March 6, 1858. (No. 32.)

IN continuation of our letter No. 27, dated the 20th ultimo, we have the honor to report our further proceedings in this Department, connected with the revolt of the native army of Bengal.

2. In the collection will be found copy of a representation, addressed by the late Chief Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces to the Commander-in-chief (together with some correspondence relating thereto), on the state of affairs in the Meerut division, and in Rohileund.

3. In paragraphs 8 to 12 of our letter, dated the 10th December last, we informed you of the appointment of Mr. J. C. Wilson, of the Civil Service, to be Special Commissioner, to trace and bring to punishment those who have been guilty of the crimes of mutiny and rebellion during the late disturbances, or who have incited others to the commission of such crimes, and we announced our intention of associating with Mr. Wilson one or two qualified assistants or Deputy Commissioners, with full powers. We have now to apprise you of the appointment of Messrs. T. D. Forsyth and H. D. Robertson, of the Civil Service, as Deputy Commissioners, on salaries of 1,500 and 1,200 rupees per mensem respectively, with travelling allowance each at the rate of 150 rupees a month.

4. The Commissioner of Kumaon has reported that he has refrained at present from giving effect to our orders,\* relative to the removal of the European women and children from Nynee Tal to Mussoorie, owing to the dangers of the journey, the absence of coolies, the greater security of Nynee Tal over Mussoorie, and the absence of all sympathy with the rebels on the part of the hill people of Kumaon. The Commissioner's proceedings have been approved, and we have left the matter of the women and children entirely in his hands.

5. In compliance with the recommendation of the late Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces, we have requested the Commander-in-chief to issue a general order, directing military officers, who may come into possession of papers seized by the troops, to make them over, when no longer required for military purposes, to the civil authorities.

6. We forward, in continuation of the correspondence referred to in the 25th paragraph of our letter, dated the 10th December last, copy of a further correspondence respecting the rules passed for securing the interests of the Government against injury from the use of stamped paper plundered during the late disturbances. A Bill is about to be brought into the Legislative Council to legalize the rules.

7. In compliance with the recommendation of Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Michell, commanding the troops in South Shahabad, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has authorized the raising of a body of police for service in that district, consisting of thirty sowars and 200 infantry, under an intelligent European non-commissioned officer. Serjeant Nowlan, formerly of the artillery, and now Assistant Supervisor, 2nd Division, Grand Trunk Road, has been appointed to organize and command that force.

8. Shah Kubheeroodeen, of Sasseram, having petitioned the Governor-General, praying for some special mark of consideration of Government upon that town, in recog-

\* Dated December 10, 1857.

nition of the loyal services rendered by himself and its inhabitants, his Lordship has called for a report on that point from the Government of Bengal, and an expression of its opinion as to the conduct of the inhabitants of Sasseram during the whole course of the disturbances.

9 We transmit, as usual, some other papers on matters of minor importance, which call for no special notice in this letter.

**Inclosure 1 in No. 29.**

*The Commissioner of Meerut to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

January 11, 1858.

I HAVE to report that the rebels on the east of the Ganges, opposite the Saharunpore and Mozuffernuggur districts, above this, and opposite the Bolundshuhur district, below this, are becoming daily more troublesome.

2. I have already reported that they have been attempting to cross the Ganges opposite Anoopshahur, in the Bolundshuhur district, and firing on our people across the river. They have been driven off, but that part of the Bolundshuhur district, and the portion of Allyghur near Ramghat, are threatened; and I hear reinforcements have left Bareilly for that direction.

3. I have before reported that a party crossed and burnt the thannah of Meeranpore, in the south-east corner of the Mozuffernuggur district. This has been now immediately followed by intelligence that a party crossed the Kunkhul, near Hurdwar, turned out the police, and re-established the thannah in the name of the King of Delhi.

4. I very much regret to report that they made prisoner of Mr. Phillips, the electric telegraph signaller, at Mayapore, and burned the bungalow belonging, I believe, to the Canal Department there.

5. Colonel Baird Smith, who has military command in the Saharunpore and Mozuffernuggur districts, will be reinforced by two Horse Artillery guns, a squadron of the Carabiniers, 150 of Coke's Rifles, the Meerut Light Horse (about 85 Europeans), and half a troop of the mounted police, which march from this to-morrow morning.

6. A troop of mounted police marched for Mozuffernuggur yesterday.

7. With this assistance, Colonel Smith will, I doubt not, check the rebels. But this division, which has been considerably drained of troops, will not be entirely free from these rebel raids till reinforcements reach this from below, and an advance is made into Rohilcund from this direction.

8. I have the honor to forward a copy of a letter from the Magistrate of Meerut. The excitement referred to in the 3rd and beginning of the 4th paragraph, arose from the apprehension of some of the synds of that neighbourhood by the orders of the officer commanding the party that went to drive the rebels from Meeranpore. As the persons apprehended have been, by the intervention of Colonel Baird Smith, made over to the Magistrate of the district, I trust the fears of the people will be allayed: but in all the districts of this division the district officers are feeling anxious for an advance of troops from below, to show the disaffected, by the appearance of British regiments here, and the destruction of the Rohilcund rebels in the neighbourhood, that all hope of opposing Government is at an end.

9. I have given reasons for entering Rohilcund from this side, in a memorandum already submitted.

10. With the exception of the rebels who are now so troublesome on the Ganges, and whom it is desirable to dispose of as soon as possible, the force would pass through a population which has been kept in some order, towards the Rajpoots, who are eager to destroy their Mahomedan oppressors, and are waiting in thousands between Bareilly and Oude to do so. An advance from the south would drive rebels up to the country which has been free from them, and most probably into the Upper Doab (till now held quiet) where there are very few troops to meet them.

I have, &c.

F. WILLIAMS.

**Inclosure 2 in No. 29.**

*The Magistrate to the Commissioner of Meerut.*

Sir,

Meerut, January 9, 1858.

AS it is a portion of the duty of district officers to keep superior authority acquainted, by both private and official report, of the state of public feeling in their several localities, and supply such facts or observations as their local experience may present; submitting them as items of that cumulative evidence from which political measures must take their rise, I have the honor to report as follows:—

2. Since the taking of Delhi, and the ebbing of the tide of war from this quarter, the Meerut district has been profoundly tranquil; the rapid and almost complete subsidence of all resistance to authority being very marked; the Goojurs of the Ganges Khadir, who have taken a most vicious part in plundering and acts of violence, having, as I traversed that portion of the district, gone across the river, taking their cattle with them, and openly making common cause with the Bijnour rebels, whom, from the first, they have assisted with information, &c., as also the prospect at first of the early arrival of our reinforcements, has tended, though the force here is so small, towards repressing all hope of profitable rebellion.

3. Lately, however, several causes have tended to produce an unhealthy condition of the public pulse; the unavoidable delay in the arrival of any reinforcements; the reduction of the number of troops here for supply escorts; the increasing power and organization of the rebels in Bijnour, and the excitement produced by the proceedings of our officers at Meeranpore, &c., has produced an uneasy feeling throughout the Mussulman population.

5. I have received a remonstrance from Tuffuzzool Hossein, tehseldar of Haupper, and talookdar of Meeranpore, regarding the treatment of his relatives there. I have had to punish a moonshee, one of the Willaitee followers of Nowab Jan Fishan Khan, for giving publicity in one of the musjids of the city, to opinions calculated to lead to disturbances; and Purtaub Singh, Chowdree of Tajpoor, states that considerable insecurity and anxiety is felt by the Hindoos of the city, from their dread of a rising among the Mussulman Kumboos.

5. I have frequently pointed out that the presence of larger bodies of rebels on the opposite bank of the river, and the presence with them of many outlaws from this, and the neighbouring Doab districts, rendered it desirable that the large volume of water now running nearly to waste in the canal, should not be taken from the river, but its flood left to deepen the stream, and thus increase the difficulties of crossing until such time as we entered Rohileund, or possessed a sufficient number of troops to line the river bank. No steps having been taken by the canal authorities in the matter, the difficulty of preventing raids and forays from Bijnour, has been much increased, and fords created, which were unknown before the drain from the river by the canal. The matter will be equally urgent when our army enters Rohileund, and it becomes necessary to watch the river banks, to prevent the passage through the Doab of parties of flying rebels.

6. The time has now passed for anticipating any very lengthened disorder from a Mussulman rising; but though it may be rapidly quenched, it would be at some cost to Government, while its prevention is comparatively easy; and though at present both sides of the river would be occupied by a force so small that its advance through Bijnour and Moradabad would entail no financial pressure on this district, and the cost of which could be defrayed by the revenue alone, which its early advance would save to Government; yet, after some time, if political pathology is of any value, or worth any trust, we shall find the prompt advent of a very much larger number imperative.

I have, &c.

R. H. DUNLOP.

Inclosure 3 in No. 29.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

Fort William, January 29, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the correspondence forwarded by your endorsement without date, relative to the state of affairs in the Meerut division and in Rohileund.

2. The Governor-General in Council desires that the attention of Colonel Baird Smith may be called to the possibility of turning the canal water to account in filling the bed of the river, so as to make it more difficult for the rebels to cross into the Doab.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 4 in No. 29.

*The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.*

Sir,

Fort Agra, February 8, 1857.

WITH reference to Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter, dated 1st December, a copy of which is annexed for facility of reference, I have the honor, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to forward to you, for submission to the Governor-General, copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Kumaon, on the subject of his Lordship's orders, for the removal of women and children from Nynce Tal to Mussoorie.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 5 in No. 29.

*The Commissioner of Kumaon to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

*Nynee Tal, January 21, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 12th instant, forwarding copy of Secretary to Government of India's despatch, dated 1st December, 1857; and before acting on the orders under acknowledgment, I trust I may be permitted to offer some explanations.

2. The second paragraph of the Secretary of Government's letter gives two reasons for these orders; first, that many ladies desire to leave Nynee Tal, with the view of proceeding to England; and secondly, that the presence of ladies and children at Nynee Tal embarrasses the authorities, and prevents any attempt being made from this quarter to restore order in Rohilkund.

3. With regard to the first reason, I beg to observe that immediately after the rains I made it known that arrangements would be made for the supply of carriage to all ladies who wished to go to Mussoorie, and it was further made known that after the end of November no ladies could travel across the hills without great difficulty. Several ladies did go by the hill route to Mussoorie in October and November, and all who remained had then the opportunity of going. Those who remained have done so because they were not desirous of going across the hills. I find that two or three families who intend going to England, are now willing to go to Mussoorie if their expenses are paid, but all the other ladies are decidedly averse to such a move, as it involves the relinquishment of comfortable houses, for the rent of which they have made themselves responsible, and entails the expense of hiring other houses at Mussoorie, where the rent is most exorbitant, and accommodation very scarce.

4. In the third paragraph of the Secretary to Government's despatch, there is this proviso to the execution of the order, that the journey can be safely undertaken. There are many ladies at this station whose state of health would absolutely not allow of such a journey, while for all ladies and children, in the absence of camp equipage, the journey is not easy in the most favourable season. In the depth of winter, with the chance of being snowed up, and prevented crossing some of the high ranges for days, no gentleman would willingly attempt the journey, and unless there were an urgent necessity, it would be cruelty to expose ladies and children to the hardships to be anticipated between this and Mussoorie. In addition to this objection, the hill people of some parts of the district through which the Mussoorie road passes, have all gone down to the forests at the foot of the hills (the Bhabur); it would be almost impossible to procure coolies between this and Dwara (forty miles).

5. With reference to the second reason referred to, I beg respectfully to submit for the information of the Governor-General, that the natural defences of Nynee Tal are so strong, that the women and children are safer there than at Mussoorie. The station can only be approached from the plains by two narrow passes, which can be defended by a handful of men with no other weapons than stones; and although the Bareilly rebel chief has, during the last six months, sent armies of 3,000 to 5,000 men to destroy the Europeans in Kumaon, these rebels have never been able to enter the outside pass, which was defended by the police burkundauzes only, and that point was eleven miles distant from Nynee Tal. The hill people of Kumaon have no sympathy with the rebels of the plains, and were always ready to assist in defending the passes against any attempt the rebels could have made, but now there is no danger to be anticipated, perfect confidence has been established all over the Kumaon hills, thousands of the inhabitants have resorted to the Bhabur, which is in fact occupied by the hill people, and the rebels have even deserted their Turrai haunts. Under such circumstances the removal of all the women and children would disturb the present quiet, and create a panic throughout the district, as well as a great deal of disgust if the inhabitants were to be seized as coolies, and compelled to carry loads beyond their usual limits, which would be absolutely necessary in the deserted parts above alluded to.

6. The only military force in Kumaon available for service, is the 66th regiment,\* and they are not employed, because the Chief Commissioner prohibited any advance being made on Rohilkund, and directed me to confine my operations to the Bhabur. I have full possession of the forests (twelve miles broad) at the foot of the hills, and I shall immediately proceed to the Turrai to restore order in those Pergunnahs, only now placed under my charge. As regards the Kumaon hills, the 66th Regiment has long been available; I don't require it to protect Nynee Tal or any other station. The levies now being instructed are quite strong enough to give perfect security to the hills, and the women and children at Nynee Tal need not detain the 66th a day in this district.

7. I dare say the removal of the 66th will create uneasiness in the minds of a few alarmists (well known at Nynee Tal, who imagine themselves in danger if they hear of a few weavers ordered by Khan Bahadur Khan to proceed to Bareilly, but these may go to Mussoorie if they choose, and need not be taken into consideration at all.

8. If restoration of order in Oude and Rohilkund drives the rebels in numbers to the Turrai and forests, the 66th regiment may be required, because it would be most undesirable that such dangerous characters should be allowed to establish themselves in these unhealthy localities, where our troops could not act against them in the unhealthy season, and from which place, by making long marches, they could keep the northern parts of Rohilkund in constant alarm. If the inhabitants of the Turrai

\* And the Goorkha Contingent, 250 men.

be properly managed and assisted with troops, all rebels that seek for safety in the forests of Turrain jungles, might be destroyed before the unhealthy season commences. Under the circumstances above detailed, I hope the Chief Commissioner will hold me excused for not giving immediate effect to the orders of the Governor-General, and that I may be favored with further instruction.

I have, &c.

H. RAMSAY.

N.B.—I do myself the honor to annex copy of a letter this morning received from Colonel McCausland, commanding in Kumaon.

Inclosure 6 in No. 29.

*Colonel McCausland to the Commissioner of Kumaon.*

*Almorah, January 21, 1858.*

IN reply to your letter of yesterday's date, informing me that you had received a communication from Government desiring you to send all the ladies from Nynee Tal to Mussóorie, as their presence hampered the authorities and prevented the movement of troops, I would observe that such orders must have been issued from ignorance of our real position, and I shall feel obliged by your favoring me with a copy of the letter in question, as I consider it my duty to protest against such a movement, as well with reference to the season of the year, which renders it impossible, as to the total absence of all necessity for it.

On the 12th instant, I reported to Major-General Penny, C.B., commanding the Meerut division, under whose orders this force is, its exact strength and position, my readiness to move at the shortest notice, and the complete security of Nynee Tal. The Major-General is thus fully aware of our position, and that the troops are free to act as may be directed; on the 16th instant, I also sent a similar report to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, who is also aware that the troops are available should he think their movement desirable.

The force at present under my command is, as you are aware, insufficient to advance on Barcilly, and the Chief Commissioner's letter to your address, a copy of which you forwarded me, distinctly stated that no operations were to be undertaken, for the present, beyond the Bhabur. For operations within the Bhabur, the troops have been held in readiness since the 1st of the month. And Mr. Alexander, the Commissioner of Rohilcund, expressly states, without reference to the safety of Nynee Tal, that he considered it impolitic for the present to make a move on the Turrain Pergunnahs. You have given him to understand that Rudurpore, Baharee, and other villages within that circle are free from rebels, and without any reference whatever to the ladies and children, who in no way hamper my movement. I consider, with my present force, it would be worse than imprudent to venture further till a force with which we can co-operate enters Rohilcund.

I have, &c.

— McCAUSLAND.

Inclosure 7 in No. 29.

*The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

*Camp, Allahabad, February 19, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Thornhill's letter dated 8th instant, forwarding copy of a despatch from the Commissioner of Kumaon, in which that officer states his reasons for not giving immediate effect to the orders of Government relative to the removal of women and children from Nynee Tal to Mussooree.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that the Governor-General approves of the Commissioner's proceedings for the reasons set forth in the fourth and following paragraphs of his letter. His Lordship has entire confidence in Major Ramsay's judgment in this matter, and is content to leave it in his hands.

3. A copy of Major Ramsay's letter will be forwarded for the information of the Commander-in-chief, with reference to recent representations from the Rev. Mr. Poynder in regard to the position of the residents at Nynee Tal.

I have, &c.

G. F. EDMONSTONE.



## Inclosure 8 in No. 29.

*The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Chief of the Staff.*

Sir,

*Camp, Allahabad, February 12, 1858.*

WITH reference to recent representations from the Rev. Mr. Poynder in regard to the position of the residents at Nynce Tal, I am directed to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, the inclosed copy of a letter, dated 21st January, from the Commissioner of Kumaon, stating his reasons for not giving immediate effect to the orders of Government relative to the removal of women and children from Nynce Tal. The Commissioner's proceedings in this matter have met with the entire approval of the Governor-General.

I have, &c.

G. F. EDMONSTONE.

## Inclosure 9 in No. 29.

*The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*January 2, 1858.*

WITH reference to past correspondence relative to the appointment of Mr. J. C. Wilson as a Special Commissioner for the detection and punishment of rebels, mutineers, &c., I am directed to forward herewith copy of a letter this day addressed to Mr. H. D. Robertson, and to solicit the confirmation of the Governor-General in Council, to the Chief Commissioner's nomination of that officer as Deputy Commissioner under the orders of Mr. Wilson, on a salary of 1,500 rupees per mensem, with 150 rupees travelling allowance.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

## Inclosure 10 in No. 29.

*The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to Mr. Robertson.*

Sir,

*Fort Agra, January 2, 1858.*

I AM directed to inform you that the Chief Commissioner, North-Western Provinces, has been pleased to appoint you to be Deputy Commissioner for the detection and punishment of rebels, mutineers, &c., under Mr. Wilson, on a salary of 1,500 rupees per mensem, with 150 rupees travelling allowance, pending confirmation of the Government of India.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

## Inclosure 11 in No. 29.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

*January 13, 1858.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 2nd instant, and to state that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to confirm the appointment of Mr. H. D. Robertson to be a Deputy Commissioner for the detection and punishment of rebels, mutineers, &c., in the North-Western Provinces; but considering the standing of Mr. Robertson in the service, his Lordship in Council thinks that a salary of 1,200 rupees per mensem will be quite sufficient, with travelling allowance of 150 rupees per mensem, and he is accordingly pleased to sanction that salary.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

## Inclosure 12 in No. 29.

*The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Agra, February 1, 1858.*

WITH reference to your letter dated 13th November, 1857, directing the appointment of two officers as Deputy Commissioners, for the purpose of tracing and bringing to punishment mutineers and others who have been concerned in the rebellion, the Chief Commissioner solicits the confirmation of the Governor-General in Council, to his nomination of Mr. G. D. Forsyth, who has been selected, with the concurrence of Sir John Lawrence, as an officer who possesses the qualifications requisite for the efficient discharge of this peculiar duty.

With reference to your letter dated 17th January, 1858, assigning 1,200 rupees per mensem, with travelling allowance of 150 rupees per mensem, to Mr. H. D. Robertson, the junior Deputy Commissioner, the Chief Commissioner would suggest that the higher rate of 1,500 rupees, as originally proposed, be granted to Mr. Forsyth, whose standing will entitle him, at no distant period, to look to being placed in charge of a district, a promotion which has some time since been obtained by officers less than two years his seniors.

It would appear desirable to avoid any change, if possible, in these special and temporary appointments; and a less amount of salary than is now proposed, would hardly secure Mr. Forsyth's services for more than a limited period in the ordinary course of promotion.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

## Inclosure 13 in No. 29.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.*

Sir,

*February 12, 1858.*

I AM directed by the President in Council to forward, for the consideration and orders of the Governor-General, the accompanying letter dated 1st instant, from the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, soliciting confirmation to the appointment of Mr. G. D. Forsyth as a Deputy Commissioner, for the purpose of tracing and bringing to punishment, mutineers and others who have been concerned in the rebellion, and recommending that Mr. Forsyth's salary, in consideration of his standing in the service, be fixed at 1,500 rupees per mensem.

2. The correspondence connected with the subject is inclosed for reference.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

## Inclosure 14 in No. 29.

*The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir

*Allahabad, February 20, 1858.*

IN reply to Mr. Thornhill's letter dated 1st instant, I have the honor to state that the Governor-General is pleased to confirm the appointment of Mr. G. D. Forsyth, to be a Deputy Commissioner, for the detection and punishment of rebels, mutineers, &c., in the North-Western Provinces, and to assign to that officer a salary of 1,500 rupees per mensem, with travelling allowance of 150 rupees per mensem, as recommended by the Chief Commissioner.

I have, &c.

G. F. EDMONSTONE.

## Inclosure 15 in No. 29.

*The Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, December 23, 1857.*

WITH reference to your letter, dated 26th ultimo, containing certain rules for securing the interests of the Government against injury from the use of stamped paper plundered during the late

disturbances, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward copy of a letter, dated 14th instant from the Officiating Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, for the consideration of the Governor-General in Council.

2. It will be seen that as respects rule 6, and also the last clause of rule 5, the Board are doubtful whether they can be acted upon unless a special law be passed for the purpose, and as the Lieutenant-Governor also concurs in the doubt entertained by the Board, his Honour would recommend that they should receive, as soon as possible, the sanction of the legislative enactment.

I have, &c.

C. T. BUCKLAND.

Inclosure 16 in No. 29.

*The Officiating Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Fort William, December 14, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 3rd instant, and to state that communications have been addressed to the Superintendent of Stamps, and to the revenue authorities subordinate to the Board, instructing them to carry into effect without delay the measures enjoined in the rules forwarded with Mr. Beadon's letter to your address of the 26th ultimo.

2. The Board desire me, however, to point out, that to effect the objects of the 6th and 7th rules the co-operation of the judicial authorities, criminal and civil, is necessary, though, as respects rule 6, and also the last clause of rule 5, the Board doubt whether they can be acted upon, unless a special law be passed for the purpose.

I have, &c.

W. GREY.

Inclosure 17 in No. 29.

*he Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Camp, Allahabad, February 1858.

I AM directed to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, dated 30th January, and to request that the correspondence therein referred to may be submitted to enable the Governor-General to take the subject into consideration.

I have, &c.

G. F. EDMONSTONE.

Inclosure 18 in No. 29.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Allahabad, January 30, 1858.

WITH reference to my letter of 14th November, relative to the means to be adopted for protecting the Government against the loss likely to ensue from the use of the large quantity of stamped paper, plundered during the rebellion, and your reply, dated the 26th idem, I am directed to submit, for the consideration of the Governor-General in Council, that the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to doubt the legality of the proposed rules 5 and 6, also whether rule 7 does not, as it is worded, overstep the limits of a directing order of the Executive Government.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor believes Regulation X of 1829 is the only law on the subject. Under section IV of that regulation he does not doubt that Government has the power to order, as in rule 1, all unsold stamped papers to be authenticated in future, unless they bear a distinguishing mark; and probably paper proved to have been sold after the issue of the order, would under that section, be invalid. But he does not see that this section empowers Government to call in stamped papers already sold, or to proclaim such papers which were regular and valid when sold, to be invalid now. Nor can he see any other part of the regulation which gives this power to Government. This doubt equally applies to the order for the confiscation of unauthenticated stamped paper.

3. In the corresponding case of calling in an old currency, a law would, the Lieutenant-Governor presumes, certainly be necessary in India, where the currency, like stamped papers, depends upon legal sanction. So in England, a formal proclamation by the Crown is necessary for calling in or crying down currency, and an Act of Parliament is not there necessary only because the coinage is a Royal privilege.

4. Rule 6 declares that certain documents shall not be valid unless these rules have been observed. But unless the Executive Government has lawful authority to enforce these rules, I apprehend that the courts, who must judge according to law in the cases coming before them, will not be able to recognize the rule as binding on them. The question of the validity of a document is purely a legal question, to be decided by the courts of justice in India in the first instance, and in last resort by the Privy Council.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt of the propriety of punishing all who have any guilty concern in the plunder or appropriation of stolen stamps, with the utmost rigor. But as what is or is not evidence of a particular offence, is always either a question for a court to decide with reference to the law of evidence, or for a jury, or a judge acting as a jury, to decide on his own conscience and common sense, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks rule 7, which states that the possession of stamped paper, of which a satisfactory account cannot be given, shall be evidence of rebellion, may be modified in its terms with advantage. There are many cases in which such possession may be conceived to be evidence of other offences, such, for example, as of knowingly receiving stolen property, and some cases in which it can be conceived as evidence of no offence whatever, in which, of course, it could be no evidence of rebellion. In the same view the Lieutenant-Governor doubts how far it is strictly correct in point of law, to make the possession of anything penal, merely by an order of the Executive Government. This doubt about rule 7, however, is purely in relation to its wording; for he understands the meaning to be that the law should be enforced in these cases, with the utmost rigor, which is a principle that cannot be questioned.

6. On the whole, therefore, with reference to my letter above referred to, the Lieutenant-Governor is still of opinion that legislation on this subject is necessary.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure 19 in No. 29.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.*

Sir,

February 20, 1858.

IN compliance with the request conveyed in your letter, dated the 11th instant, I am directed by the President in Council to forward, for the perusal of the Governor-General, the accompanying copies of papers respecting the rules passed for securing the interests of the Government against injury from the use of stamped paper plundered during the late disturbances, and to state for his Lordship's information that a bill is about to be brought into the Legislative Council to legalize the rules.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 20 in No. 29.

*Mr. Allen to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Sylhet, January 29, 1858.

WITH reference to the second paragraph of your letter, dated the 19th November last, I have the honor to report that the Officiating Collector of Sylhet has purchased five standard sized, and four undersized elephants at the increased rates.\*

2. It is not likely that many more elephants can be procured in the Sylhet district for some months, but perhaps the Collector may be able to purchase three or four more serviceable animals.

I have, &c.

W. J. ALLEN.

Inclosure 21 in No. 29.

*The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir

Allahabad, February 16, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to inclose copy of a petition from Shah Kubbeeroodeen of Sasseram, praying for some special mark of the consideration of Government upon that town in recognition of the loyal service rendered by himself and its inhabitants, and am directed by the Governor-General to request a report upon that point, and an expression of his Honor's opinion as to the conduct of the inhabitants of Sasseram during the whole course of the disturbances.

I have, &c.

G. F. EDMONSTONE.

\* Standard size, 900 rupees; undersized, 600 rupees.

## Inclosure 22 in No. 29.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, December 26, 1857.*

I AM directed to forward for submission to the President in Council the accompanying extract from a letter from the officer commanding in the southern portion of Shahabad, and to state that the Lieutenant-Governor being convinced of the expediency of the measure suggested, and of the importance of promptly acting on the suggestion, has authorized the raising of a body of police of the strength and description recommended by Colonel Michell. The cost of the arrangement will hereafter be reported in the usual form.

2. I am further to request that the services of Serjeant Nowlan may be placed at the Lieutenant-Governor's disposal, in order to his employment to organize and command this force.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 23 in No. 29.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Michell to the Commissioner of Patna.*

(Extract.)

*February 16, 1858.*

IN reply to the opinion conveyed in paragraph 2 of your letter above quoted "that Rhotas would be best held by the services of the loyal zemindars of the neighbourhood," I beg to state that I put their loyalty and courage to the test on the 12th instant, when assured by them that the march of my column would be opposed when passing the Moorlee hill and through the heavy jungle near it. I saw at once they would not act without our troops were with them, and at this place they evinced the same feeling. Your suggestion that a body of police be raised by Mr. Baker in the Chynepore Pergunnah will, I think, if carried out, be attended with success, provided the pay is sufficiently large to secure a good class of men—not less than 20 rupees for the sowars and 6 rupees for the infantry. I consider thirty sowars and 200 infantry, under an intelligent European non-commissioned officer, well acquainted with the language, manners, and customs of the natives, will be quite sufficient to hold the fort of Rhotas and protect the immediate neighbourhood of Akerpore; there is now a non-commissioned officer (Serjeant Nowlan) previously of the artillery, now assistant-supervisor, 2nd Division, Grand Trunk Road, particularly qualified for the situation: I have not seen the serjeant, but have heard his character from those who have had opportunities of judging of him.

## Inclosure 24 in No. 29.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the President of the Council of India in Council, in the Home Department, under date 27th February, 1858.*

READ a letter, dated the 23rd instant, from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, stating that a body of police has been authorized to be raised for service in the Shahabad district, and requesting that the services of Serjeant Nowlan, assistant-supervisor, 2nd Division, Grand Trunk Road, may be placed at the Lieutenant-Governor's disposal, in order to his employment to organize and command the force.

Ordered that the Public Works Department be requested to place the services of Serjeant Nowlan, if available, at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for the purpose mentioned.

Ordered also that the Government of Bengal be informed accordingly.

## No. 30.

*The President in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Fort William, March 20, 1858. (No. 38.)*

IN continuation of our letter No. 32, dated 6th instant, we have the honor to report our further proceedings in this Department connected with the revolt of the native army of Bengal.

2. We forward copy of a report furnished by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, regarding an inroad made by the Bignore insurgents, on the canal works at Myapore, and the complete defeat of the rebels by a small party commanded by Captain H. Boisragon.

3. We also forward copy of a report by the Magistrate of Allahabad, on an expedition undertaken by Brigadier Campbell against the village of Koron, some of the inhabitants of which were known to have attempted to throw carriages off the rail, by placing chairs

on the tramway. The inhabitants escaped chastisement by flight, but the village was destroyed.

4. You will further observe two despatches from the Government of Bengal, containing reports of the successful operations against the mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry, in the jungles of Cachar; and against the rebels at Annajoorah and Paklikole in the Cuttack district, subsequently to the repulse of Captain Woodbridge's detachment, in which that officer was killed.

5. With advertence to the 9th paragraph of our letter dated the 22nd January last, we are glad to state that Captain Osborne, the Political Agent at Rewah, has reported, after inquiry, that he does not believe that the late rebellious proceedings of the Singoowlee Rajah received any countenance from the Rajah of Rewah.

9. Referring to the correspondence inclosed in our letter dated the 23rd September, 1857, respecting the alleged misconduct of the thannadar of Ooseeah, zillah Ghazee-pore, in taunting some of the men of the 65th Regiment Native Infantry, about their fidelity to the State, we forward copy of a communication from the late Government of the Central Provinces, dated 28th January last, showing that the thannadar has been acquitted of the charge.

7. We beg to draw your attention to a despatch from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, containing a communication from the Board of Revenue, explanatory of that portion of the memorandum issued by the Board, under date the 31st July, 1857, and noticed in paragraphs 13 to 16 of our letter dated 10th December last, which relates to the re-employment of former native officials on the reintroduction of revenue administration of disturbed districts.

8. The late Chief Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces communicated to us copy of a correspondence with his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, on the subject of the propriety of military officers, commanding detachments of troops, acting in concert with the civil officers of Government in matters not purely military, and in cases affecting local interests. The correspondence, which did not appear to us to call for any remark, will be found in the collection.

9. There will also be found in the collection a return, showing the names of Europeans killed and wounded in the Goruckpore district, and in the districts of Gonda and Baraich, in Oude.

10. There will likewise be found a correspondence with the Government of the North-Western Provinces, regarding the arrangements to be made for the accommodation of the civil officers at Agra.

11. Lastly, we beg to draw your attention to our Secretary's letter dated 12th instant, to the Acting Superintendent of Marine, showing the arrangements that have been made for the despatch of the 47th and 65th Regiments of Native Infantry to China.

12. We forward, as usual, some other correspondence on matters of minor importance, which call for no special notice in this letter.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 30.

*The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Secretary to Government,  
North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

Allahabad, February 27, 1858.

IN reply to Mr. Thornhill's letter dated the 12th instant, reporting the appointment of Captain Tyrwhitt as Commandant of the Meerut police battalion with effect from 1st December last, I am directed to state, that the Governor-General is pleased to confirm Captain Tyrwhitt's appointment. The salary to be assigned to Captain Tyrwhitt must depend upon the scale which may be sanctioned for the police establishment generally.

I have, &c.

G. F. EDMONSTONE.

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. Inclosure 2 in No. 30.

*The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government  
of India.*

Sir,

Agra Fort, December 4, 1858.

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward, for the approval and confirmation of the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter, addressed to the Commissioner,

Meerut, vesting Captain Tyrwhitt, commanding the Mounted Police Depot at Meerut, with the powers of a joint magistrate for the punishment of all minor offences committed by the men attached to the depot.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 3 in No. 30.

*The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Commissioner of Meerut.*

Sir,

*Agra Fort, December 4, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 21st October last, and in reply to intimate, that Captain Tyrwhitt, commanding the Mounted Police Depot at Meerut, is vested with the powers of a joint magistrate as regards the men attached to the depot. He will proceed with the summary trial of all minor offences that may be committed by them after the form of procedure of the criminal courts. All evidence to be carefully recorded in the vernacular, and taken in presence of the accused parties, that they may have the option of cross-examination.

The defence of the party accused to be recorded in like manner.

A summing up of the whole case will then be entered on the proceedings of the commanding officer, and such sentence (within the limits assigned to the powers of a joint magistrate) will be passed by him, as he may deem adequate to the offence.

All proceedings to be subject to appeal and review by the Chief Commissioner, and no man to be dismissed (save under sentence for theft, or where hard labor or labor in irons is awarded), without his previous sanction.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 30.

*The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Agra Fort, January 21, 1858.*

I AM directed to forward, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter, and inclosure, from Lieutenant-Colonel R. Baird Smith, Superintendent-General of Irrigation, dated the 14th instant, regarding an inroad made by the Bijnore insurgents on the canal works at Myapore.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 5 in No. 30.

*The Superintendent, North Division, Ganges Canal, to the Superintendent, General Irrigation, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

*Myapore, January 10, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor to report that I proceeded to Munglour on the evening of the 7th instant, in progress to inspect the irrigation in the 2nd subdivision.

About 3 P.M. on the 8th instant I heard that rebels had crossed at the head of the canal at Myapore, and had done injury to our works. I was not at first inclined to believe this report, but I determined at once to return to Roorkie. I did so, and found that telegraphic communication with Myapore was closed, and that there were many vague reports flying about the place.

At 4 A.M. on the 9th instant I left Roorkie with Captain H. Boisragon, District Staff Officer, Lieutenant Thomason, Superintendent, 1st subdivision, and Mr. W. Phillips, supervisor, and we arrived at Myapore about 9 A.M., and found that the sowars' and beldars' huts near the Myapore regulating bridge, had been burnt on the previous day by the rebels from the other side, as also the Government bungalow belonging to the Forest Department.

It appears that they (the rebels), crossed about an hour before daybreak on the 8th instant, surprised the Sowar guard at the bridge here, took five of them prisoners, with their horses, the sixth escaped to Janialapore, seized Moolia Mistry, Hoolas Tindal, and twelve of the beldar establishment, burnt the sowars' lines and beldar huts, and the bungalow before mentioned.

The telegraph signaller, Mr. Debross, on hearing the commotion, went to the bridge from the chokee where he had been sleeping, and, I very much regret to add, was taken prisoner. The telegraphic instruments were carried off, but no injury was done to the chokee beyond a few panes of glass broken.

After collecting the above information I crossed the dam, and proceeded to the Chandee Ghaut. I could see nothing there but four or five men, who ran off down the bank. I found, however, that

the river was fordable; a man from the village of Chandee crossed in my presence. The water did not appear to be more than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet deep at the deepest part. This man informed me that the rebels were encamped in force about one mile and a-half lower down at the Unjee Ghaut. I therefore proceeded to reconnoitre their position. I should state that Captain H. Boisragon, Lieutenant Thomason, Mr. Melville of the civil service, were with me. After proceeding some time over the shingly bed of the river, and then through the thorn jungle, we suddenly came upon the main stream at Unjee, and saw some 200 or 300 men armed with matchlocks. Some few I could distinguish through a telescope, had muskets, and a tent and shamianah pitched. After observing them for a few minutes we turned to come back; immediately on our doing so they fired a round shot (I think a 3-pounder), and made several discharges of musketry.

Nothing further occurred on the 9th.

On the morning of this day I inspected the Bheemghada Bund and found it in excellent condition.

About noon I was informed by the native agent, Sheopershaud, that the enemy were crossing in force opposite the lower end of Kunkhul. The force here was immediately put under arms, and I proceeded to the dam to reconnoitre. I could see two sowars evidently feeling their way for a ford opposite Kunkhul, and a large body on the island immediately opposite. I sent Lieutenant Thomason to Captain H. Boisragon to say that I thought it would be advisable to open the dam. Immediately afterwards Captain Boisragon rode up to me and said that I might let go the water. After watching the proceedings of the enemy a little time longer, and being satisfied that they were determined to cross, and that I might intercept them in their retreat by opening the dam, I ordered this to be done. Mr. W. Phillips carried out this order most efficiently, and further dropped the gates of the bridge. I rode forward and joined the column, Goorkhas, Sikhs, and two guns, which had in the mean time proceeded towards Kunkhul. I overtook them in the main street, and accompanied them towards the south end of Kunkhul. A halt was then called, and, on turning the corner of a large masonry house, I saw, about 200 yards off, in the bed of the river on this side, a body of cavalry and infantry and three elephants, evidently carrying the leaders of the invading party, and a number of cavalry and infantry behind fording. The guns were at once called to the point and opened fire, and the Goorkhas, most judiciously moved to the right by Lieutenant T. Boisragon, to attack them in flank. After one or two discharges from the guns the enemy wavered and turned, and the Sikhs were led to the charge by Captain H. Boisragon, and the Goorkhas having come up on the right the discomfiture and defeat of the rebels was most complete.

The beneficial effects of opening the dam began now to be felt. What but a few minutes before had been easily fordable was now impassable, except by men who could swim; many of these were shot, and the others were drowned. I estimate the loss of the enemy at certainly not less than fifty, independently of those who were drowned.

I beg to bring to your special notice the conduct of Sheopershaud, native agent, who brought us the timely information that enabled us to move down and completely frustrate the designs of the enemy, and inflict a severe loss upon them.

I have, &c.

H. DRUMMOND.

P.S.—I have in this report referred to a column of Goorkhas and Sikhs and guns, because I know that you are acquainted with the force that is there.

H. D.

Inclosure 6 in No. 30.

*The Superintendent-General of Irrigation, North-Western Provinces, to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

Roorkee, January 14, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, a report in original from Captain H. Drummond, Superintendent, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, of an inroad by the Bijnore insurgents on the canal works at Myapore. The extent of damage done, is in itself unimportant; but I sincerely lament the mishap of Mr. Dubross, the head mistri moollah (a most energetic and excellent man), and other canal servants, in having been taken prisoners. None have been otherwise injured, as I learn from one of the party who escaped a day or two ago.

2. The insurgents having repeated their attempt on the 10th instant, were gallantly met and completely overthrown by the small detachment, as per margin,\* which under my general instructions had been sent to Myapore by Captain Read commanding at Roorkee. The conduct of Captain Boisragon, who, as senior officer present, commanded the party, of Captain Drummond, Lieutenant Theo. Boisragon, commanding the infantry, Lieutenant R. St. George, commanding the two guns manned by students of the Thomason College, Lieutenant Thomason, Deputy Superintendent, Ganges Canal, who had charge of the party of 1st Punjaub Cavalry, and of Mr. Melville, civil service, who volunteered his services on the occasion and commanded a party of Sikh infantry, and of all the native

\* Captain H. Boisragon, District Staff Officer; Captain H. Drummond, Engineers, Superintendent Northern Division, Ganges Canal; Lieutenant T. Boisragon, commanding at Myapore; Lieutenant Thomason, Engineers, Deputy-Superintendent Northern Division, Ganges Canal; Lieutenant R. de St. George, commanding Artillery; S. Melville, Esquire, Civil Service; Mr. W. Phillips, Supervisor, Department of Public Works; 50 Goorkhas; 50 Sikhs; 10 Europeans, Students, Thomason College; 20 1st Punjaub Cavalry Sowars; 2 6-pounder guns.



officers and men of the detachment deserve my cordial approbation, and I have great pleasure in bringing it to the notice of the Chief Commissioner.

3. The opening of the Myapore dam under Mr. Supervisor Phillips' charge was a most effective expedient, and added very materially to the confusion and loss of the enemy. The latest accounts from the camp of the insurgents make the loss much more serious than was first supposed, 400 being said to have perished in the action or by drowning in the retreat. The effect of this success will be very reassuring in the neighbourhood, and will probably prevent, for the present, at any rate, any further attempts to penetrate our own districts.

4. Native Agent Sheopershaud, of the Ganges Canal, has been rewarded at once for his activity in bringing intelligence of the enemy's movements. It is unsatisfactory to be obliged to add, that though the passage of the enemy took place in full view of the people and police at Kunkhul, no information whatever was sent by either to Captain Boisragon. The conduct of the police is under investigation by the Magistrate, who will, doubtless, punish them as they deserve.

5. The general agitation along the Ganges front has materially increased of late. While the incursions above referred to were taking place near Hurdwar, an almost simultaneous inroad had been made at Meeranpore, in the Mozuffernuggur district, and for some time before, petty raids on chowkees or out-posts had been occurring. The cause I believe to be that fugitive mutineers from the southward are finding their way in larger numbers than before, into the Bijnore district. Both at Kunkhul and Meerunpore, the extremities of the line under my charge, the invading parties were clearly seen to have both regular infantry and cavalry among them. The sole permanent remedy for such a state of things seems to me to be the occupation of the left bank of the river, and until this can be done, I am prepared to find these isolated incursions persisted in by the insurgents, whose general object seems to be to avoid any collision with the troops, but to create feelings of alarm, want of confidence in the local administration, and insecurity of life and property among the population of the districts. I sincerely hope it may, ere long, be practicable to put an end to all such efforts, by seeking out and destroying those who are making them.

I have, &c.

R. BAIRD SMITH.

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Inclosure 7 in No. 30.

*The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

*Camp, Allahabad, February 16, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Officiating Secretary Thornhill's letter dated 21st ultimo, regarding an inroad made by the Bijnore insurgents on the canal works at Myapore, and, in reply, to request that the thanks of the Governor-General may be conveyed to Captain H. Boisragon, for the gallant manner in which the small party commanded by him met and repulsed the marauders.

2. The Governor-General desires to be informed whether Colonel Baird Smith can ascertain if the prisoners taken by the insurgents can be recovered by ransom or by any other means, and whether their lives are in danger.

I have, &c.

G. F. EDMONSTONE.

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Inclosure 8 in No. 30.

*The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*January 23, 1858.*

IN reply to your letter of the 27th November, 1857, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward herewith, for the purpose of being laid before the Governor-General in Council, copy of a letter, dated the 18th January, from the Officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, explanatory of certain portions of the memorandum issued by the Board, under date the 31st July, 1857, for the guidance of district officers on the re-introduction of revenue administration in a disturbed tract.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

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Inclosure 9 in No. 30.

*The Officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

*January 18, 1858.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 16th instant, forwarding the orders of the Governor-General in Council, dated 27th November last, with the remarks of the

Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, on paragraphs 3 to 5 of the memorandum dated 31st July, on the re-introduction of revenue administration, which was approved and issued by this Government on the 29th September last.

2. The principles laid down by the Lieutenant-Governor have been embodied in a Circular, which the Board propose to issue.

3. They submit that these principles are in no respect, excepting in greater fulness of enunciation, different from the principles of the memorandum. It certainly was never intended that the *onus probandi* in establishing the disaffection of any suspected official, should be thrown upon the district officer. And the Board are well assured that the practice in these provinces has been strictly in accordance with this view.

4. The expression singled out by the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, of "displaying no treasonable or suspicious conduct," had reference to the behaviour of fugitive officials at their homes, not to their conduct at their posts. The Board supposed the case of an official obliged to retire in the face of the insurgents, and to proceed, "with unblemished reputation," to his home. In addition to this, it was mentioned, as a condition of re-employment, that he should "subsequently have displayed no treasonable or suspicious conduct." The omission of the word "subsequently" in the quotation made in paragraph 5 of remarks by the Lieutenant-Governor, is unfortunate. The condition of non-display of treasonable or suspicious conduct thus appears in his address, as if it were the only condition the Board required in regard of the public behaviour of fugitive officers, whereas it had no reference to their official conduct at all.

5. The Board utterly repudiate the imputation of being in any way disposed to make the punishment of disaffection, or slackness in the service of Government during the late crisis, bend to motives of expediency in the administration of the country, and, as a matter of simple justice, request that this explanation may be submitted for the consideration of the Governor-General.

I have, &c.

W. H. LOWE.

Inclosure 10 in No. 30.

*The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort Agra, January 28, 1858.

I AM instructed by the Chief Commissioner to submit the accompanying correspondence for the information of the Governor-General in Council.

2. Had the words, "in questions of local knowledge and importance," preceded the expression, "Military officers should seek," in the Chief Commissioner's letter, it is possible that his Excellency might have coincided in his views, though, under existing circumstances, Colonel Fraser does not now desire to press them on the notice of Government.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 11 in No. 30.

*The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Chief of the Staff.*

Sir,

Fort Agra, January 14, 1858.

IN continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, and with reference to paragraph 2 of its inclosure from the Commissioner, and paragraphs 3 and 4 from the Magistrate of Meerut, I am directed to submit, for the consideration of his Excellency, the Commander-in-chief, a further extract of a demi-official communication from the latter officer.\* The Chief Commissioner observes, that though martial law is the will of the officer commanding, still, in the generality of cases, or in cases not purely military, the Chief Commissioner considers that military officers, in questions of local interest, should seek, and in a great measure be guided by, the advice of the civil servants of Government, who are naturally better acquainted with the habits and feelings of the people than military men; and that if his Excellency coincides in this opinion, the local Government would feel much obliged by his issuing a notification to that effect.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 12 in No. 30.

*The Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

Camp, Fateghar, January 22, 1858.

IN reply to your letter of the 14th instant to the address of the Chief of the Staff, I am desired by the Commander-in-chief to remark, for the Chief Commissioner's information, that his Excellency

\* "Mr. Edwards (the Magistrate of Mousserunggur), evidently had no voice in the matter, as he says, in a letter to the Commissioner, 'Major Brind's proceedings have, in my opinion, done decided harm, and in all likelihood estranged the whole body of the Syeds, who are, one and all, thoroughly disgusted at the treatment they have met with.'"

is well aware martial law is a very bad substitute for civil government; but, until the latter be re-established formally, it would not be advisable to weaken the hands of military officers, who are responsible for all their acts.

2. It is after all a matter of opinion which service knows most of the habits and feelings of the people; and it does not appear that there is any superiority of knowledge among the civil servants of Government.

I have &c.

D. M. STEWART.

Inclosure 13 in No. 30.

*The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to Mr. Muir.*

Sir,

March 5, 1858.

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to convey to you his cordial thanks and acknowledgments for the cheerful and intelligent aid he has uniformly received from you.

2. In addition to your own duties, as member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, you have rendered most valuable assistance by the highly efficient manner in which you have conducted the important department of intelligence which you undertook at the particular request of the late Lieutenant-Governor, at a time when all the ordinary means of communication were closed.

3. The Chief Commissioner cannot permit you to leave Agra without thus publicly recording his sense of your services.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 14 in No. 30.

*The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Agra, February 9, 1858.

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to submit herewith, for the purpose of being laid before the Governor-General in Council copies of memoranda drawn up by Messrs. E. A. Reade and W. Muir, members of the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, on the subject of the arrangements to be made for the civil officers at Agra for the approaching season. A map of Agra and its environs is submitted to illustrate the subject.

2. The Chief Commissioner decidedly approves of Mr. Reade's suggested arrangements in preference to Mr. Muir's, and desires to see the whole civil station abandoned and concentrated on the military cantonments, merely keeping the jail in repair for any future contingency, or to be used as a central jail at a distance, and apart from the civil and military station or stations.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 15 in No. 30.

*Memorandum.*

MR. MUIR and I have been in consultation on the subject of civil officers at Agra for the approaching season.

A map has been prepared of Agra and its environs to illustrate the subject.

It has always appeared to me questionable, if, amidst other changes, that of the line of railway would not be one, and I now understand that it has been definitively determined that the line shall pass up the centre of the Doab.

This appears to be quite conclusive in favor of the determination of concentrating the public offices in proximity to the cantonments.

I consider it to be impracticable to make the fort, even as a temporary arrangement, the receptacle of civil offices, the Treasury excepted, and in due course I trust this, as formerly, will be only used as a depôt of the bulk of the public treasure, the office of public business being as heretofore at the Collector's office.

There can be no doubt that the Magistrate and Collector's office is well situated within easy distance of the fort and of cantonments. Its removal is unnecessary and inexpedient. The assay office adjoining is well situated as the office of the Huzoor tehsil.

Temporary provision can be made both for the Sudder Board and Court in the building known and named as the "Mofussilite Press." It has been restored, valued by Major Macleod, and offered to the Government for 12,000 rupees, and I would advise its purchase, of which I have obtained the refusal.

Agra will, I apprehend, be permanently the head-quarters of a Judge and Commissioner. These

offices, temporarily, can be accommodated at small outlay in adjoining bungalows, and eventually occupy the building above mentioned, when the Sudder offices mentioned remove to Allahabad.

The proposed arrangement admits of being promptly carried out before the hot winds set in, and I advise a decision without delay.

As to public offices in the fort, it must be remembered that a very large establishment must be employed in supplying copies to all districts, except in the Benares division, of the only records connected with land and assessment, and rights founded on Government receipts. There must necessarily be a large number of copyists, native as well as East Indian, and the public attendance on the Board's office will be large. The restrictions of admission into the fort cannot wholly be relaxed, and effectual transaction of business is simply impossible while such restrictions obtain.

Besides, too, I apprehend it to be safe to conclude that the occupation of the fort will necessarily be required by military detachments, or by persons engaged in military departments.

Under these circumstances, I advocate the purchase at once of the "Mofussilite Press," as the owner will not rent it on any terms, and the removal of the Sudder offices to it as soon as practicable. Measures can be taken to make two or three adjacent bungalows habitable for other offices, and the aid of the Public Works Department is not necessary. It can be done by native contractors, under superintendence of civil officers.

February 2, 1858.

E. A. READE

**Inclosure 16 in No. 30.**

*Memorandum.*

AS it seems now almost determined upon that the future seat of Government shall be at Allahabad, only temporary arrangements need be made for the Sudder offices here.

As the head-quarters of the Government, or at least a large portion of the work of the head-quarters, will be carried on at Allahabad, the work here during the coming season will be less than before expected.

I still advocate the business, whatever it is, being carried on in the old offices. There is, I should think, abundance of space in the uninjured rooms, for all the hands that will be required, and the necessary apartments could be done up, at small expense, with purdies, &c., in a temporary manner.

It has occurred to me that the Magistrate and Collector's office might, with great advantage, be transferred to the old Secretariat office, the Accountant or Civil Auditor's, or any of the others that are suitable. Concentration of offices is an admitted advantage. It facilitates the transaction of business.

The offices of the Commissioner, the Judge, and the Principal Sudder Ameen, will, I presume, remain always where they are. If the Magistrate's catcherry is also held there, it will be close to them, and will also be near the jail, &c., as I understand, it is the intention of the Supreme Government to maintain the central prison.

These are benefits, independent of the fine buildings that are available, and which should not, so far as they can be profitably used, be thrown away.

The distance from the city would still be convenient.

It would be farther from the military lines, but still, not unusually, nor farther than in some other large stations.

January 16, 1858.

W. MUIR.

**Inclosure 17 in No. 30.**

*The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

*Allahabad, March 1, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Thornhill's letter dated 9th ultimo, inclosing copies of memoranda drawn up by Messrs. Reade and Muir, regarding the arrangements to be made for the civil officers at Agra, and in reply, I am directed to state that the Governor-General entirely approves of Mr. Reade's scheme, and authorizes its being carried into effect.

I have, &c.

G. F. EDMONSTONE.

**Inclosure 18 in No. 30.**

*The Officiating Deputy Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.*

Sir,

*Allahabad, March 3, 1858.*

IN continuation of letter dated the 5th February, from Lieutenant-Colonel Strachey, Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces, I am directed to submit, for the information of the

Governor-General, a letter from the Commissioner of the Goruckpore Division, furnishing a return of Europeans killed and wounded in the district of Goruckpore, to which is added a list giving the names of those who were killed in the districts of Gonda and Baraich in Oude.

I have, &c.

E. C. BAYLEY.

Inclosure 19 in No. 30.

*The Commissioner of Goruckpore to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

January 21, 1858.

IN conformity with the instructions contained in your letter of 9th January, inclosing circular of 3rd November, from the Secretary to the Government of India, to your address, I beg to forward a return of Europeans killed and wounded, not in this district only, but in those of Gonda and Baraich also, to which my information extends. I regret that I cannot always be positive as to dates. Regarding the Europeans killed in Goruckpore, my information is derived from the deposition of Serjeant Busher, the sole survivor, which was taken by the Magistrate of Ghazepore in June last, and will be in his office. It was also published in the London "Evening Mail" of September 28, to September 30, 1857.

2. Besides the officers enumerated as having perished within the limits of this district, the following also lost their lives at the same time, and by same cause. Major Mill, Artillery, drowned in the Gogra, while endeavouring to swim to shore, the boat having been fired into by the 17th Native Infantry. Serjeant Matthews shot in the boat on the same occasion.

3. Lieutenant Bright, also in the boats at the same time, and a Serjeant-Major of the 22nd Native Infantry, name unknown, were captured on the Goruckpore side of the river, which they had reached by swimming, brought over to the camp of the 17th Native Infantry, on the Oude side, and there shot the same day, i.e. the 9th June. A bugler, Williamson by name, who was with Lieutenant Bright, escaped, and his evidence has been taken at Ghazepore, I believe.

4. There is some uncertainty as to the precise spot where Colonel Goldney met his end. He was in the boats with the rest, and with them reached the Goruckpore side of the river, but was left there by his companions, not being able to keep up with them. He was either murdered there by the 17th Native Infantry, who were in pursuit, or else was brought into their camp and shot. I incline to the former belief.

I have, &c.

C. J. WINGFIELD.

Inclosure 20 in No. 30.

RETURN of Europeans Killed and Wounded by Rebels.

District.	Names.	Designation.	Place.	Date.	Remarks.
Goruckpore.	Lieut. English ..	Lieut., 22nd N.I.	Mowha Dhaba Zillah, Goruckpore	June 10, 1857	These five officers and the Serjeant-Major were murdered by the Mahomedan population of Mowha Dhaba, while endeavouring to reach Gal Ghaut on the Gogra, and there take boat for Dinapore. They had escaped from the mutiny at Fyzabad, but were misled into believing Goruckpore was in the possession of the mutineers, and were betrayed into the hands of the Mahomedans by two burkundazes of the thannah, who accompanied them as guides. Full particulars of their murder will be found in the deposition of the sole survivor, Serjeant Busher.
	Lieut. Thomas ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	
	Lieut. Lindsay ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	
	Ensign Cautley ..	Ensign, 22nd N.I.	Do.	Do.	
	Ensign Ritchie ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	
	Serjt. Edwards ..	Serjt., 22nd N.I.	Do.	Do.	
Baraich.	Lieut. Currie ..	Lieut., Bengal Art.	Banks of the Gogra, Goruckpore District.	June 9, 1857	Both these officers were drowned in endeavouring to swim a nullah, to escape the pursuit of the mutineers, 17th Native Infantry, who had fired into the boat in which deceased were dropping down the Gogra, and pursued them to the opposite shore.
	Lieut. Palmer ..	6th Oude Irr. Inf.	Do.	Do.	
	C. W. Cunliffe ..	Civil Service, Offg. Deputy Commr., Baraich	Bhyram Ghaut, on the Gogra, on the road to Lucknow	Between 12th and 14th June, 1857	These three gentlemen were endeavouring to make their escape into Lucknow from Baraich after the mutiny of the troops there. The murderers are believed to have been a detachment of the 2nd Oude Irregular Infantry, stationed at the Ghaut. Mr. Jordan is said to have been kept alive for two days, but this is not certain. No eye-witness has yet related to me the particulars of their death.
	Lieut. I. Clarke ..	Lieut., 3rd O. I. I.	Do.	Do.	
	J. Jordan ..	Extra Asst. Commissioner, Oude	Do.	Do.	
	Hugh Gallagher and his wife ..	Quartermstr. Serjt., 2nd O. I. I.	Seeroie, Oude	Not exactly known	The Serjeant-Major and his wife remained at Seeroie after the officers fled, and were left unmolested by the mutineers there, but were murdered some weeks afterwards by a party of sepoys of the 37th Native Infantry returning to their homes. This is the native report.

C. WINGFIELD.

## Inclosure 21 in No. 30.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Allahabad, January 28, 1858.*

IN continuation of my letter dated the 16th September last, I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, copies of the accompanying papers, showing the manner in which the case of the thannadar of Ooseeah, in the district of Ghazee-pore, who was accused of taunting certain sepoy, has been finally disposed of by the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

## Inclosure 22 in No. 30.

*The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Benares, November 12, 1857.*

IN reply to your letter of the 17th October I have the honor to submit the report of Mr. Bax, Officiating Magistrate, with original evidence.

2. I do not think Mr. Bax's statement, as to the thannadar's having been prejudiced and bought over by the other party, is in the least borne out. Even Chundun Pande, naick, the plaintiff, does not insinuate such a suspicion. He and another Pande (Bhairi Pande), living in the same village, had a dispute as to their respective right to the services of certain Chumars in their village; they both went to the thannah in the evening, in the fast month of Ramzan, just as the thannadar was cutting up a melon for himself and son to dine after their day's fasting. He was naturally impatient at being interrupted, at such a time, with a frivolous dispute in which he had no jurisdiction, and told them to complain to the Magistrate, noting the occurrence in his diary. I think it very likely that he did tell Chundun Pande to salaam to his cartouche, and not to him, as a way of telling him to attend to his own business as a soldier, and not bother the thannadar, at unseasonable hours, with a frivolous dispute about Chumar's services. The taunt was not about fidelity to the State, but about the hypocrisy of pretending caste scruples to a cartridge, which every mutineer has been only too glad to use whenever he got a chance. The thannadar ought not to have taunted at all; but the taunt was not intended, I fully believe, in the light in which the commanding officer has taken it up, who is singular in his opinion of the "unswerving fidelity" of the sepoy.

3. I would, therefore, recommend that the thannadar, who has uniformly behaved well during the disturbances, should at once be reinstated.

I have, &c.

H. C. TUCKER.

## Inclosure 23 in No. 30.

*The Officiating Magistrate of Goruckpore to the Commissioner of Benares.*

Sir,

*Benares, November 6, 1857.*

IN accordance with the instructions conveyed in a letter from the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to your address, dated 17th October, 1857, I have the honor to submit the following report.

2. Having called upon Colonel Bush to specify the cases on which he grounded his complaint, that officer brought two to my notice, and I suspended the thannadar. One of the cases, viz., Moulah Buksh Khan versus Thannadar, having been already decided by my predecessor, I have simply to state the result, viz., that it was dismissed for want of any evidence at all beyond the statement of the plaintiff, he having been called on more than once to produce his witnesses.

3. With regard to the second case, viz., Naick Chundun Pandey, 65th Regiment, Native Infantry, versus Thannadar, the facts are these in the plaintiff's own words, backed up by one witness, and the truth of which I have no reason to doubt. "He (the plaintiff) was about to prefer a complaint at the thannah against another party. His adversary got the start of him, went to the thannadar, and prejudiced him against the plaintiff; on his arrival at the thannah, he went inside the building, and, making his salaam was about to relate his grievance. The thannadar told him, that he was busy, that he need not salaam to him, but go and salaam to the cartridges." This was all that passed, and I believe it to be substantially correct. It now only remains for me, in the first place, to analyze the motives of the thannadar in saying what he did; secondly, the motives that induced the sepoy to tell his commanding officer of what had passed.

With regard to the first, I am inclined to think that the thannadar did not taunt the man with the intention of inciting him to mutiny; he was probably bought over by the opposite party, and when the plaintiff presented himself, he told him to go about his business, using, however, the contemptuous words above stated, which he was rash enough to utter. The policy of his using these words at that crisis was exceedingly doubtful, and especially dangerous to himself, and I think, under the circumstances, excessively thoughtless and foolish, for the consequences would have fallen on his

own head first of all; he was a native, alone, amidst a population of sepoys (for the village of Ooseeah is principally inhabited by sepoys). I think, therefore, that the word taunt, with the intention of inciting to mutiny is scarcely applicable to the present case.

With regard to the second point, I think we should not have heard anything about the cartridges from the plaintiff, had not the fact of his adversary having got the better of him with the thannadar, rankled in his mind. I think the result of his private quarrel was the ground work of his complaint to the colonel, and it made a good story just at that time.

With regard to the punishment of the thannadar, I am of opinion that his general behaviour was uniformly good all through the disturbances; when the whole country was disorganized around, and even this district, north of the Ganges, his own part of the country alone, remained perfectly quiet; he has apprehended several sepoys, and I fully believe he has no fear. To hang a man for expressing his contempt for the sepoy mutiny, which was really in everybody's thoughts (in other words, his loyalty), seems a hard punishment when connected with his behaviour throughout the whole affair. I think, however, for the present, in connection with this case, it is more prudent to remove him from that part of the country.

I have, &c.

J. H. BAX.

Inclosure 24 in No. 30.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Commissioner of Benares.*

Sir,

*Allahabad, January 28, 1858.*

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated the 12th November last, submitting a report from the Officiating Magistrate of Ghazepore, with the original evidence, regarding the conduct of the thannadar of Ooseeah, charged with having taunted certain sepoys about their fidelity to the State, I have the honor, by direction of the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to convey to you the following remarks and orders on the case.

2. It appears that charges were preferred against the thannadar in two distinct cases. In one of them, that of Moulah Buksh versus Thannadar, the complainant having failed to produce a single witness, although more than once called upon to do so, the Magistrate dismissed the case.

3. In regard to the second case, that of Naick Chundun Pandey versus Thannadar, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, that the inquiry was not conducted so searchingly as it might have been, and he is not absolutely satisfied of the truth of the complaint.

4. The whole case turns upon the question, whether the thannadar did say to the sepoy, "Saluam to your cartridges;" and, if so, with what motive he gave utterance to those words, and what interpretation should be put upon them.

5. Assuming the fact as alleged, that the thannadar addressed the complainant in the manner stated, still the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the thannadar was innocent of the intention imputed to him, of tampering with the sepoy's loyalty.

6. The sepoy declares that the words were spoken in order to tamper with his loyalty, or, as he expresses it, "that the Nawab's reign might come;" and also admits, that he was annoyed by the speech. But when he is asked the pertinent question, "If such was the thannadar's intent, should he not rather have tried to seduce you than offend you, as he actually did?" All he can answer is, "I really cannot say."

7. Considering, moreover, that the thannadar's character and conduct since the outbreak seem quite at variance with the imputations made against him, and that he has apprehended and brought to justice several mutinous sepoys, the Lieutenant-Governor is convinced that the thannadar is innocent of the imputed intention, and that the sepoy is not to be believed in making that imputation, even though he may truly relate the words spoken on the occasion.

8. That the words in question may have been spoken by the thannadar is not unlikely, but if so, it is not made out that they were designed to be anything beyond an offensive piece of abuse. It was the time of the Ramzan, and the thannadar and his son were about breaking their fast, when the sepoy came up. The thannadar vented his annoyance at the interruption, by saying, native-like, the most offensive things he could think of at the moment in reference to what he thought the tenderest point of the person he addressed.

9. It must further be remembered, that these occurrences took place on the 13th May, when the outbreak at Meerut could not have been known at Ghazepore, and consequently the alleged obnoxious speech could not possess the significance then that might attach to it now.

10. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor acquits the thannadar of Ooseeah of the charge preferred against him, and directs that he may be permitted to return to duty.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure 25 in No. 30.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*February 4, 1858.*

I AM directed to forward, for the information of the Governor-General, the annexed copy of a letter, dated 22nd ultimo, from the Officiating Commissioner, Allahabad, giving cover to a report from

he Magistrate and Collector of the district, Mr. Court, relative to the expedition undertaken by Brigadier Campbell against the village of Koron.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure 26 in No. 30.

*The Officiating Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.*

Sir,

*Camp, Cawnpore, January 22, 1858.*

AS directed in your letter of the 30th ultimo, I have the honor to submit, in original, Mr. Court's report on the expedition undertaken by Brigadier Campbell against the village of Koron, in Zillah Allahabad.

I have, &c.

F. B. GUBBINS.

Inclosure 27 in No. 30.

*The Magistrate to the Officiating Commissioner of Allahabad.*

Sir,

*Allahabad, January 11, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 11th instant, and in reply to report as follows :—

2. Attempts had been twice made to throw carriages off the rail, by placing chairs on the tramway near Sirathoo, and Brigadier Campbell considered it necessary, with Mr. Chester's concurrence, to punish for these attempted interruptions to communication with Cawnpore.

3. The Sirathoo Mussulmans, on the outbreak, burnt the railway houses and station, and, after restoration of authority in Allahabad, joined Hunooman, &c., zemindars of Koron. They used frequently to return at night to Sirathoo, for a few hours, and I was pretty certain that the rebels at Koron were the criminals. Sirathoo itself was burnt that it might not afford shelter to the rebels who owned the houses there, and this expedition taken against the rebels themselves.

4. They escaped chastisement by flight, but their stronghold at Koron has been destroyed, and the opportunity was taken to remove treasury collections from Munjhunpore to the Sudder station, which were detained at the telseelec, in consequence of this band being on the road.

5. After the attack made on them, Hunooman and his party retired to Mongree, a village on the border of Futtehpore, and subsequently to Dhirawul, which is on the banks of the Jumna. The Kurra Pergunnah has been in a great measure liberated in consequence, and the rebels have not since attempted collecting revenue from the peaceably disposed zemindars, which they did practise before.

I have, &c.

M. H. COURT.

P.S. —The delay occasioned in copying and dispatching this letter was in consequence of the draft having been sent for the inspection of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Inclosure 28 in No. 30.

*The Political Agent, Rewah, to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.*

*Camp, Etawah, February 21, 1858.*

REFERRING to your letter of 18th instant, I have the honor to inform you that I abstained from giving an opinion till I had made minute inquiries on the subject.

From what I have been able to learn, I do not believe the Singrowlee Rajah has received assistance from the Rewah Rajah. I am also inclined to believe, from the information of my emissaries, that the Singrowlee chief has many more guns than the two mentioned.

It is highly probable that some of the disaffected may have joined the Singrowlee chief, but I cannot discover any sirdars who have joined him, nor do I think it probable they would, as those that have left have taken service in Bundleeund, where the chiefs are better able to pay. I can discover no trace of guns having left the Rewah territory for Singrowlee, and I do not believe it. The Singrowlee Rajah is one of the Rewah zemindars, and, like most of them, not very obedient; and I believe he took advantage of the order to raise men to defend the Rewah frontier to wage a war on his own account. I am still prosecuting my inquiries, and should I hear anything new, will immediately report it to Government.

I have, &c.

W. OSBORNE, *Lieutenant.*



## Inclosure 29 in No. 30.

*Mr. Allen to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Sylhet, January 28, 1858.

I DO myself the honor to submit herewith, for the information of the Government, an original report of Captain H. B. Stevens, commanding the Sylhet Light Infantry battalion, upon a very spirited and successful attack made on the 12th instant by the force under his command on the mutineers of the 34th Regiment of Native Infantry, who had taken up a position in some villages between Singarbund and Binnacundy in Cachar, with the intention of attacking and plundering Luckipore, with the assistance of some ill-disposed refugee Munnepore princes.

2. This affair appears to have been very well conducted, and the men of the Sylhet battalion behaved with their usual gallantry on this occasion.

3. I take this opportunity of bringing to the favourable notice of the Government the zealous and intelligent services rendered by Mr. Assistant Surgeon Shircore, who has been in the field with the troops since the mutineers entered Cachar; the Intelligence Department has been entrusted to him, and it is in a great measure owing to his very praiseworthy and laborious exertions that the military force has been so successful in finding the mutineers in the dense jungles in which they have been hiding themselves for so long.

4. After this encounter of the 12th instant, the mutineers seem to have divided into two separate parties of about thirty or forty each; one party appears to have gone into the jungles almost due south, the other party is reported to have concealed itself in the very heavy jungles not far from Binnacundy.

5. Last night I received a demi-official intimation that Captain Stevens had succeeded on the 22nd instant in surprising, apparently, the latter party whilst they were cooking in the jungles; ten of the mutineers were counted dead on the field, and many of those who effected their escape must have been wounded; twenty muskets and some baggage were taken, but no money was found.

6. The Superintendent of Cachar has informed me that "Marjibow," a Kookie chief, who has been particularly active and zealous in tracing and attacking the mutineers, killed four of them on the 21st instant, and again eight on the 22nd idem; on the last occasion, he brought in the red coats, arms, and accoutrements of the eight men who had been killed by his followers.

7. On the 22nd instant, the troops of the Munnepore Rajah seized five of the mutineers, who were made over to the commanding officer of the Sylhet battalion, and shot.

8. Not more than forty or fifty of the mutineers can be now left, and these are divided into two parties, which are endeavouring to escape in different directions; several of these must be without arms. If they remain in the jungles where they were last seen, they must die of starvation; if they come out for food they will be destroyed by the military force which is waiting for them on the confines of the jungles; and if they break up and disperse, they will be either killed or captured by the Kookies and the villagers.

9. In my opinion, nothing more is to be apprehended from the Chittagong mutineers, and the European and native officers and men of the Sylhet Light Infantry battalion who have cheerfully undergone much privation and exposure in the jungles, seem to be deserving of great credit for having so thoroughly defeated and punished these traitors.

I have, &amp;c.

W. J. ALLEN.

## Inclosure 30 in No. 30.

*Captain Stevens to Mr. Allen.*

Sir,

Camp, Binnacundy, January 17, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to report for your information, that the mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry were attacked and dispersed on the 12th instant, by the force under my command. I would beg to state that the head-quarters of the battalion were detached in three parties, respectively under command of myself, Lieutenants Ross and Buist. Information received from Lieutenant Ross on the 10th instant, viz., that a party of mutineers had crossed over at the junction of the rivers Tersee and Barall, and considerably east of this, induced me to send Lieutenant Ross with his men to that place. On further inquiry, a party of mutineers numbering twenty had certainly crossed, but west of the above place. Lieutenant Ross's informant, a Kookey Rajah, had not only harboured two of these men, but had supplied food to the other eighteen ensconced in the immediate jungles. I had on this directed the return of Lieutenant Ross, crossing over myself from Binnacundy, and occupying Luckipore on the evening of the 11th. I had also that day made an excursion to the Kookie Rajah's village, where I seized the two men he had harboured, while another man was killed and two wounded by a small party I sent on ahead; the scalp of another was likewise brought in, while nine were seized and sent in by the Rajah of Munnepore's troops, these met the usual fate, and were shot to death by musketry, the largest execution I have had since I have been in camp. On the morning of the 12th, as directed, Lieutenant Ross returned with his detachment; I immediately ordered him across, and occupy his old post, Binnacundy. Lieutenant Buist had previously left with fifty to strengthen the detachment. At Cachar, before Lieutenant Ross's men had all crossed, information was received of the mutineers being in the vicinity; they had taken up a position in a few villages between Singarbund and Binnacundy, intending to cross over with some Munnepore princes and their followers, plunder Luckipore, and from thence march on to Munnepore. Such was their intention,

but I am glad their object was most signally defeated; seeing Lieutenant Buist's rear guard passing along the opposite bank, they opened fire. Lieutenant Ross had in the meanwhile crossed, collected his men, and marching on their position, attacked them in a spirited manner; I proceeded with my men, and crossed almost opposite their position. We were all engaged, and after an action of nearly an hour and a-half, they were completely driven from their position, and, dispersed and broken, took refuge in the immediate jungles. I immediately ordered a pursuit, but such was the nature of the ground, &c., which greatly facilitated their escape or concealment, only three were discovered and shot. Their loss was seventeen killed and several wounded, that of my own being two of the former and one of the latter, not very severely.

This affair has completely disheartened the Munnepoories, who have, I am told, totally abandoned the mutineers. The latter are in two bodies, proceeding south and south-east; what their object now is I cannot design, unless they intend retracing their steps, or after crossing the Bohun Hills still make towards Munnepore.

I cannot conclude this without bringing to your notice the conduct of all ranks under my command; but one spirit pervades the whole body; their duties have been numerous and irksome, but they have performed it cheerfully and without a murmur. I would also notice the valuable aid and assistance I have received from my medical officer, Assistant-Surgeon Shircore, who superintends the Intelligence Department.

I have, &c.

J. H. STEVENS.

Inclosure 31 in No. 30.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Mr. Allen.*

Sir,

*Fort William, February 8, 1858.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 25th ultimo, with its inclosure, from Captain J. H. Stevens, reporting the result of an attack on the mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry, by a detachment of the Sylhet Light Infantry battalion under his command.

2. Great credit is due to Captain Stevens, his officers and men, for the spirited and successful manner in which the attack was made, and for their laborious exertions in hunting down the mutineers after they escaped into the jungles.

3. You are requested to convey this expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's approbation to Captain Stevens, and likewise to communicate the thanks of the Government to Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Shircore, for the service rendered by him on the occasion.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 32 in No. 30.

*The Commissioner of Cuttack to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Camp, Sumbulpore, February 15, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of Government, the death, at 9 A.M. to-day, of Major Bates, 40th Madras Native Infantry, commanding Sumbulpore force.

2. Major Bates was brought in yesterday from camp, suffering from a severe attack of dysentery, as already reported.

3. This attack came on immediately after the attempt to surprise and capture the rebels at Kolinda Ghatty on the 31st January, 1858, the details of which were reported in his letter, dated 1st February, 1858, a copy of which was forwarded with mine, dated 4th February, 1858, and he must be regarded as having lost his life in consequence of the fatigue and exposure he underwent on that occasion.

I have, &c.

G. F. COCKBURN.\*

Inclosure 33 in No. 30.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.*

Sir,

*March 9, 1858.*

I AM directed to forward, for the information of the Governor in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Commissioner of the Cuttack Division, forwarded by endorsement, by the Government of Bengal, reporting the death of Major Bates, 40th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, commanding the Sumbulpore force, and to express the great regret of the Government of India at the melancholy event.

I have, &c.

R. B. CHAPMAN.

## Inclosure 34 in No. 30.

*The Commissioner of Cuttack to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Camp, Sumbulpore, February 16, 1858.*

IN continuation of my letter dated the 14th instant, I have the honor to annex copy of one dated the 14th instant, from Captain Wood, commanding detachment Nizamut Irregular Horse, furnishing a further report of operations undertaken subsequent to the defeat of Captain Woodbridge's detachment.

2. It is satisfactory to learn that the rebels were driven from their positions at Annajoora and Paklikole, in which latter place Captain Woodbridge had been killed.

3. Also that the corpse of the deceased officer was recovered. It arrived here last evening, and was interred with the usual military honors this morning. The head, however, was wanting; and it will be observed that he is reported to have been shot dead, so that his detachment are so far free from blame that they did not desert their officer when only wounded.

4. Captain Wood recommends the two men of the Rainghur Light Infantry battalion, who were wounded in endeavouring to bring away the body of Captain Woodbridge on the day of the fight, for promotion, which they certainly appear to merit, and for which application will be submitted through the commanding officer.

5. Captain Leigh, the Senior Assistant Commissioner, who had gone out to take charge of the repulsed detachment, accompanied Captain Wood during the attack on the rebels, and led one of the flanking parties.

6. Lieutenant Warlow, 5th Madras Native Infantry, and Mr. Volunteer Dyer, were successful in recovering the bodies of the late Captain Woodbridge and two men killed.

7. Captain Wood speaks highly of Mr. Dyer's energetic and valuable assistance.

8. Captain Wood himself appears to have acted in a very vigorous and successful manner in these operations.

I have, &c.

G. F. COCKBURN.

## Inclosure 35 in No. 30.

*Captain Wood to the Commissioner of Cuttack.*

Sir,

*Camp, Pahur Sirguda, February 14, 1858.*

WITH reference to my letter of yesterday's date, I have the honor to inform you that I arrived here yesterday evening about 5 o'clock. Lieutenant Warlow, with his detachment, came in about an hour later. The road by Lamipali did not, as I expected, lead to the rear of the enemy, but came down to Angjer, through which place I had passed. The enemy could not, therefore, be that evening attacked; but this morning I made arrangements for a simultaneous attack on the rebels posted at Annajoora and Paklikole, and before evening the enemy was driven from both positions.

Annajoora is a gorge running into the hills about a mile north of Jala, distant from this five miles.

Paklikole, another gorge, where Captain Woodbridge was killed, is three miles from this, round a spur of hills called after this village of Pahur Sirguda. It runs up from east to west in the direction of the hills above Annajoora. The two places are distant from each other about four miles across the hills.

2. The late Captain Woodbridge's detachment had, after its defeat at Paklikole, retreated as far as Tope, close to Atabera. Immediately I heard of it, I sent orders for some of my sowars whom I had left at Burgur to move on Atabera, and for the panic-struck detachment to come and join me here. It came in this morning, accompanied by Captain Leigh.

In the course of the morning the disgrace which they had brought upon themselves in leaving the body of their officer in the hands of the enemy, was pointed out to them, and finally they were told that to day they should have an opportunity of retrieving their error. The men were very much crest-fallen, and there is now no doubt that it was entirely the fault of the late Captain Woodbridge that led to his own and the death of a naick and sepoy of the 40th Madras Native Infantry. Instead of outflanking and taking the Moorcha in reverse, Captain Woodbridge went straight up to it along a narrow road, and thus fell into an ambuscade. Two sepoys of the 40th Madras Native Infantry, were wounded, also two of the Rainghurries, the latter in endeavouring to bring off the body of Captain Woodbridge. I beg, therefore, to recommend them for promotion; one of them in particular, I twice noticed as always in the front when attacking the rebels.

3. I divided the late Captain Woodbridge's detachment equally, sending half with Lieutenant Warlow and Mr. Dyer, and taking half of them myself. Lieutenant Warlow had also with him all the men of his corps out here, and the Paiks, numbers as per margin,\* and I sent him against Paklikole, while with 20 dismounted sowars and 18 Paiks, I proceeded against Annajoora. Both attacks were completely successful, the rebels retreating rapidly up the sides and over the hills, as soon as they found themselves outflanked.

Captain Leigh accompanied me, and led one of my flanking parties.

Lieutenant Warlow and Mr. Dyer recovered the bodies of Captain Woodbridge, and the naick and sepoy. Mr. Dyer, a most energetic and valuable assistant in the description of work now in

\* 57 5th Madras Native Infantry; 22 Seebundies from Khond Mals.

hand, joined me in the course of the evening after my return there, with his party of Seebundies and Ramghurries, by crossing over the hills.

4. I have ordered Lieutenant Warlow and Mr. Dyer, with a party, to proceed to-morrow morning over the hills to the Barra Khud, to try and beat up the enemy again. I shall myself proceed to Sirdapali, leaving a detachment of sowars and infantry here, and between this and Sirdapali, to prevent the rebels coming for provisions into the plains. They are now much distressed for want of them.

5. It is satisfactory to find that Captain Woodbridge was shot dead through the head. The account which I sent you yesterday is, therefore, I am glad to say, so far incorrect.

I have, &c.

G. E. WOOD.

Inclosure 36 in No. 30.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Cuttack.*

Sir,

Fort William, February 27, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 16th instant, with its inclosure, reporting that subsequent to the repulse of Captain Woodbridge's detachment, the rebels were attacked and driven from their positions at Annajora and Paklikole, in which latter place Captain Woodbridge had been killed, and that the body of the deceased officer was recovered and interred with the usual military honors.

2. The receipt of this intelligence has afforded much satisfaction to the Lieutenant-Governor, and I am desired to request that you will be so good as to convey to Captain Leigh, the Senior Assistant Commissioner, Captain Wood, commanding detachment of the Nizamut Irregular Horse, Lieutenant Warlow, and Mr. Dyer, the expression of his Honor's appreciation of the service rendered by them on the occasion.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 37 in No. 30.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

March 9, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the correspondence forwarded by your endorsement, dated the 27th ultimo, and to express the satisfaction of the President in Council, at the result of the operations against the rebels at Annajoorra and Paklikole, in the Cuttack District, subsequent to the repulse of Captain Woodbridge's detachment, in which that officer was killed.

I have, &c.

R. B. CHAPMAN.

Inclosure 38 in No. 30.

*The Governor of Cape Town to the Governor-General of India.*

Sir,

Cape Town, December 11, 1857.

ADVERTING to my letter of the 30th ultimo, forwarding Treasury bills to the amount of 320*l.*, for the relief of the sufferers in India, I have now the honor, further, to inclose Treasury bills to the amount of 1,850*l.*,\* which sum has been forwarded to me by the Honorary Secretaries of the Cape Town, Graham's Town, and Cradock Indian Relief Fund, and which we trust your Lordship will oblige us by applying in the manner requested in my letter above referred to.

I have, &c.

G. GREY.

\* CAPE TOWN.

23rd November, 1857, No.	6,736 at 30 days	..	..	£100
9th December	6,900 do. ..	..	..	150
1st December	6,808 do. ..	..	..	200
18th November	6,622 do. ..	..	..	250
7th December	6,855 do. ..	..	..	300
7th December	6,848 do. ..	..	..	500
				<u>£1,500</u>

GRAHAM'S TOWN.

24th November, 1857, No.	6,648, at 30 days	..	..	£100
17th November	6,697 do. ..	..	..	50
17th November	6,678 do. ..	..	..	70
				<u>£220</u>

CRADOCK.

17th November, 1857, No.	6,696, at 30 days	..	..	£80
14th November	6,654 do. ..	..	..	80
				<u>£160</u>

## Inclosure 39 in No. 30.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Colonial Secretary, Cape of Good Hope.*

Sir,

March 16, 1858.

I AM directed by the President in Council to acknowledge the receipt of a letter dated the 26th December last, from his Excellency the Governor, to the address of the Governor-General, together with the bills therein referred to, for 1,850*l.*, as noted in the margin,\* being the further subscriptions raised at Cape Town, Graham's Town, and Cradock, for the relief of the sufferers from the mutinies in India.

2. The Government of India has already expressed, on more than one occasion, its high sense of the liberality of the residents of the Cape towards the sufferers from the mutinies.

3. The present remittance will be made over to the Relief Fund Committee at Calcutta.

I have, &amp;c.

R. B. CHAPMAN.

## Inclosure 40 in No. 30.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Calcutta Relief Fund Committee.*

Gentlemen,

March 16, 1858.

I AM directed by the President in Council, to forward the accompanying copy of correspondence with the Government of the Cape of Good Hope, together with the firsts of eleven bills of exchange, noted in the margins for 1,850*l.*,\* being the amount of subscriptions raised in Cape Town, Graham's Town, and Cradock, in aid of the relief fund.

I have, &amp;c.

R. B. CHAPMAN.

## Inclosure 41 in No. 30.

*Baboo Issreepershaud to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Calcutta, January 28, 1858.

I HAVE the honor of addressing you under circumstances so peculiar, and of such moment to myself, that I hope they may excuse the liberty I am conscious of taking.

About two years ago, and long before any suspicion was entertained regarding the recent mutiny, I yielded to the solicitation of some mutual friends, to afford pecuniary assistance to Chimna Appa, in a law-suit he had commenced, to recover a large sum which had been under the care of Government, and which he affirmed had been erroneously paid to one Mohadeo Punth.

Shortly after, the mutiny commenced, and extended to Cawnpore, where I was residing, and was obliged to secrete myself; having been proscribed by the Nana, I remained concealed till the place was relieved by General Neill, when I immediately tendered my services to the Government officers, and have received strong certificates for the aid which I rendered.

From the knowledge which I have obtained of the conduct of the Mahratta families, I deeply regret having ever offered assistance to any of that people, and more especially to one related to the Nana. I have, therefore, withdrawn from giving any assistance in the law-suit. I am most anxious that the course which I have adopted should be known to the Government, and that while I have endeavoured to do them good service, I have also put an end to any suspicion of complicity with any class, whose loyalty may perhaps be doubtful.

Since my return to Calcutta, I have been informed that his Lordship the Governor-General had, during my absence, expressed a desire to see me, and hear my account of the occurrences which I have witnessed. Should my information be correct, I need hardly add how highly I shall appreciate so great an honor, and my readiness to detail all that I know.

I have, &amp;c.

ISSREEPERSHAUD.

## Inclosure 42 in No. 30.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to Baboo Issreepershaud.*

March 5, 1858.

I AM directed by the President in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 28th January last, detailing the circumstances under which you afforded pecuniary aid, about two years ago, to Chimna Appa, a relative of the Nana.

I have, &amp;c.

R. B. CHAPMAN.

\* See Note, preceding page.

## Inclosure 13 in No. 30.

*The Judge, Magistrate, Civil Assistant Surgeon, and Deputy Magistrate, of Gya, to the Governor-General of India.*

My Lord,

*Gya, January 20, 1858.*

WE, the undersigned, Government servants residing at Gya, have learnt with great regret, that when the subject of the return of the ladies to different stations in the province of Behar, was placed before your Lordship, your Lordship did not think it prudent that the restriction should be withdrawn from the district of Behar.

We are permitted to arrive at this conclusion by the announcement in the Government "Gazette" of the 23rd instant, communicated through the Government of Bengal, which intimates that ladies may return to the districts of Bhaugulpore, Purneah, Monghyr, Patna, Tirhoot, Chumparun, and Sarun.

These are not all river stations. One, Chumparun, or rather the civil station Motcharry, is upwards of seventy miles from the Ganges, a greater distance than we are ourselves.

We therefore know not the grounds on which your Lordship's decision has been based, and we would not, we most respectfully say, for one moment wish to question it; but we are aware of no sources from which danger can spring. Rhotas, if deemed an element of alarm, can hardly, we humbly state, be so considered with reference to us. It is situated in another district, on the opposite banks of the Soane; is imbedded in jungle; far from the open country in which we reside, and if resorted to at all, can only be occupied as a place of shelter by those who seek to escape from harm and from justice.

There is a fort in this district at Tikaree, belonging to a wealthy Ranee, and containing some guns. If any danger is now supposed likely to arise from this fort, we would respectfully beg to submit that the Ranee, a month ago, dismissed the numerous retainers she had been entertaining, and dismounted her guns; that her husband, a loyal subject, is now on his way from Patna to look after the estate himself, and that at no time, in our opinion, was there any danger to be apprehended from Tikaree, unless a large body of mutineers had come into the district, a contingency which victories up-country have obviated.

The district is at this time, we most fully believe, wholly free from those who are in any way likely to injure Europeans, or European property. Indeed, its highways and byways are safely travelled over day by day, by British subjects. Ladies and others, on their way from Calcutta to Patna, traverse it in all safety. Our station, moreover, we would beg to point out, is situated on the road from Shergotty to Patna; it has thus a great advantage over many other stations. At any moment, if necessary, we could send our families north or south. In three hours they could be upon the Great Trunk Road, of the perfect safety of which, as far as this district, your Lordship can now judge from experience. Seven months ago, when there was danger here, we were among the first to anticipate your Lordship's wishes, by sending our families to Calcutta. The country has now quieted down; we have at present, for our protection, 100 sailors and two guns, and twenty-five mounted English police. If we thought our wives and children incurred any risk by coming here, we would not wish to bring them back; but being, from our official position in the district, well aware of its present state, and believing that the return of our families would be attended with perfect safety, we respectfully beg to appeal to your Lordship, that they may be permitted to return to us at once.

T. C. TROTTER,  
A. MONEY,  
J. B. ALLEN,  
J. MACKENZIE.

## Inclosure 14 in No. 30.

*The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Judge, Magistrate, Civil Assistant Surgeon, and Deputy Magistrate of Gya.*

Gentlemen,

*Shergotty, February 1, 1858.*

I AM directed by the Governor-General to acknowledge your letter of the 30th of January, requesting that the ladies and children of your families may be permitted to return to Gya at once, and giving the reasons for which you think that this may be safely granted.

In reply, I am to inform you that the Governor-General believes you to be entirely justified in holding, that the Gya district is in itself in a condition which presents no obstacle to the realization of your wish. But it is the opinion of the Governor-General that the quiet of Behar may be affected by events on the other side of the Soane, and that pressure put upon the mutineers and rebels beyond that river, may drive the disaffected into districts below it.

It will be one of the first objects of the Governor-General to guard against the possibility of this contingency, and as soon as this shall have been done, or if the Governor-General should find, upon closer inquiry, that it is unnecessary, you may rely upon your request being immediately complied with.

The Governor-General has no wish but to satisfy your desire in this matter at the earliest opportunity.

I have, &c.  
G. F. EDMONSTONE.

## Inclosure 45 in No. 30.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Acting Superintendent of Marine.*

Sir,

March 12, 1858.

I AM directed to acquaint you that the President in Council has been pleased to sanction the following arrangements for the dispatch of the 47th and 65th Native Infantry to China.

2. It is understood that the two regiments, including followers, number about 1,500 men.

3. The "Tubal Cain," now in port, is expected to be ready for sea in a week. She will take 400 men of the 47th Native Infantry, and also 400 tons of commissariat stores. She will be towed to sea by the steamer "Dalhousie," which has been ordered to take convicts and stores to Port Blair, in the Andamans. The "Dalhousie" will tow the "Tubal Cain" in the direction of Singapore, to the latitude of Port Blair, and there cast her off. The "Tubal Cain" will sail from thence to China, with favourable winds.

4. The "Dalhousie," after landing stores and convicts at Port Blair, will proceed to Madras.

5. The remainder of the 47th Native Infantry, and the whole of the 65th Native Infantry, will go to "China" in the "Sydney" and "Sesostris." The "Sydney" may be expected here from Ceylon in the course of a week, and the "Sesostris" will, it is expected, be ready for sea by the end of the month. The two vessels, it is anticipated, will easily accommodate 900 men, and the "Sydney" will tow the "Sesostris" all the way to China.

6. Any further instructions that may be necessary will be communicated to you from the Military Department.

I have, &amp;c.

R. B. CHAPMAN.

## Inclosure 46 in No. 30.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to Lieutenant Hellard, I.N.*

Sir,

March 12, 1858.

I AM directed by the President in Council to request that you will proceed with the "Dalhousie" to Port Blair, in the Andaman Islands, with stores for that settlement, and such mutineer and rebel convicts as may be put on board by the Superintendent of the Allipore jail.

2. The "Tubal Cain" is expected to be ready for sea in a week. She will take 400 men of the 47th Native Infantry, proceeding to China, and also 400 tons of commissariat stores. You are requested to tow the "Tubal Cain" in the direction of Singapore, to the latitude of Port Blair, and there cast her off. The "Tubal Cain" will sail from thence to China, with favourable winds.

3. You will, in communication with the Government of Bengal, provide a guard for the convicts, of such strength as may be necessary.

4. The stores and convicts are to be made over to Dr. Walker, the Superintendent of Port Blair, and, after landing them, you will proceed to Madras.

I have, &amp;c.

R. B. CHAPMAN.

## No. 31.

*The President in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

Fort William, April 8, 1858. (No. 48.)

IN continuation of our letter, No. 38, dated the 20th ultimo, we have the honor to report our further proceedings in this Department, connected with the revolt of the native army of Bengal.

2. From the notifications which will be found in the collection, it will be seen that the Governor-General has deemed it expedient to remove the restriction which prevailed against the return of European women and children to the Hazareebaugh district, to Gyah, and the country as far as the Soane river, and to the Ghazee pore and Benares districts.

3. Sir John Lawrence having asked for the services of four covenanted assistants for the Delhi division, Messrs. H. G. Paynter, H. Hankey, C. F. Lindsay, and E. D. Lockwood, of the Civil Service, were selected, in communication with the Government of Bengal, and directed to proceed at once to Delhi, by dawk, and to place themselves under the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

4. It being considered necessary further to reinforce the troops, now on active service in the Singbhoon district, the Government of Bengal ordered the remainder of the detachment of European seamen, recently stationed at Midnapore, to proceed to Chyeabassa, and instructed the Acting Superintendent of Marine to take measures for raising and equipping another party of 100 European seamen, and dispatching them to Midnapore.

without delay, to supply the place of the former party. These proceedings have our approval.

5. In the 9th paragraph of our letter, dated the 20th February last, we informed you that, in reply to an inquiry from the Government of Bengal, we stated that we did not think it probable that the officers in charge of depôts on the Grand Trunk Road would have to remain at their posts during the present hot weather. Having since communicated with the Commissary-General on the subject, in the Military Department, that officer has recommended that the rest-houses should be kept up until the further transmission of troops by dawk and bullock-train is discontinued, since otherwise the troops, travelling by the above modes of conveyance will be exposed to much inconvenience during the hot weather and rainy season. We have adopted the Commissary-General's recommendation.

6. As reported in the 16th paragraph of our letter, dated the 9th September, the pay of the men of the Cavalry branch of the Bengal Police Battalion was ordered to be raised from 20 rupees to 25 rupees, on the express ground that the former was not enough, even in ordinary times, to enable a sowar to live and keep his horse in the Lower Provinces. On that occasion the Lieutenant-Governor was asked to state specifically what increase he proposed in the pay of the native officers.

7. Accordingly, on the 12th February last, the Lieutenant-Governor submitted a recommendation from Captain Rattray, commanding the corps, that the pay of the officers should be increased in proportion, viz., by 25 per cent., on present rates of pay, thus:—

Ressaldar	from 100 to 125 rupees.
Jemadar	„ 60 „ 75 „
Duffadar	„ 30 „ 37-8 „
Naib	„ 25 „ 31-4 „
Trumpeter	„ 25 „ 31-4 „
Moonshee	„ 20 „ 25 „

8. No reason was assigned for the proposed increase, except that it would be but fair to raise the pay of the officers in the same proportion as that of the men, and that, in the case of the naibs, if the pay were not increased, it would be no promotion to a trooper to be made a naib.

9. Adverting to the fact, that the increase to the pay of the troopers of the corps was sanctioned on the express ground that 20 rupees a month was not enough to support a man and his horse, we were unable to perceive that the same argument applied to the officers of the corps, and there appeared to us to be no reason for the proposed addition to the pay of either the trumpeter or the moonshee.

10. But the argument, in the case of the naibs and duffadars, seemed to us to be good to the extent of raising the pay of those grades by 5 rupees each, which we have accordingly sanctioned.

11. The salaries of the respective grades will, therefore, now be as follows:—

Ressaldar	.. .. 100 rupees.
Jemadar .. ..	60 „
Duffadar .. ..	35 „
Naib .. ..	30 „
Trooper .. ..	25 „
Trumpeter .. ..	25 „
Moonshee .. ..	20 „

12. Adverting to the excellent service rendered by Shah Kubbeeroodeen Ahmed, of Sasseram, during a period of great disturbance and difficulty, the Governor-General has suggested to the Government of Bengal, that the Shah be vested with the special powers of an Assistant to a Magistrate, as set forth in the provisions of Regulation III, of 1821.

13. We forward, in the collection, a correspondence on the subject of the settlement of Messrs. Ashburner and Company's claim against us for the hire of the steamer "River Bird." The matter having been submitted, with our consent, to the arbitration of Mr. Ritchie, the Advocate-General, that gentleman awarded to Messrs. Ashburner and Company the sum of 16,594 Company's rupees, in full satisfaction of their claim, which amount has accordingly been made to them.

14. We forward, as usual, some other correspondence, on matters of minor importance, which call for no special notice in this letter.



Inclosure 1 in No. 31.

*Notification.* No. 64.

*Home Department, Allahabad, March 16, 1858.*

THE Governor-General is pleased to cancel the notification of the 3rd September, 1857, Home Department, so far as it concerns Hazareebaugh South-West Agency, and to permit European women and children to return to that district.

G. F. EDMONSTONE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 31.

*Notification.* No. 70.

*Home Department, Allahabad, March 18, 1858.*

THE Governor-General is pleased to cancel the notification of the 3rd September, 1857, Home Department, so far as it concerns Gya and the country as far as the Soane River, and to permit European women and children to return to those districts.

G. F. EDMONSTONE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 31.

*Notification.* No. 80.

*Home Department, Allahabad, March 24, 1858.*

THE Governor-General is pleased to cancel notification of the 3rd September, 1857, Home Department, so far as it concerns Ghazee-pore, and to permit European women and children to return to that district.

G. F. EDMONSTONE.

Inclosure 4 in No. 31.

*Notification.* No. 87.

*Home Department, Allahabad, March 26, 1858.*

IN continuation of notification dated the 24th instant, the Governor-General is pleased to permit European women and children to return to Benares.

G. F. EDMONSTONE.

Inclosure 5 in No. 31.

*The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Secretary to the Government of India, Calcutta.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Allahabad, March 8, 1858.*

FOUR covenanted Assistants are urgently required by Sir John Lawrence for the Delhi Division. Please state whether any and what men are available.

Inclosure 6 in No. 31.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*March 9, 1858.*

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE urgently requires the services of four covenanted Assistants for the Delhi Division. I am directed, therefore, by the President in Council to request that the Lieutenant-Governor will be pleased to nominate four Assistants for employment in the Punjaub, and to direct them to proceed at once to Delhi by dawk, and to place themselves under the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

2. No Assistant should be nominated who has not passed at least one of the examinations.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

## Inclosure 7 in No. 31.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

March 18, 1858.

I AM directed to call attention to my letter, dated the 9th instant, and to request that with the permission of the Lieutenant-Governor, you will report the names of the four covenanted Assistants who may have been nominated for the Delhi Division.

I have, &amp;c.

R. B. CHAPMAN.

## Inclosure 8 in No. 31.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Under-Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort William, March 5, 1858.

WITH reference to your letters dated the 9th and 18th instant, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to state, for the information of the President in Council, that, on receipt of the former, the Commissioners of Revenue in the Lower Provinces were requested to report immediately if any of the passed Assistants attached to their respective divisions were willing to be transferred to the Punjaub, as it would be better to send volunteers if any are forthcoming. Their attention will again be drawn to the matter, and on receipt of their replies, the orders of the Government of India will be carried into effect.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 9 in No. 31.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

March 22, 1858.

IN reply to your letter dated the 19th instant, I am directed by the President in Council to state that the Assistants therein referred to, are urgently required by the Chief Commissioner of the Punjaub, and to beg that the Lieutenant-Governor will be pleased to nominate them without waiting for the returns that have been called for from the Commissioners of Revenue in the Lower Provinces.

I have, &amp;c.

C. BEADON.

## Inclosure 10 in No. 31.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Messrs. Paynter, Hankey, Lindsay and Lockwood.*

Sir,

Fort William, March 25, 1858.

I AM directed to inform you that, on an urgent requisition from the Chief Commissioner of the Punjaub, for covenanted Assistants for the Delhi Division, your services have this day been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, for employment in the Upper Provinces.

2. You will be so good as to proceed at once by dawk to Delhi and report yourself on your arrival to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjaub.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 11 in No. 31.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to Messrs. Paynter, Hankey, Lindsay, and Lockwood.*

Sir,

March 31, 1858.

I AM directed to inform you that the President in Council has been pleased to attach you to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjaub, and Oude.

2. As already directed by the Government of Bengal, you will proceed immediately to Delhi by dawk, and report your arrival to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjaub.

I have, &amp;c.

R. B. CHAPMAN.

## Inclosure 12 in No. 31.

*The Commissary-General to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

March 2, 1858.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated the 22nd February, 1858, requesting my opinion as to whether officers in charge of depôts on the Grand Trunk Road should be detained during the hot season, I have the honor in submitting the same to state that it would be altogether premature to contemplate the withdrawal of the officers in charge of the depôts on the Grand Trunk Road until the further transmission of troops by dawk and bullock-train is discontinued.

2. During the hot weather and rainy season the inconvenience and privations to troops travelling by the above mode of conveyance, and without the existing comforts provided by the rest-houses, would be excessive, and I accordingly recommend that they be continued for the present.

I have, &amp;c.

J. RAMSAY, Lieutenant-Colonel.

## Inclosure 13 in No. 31.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort William, February 9, 1858.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 22nd ultimo, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to state, for the information of the President in Council, that it having been considered expedient further to reinforce the troops now on active service in the Singhbhum district, orders were issued on the 5th instant for the immediate march of the remainder of the detachment of seamen recently stationed at Midnapore to Chyebassa, and the Acting Superintendent of Marine has been instructed to take measures for raising and equipping another party of 100 European seamen, and dispatching them to Midnapore without delay, to supply the place of the former party.

2. An application has also been made to the Military Department for the supply of such arms and ammunition, including two field pieces, as may be required for the use of the new party.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 14 in No. 31.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

March 15, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 9th ultimo, and to state that the President in Council approves of the proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor as therein reported.

I have, &amp;c.

R. B. CHAPMAN.

## Inclosure 15 in No. 31.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort William, February 12, 1858.

WITH reference to the second paragraph of your letter dated the 28th August last, relative to the proposed increase to the pay of the native officers attached to the mounted portion of the Bengal Police Battalion, I am directed to forward, for submission to the President in Council, a copy of the accompanying correspondence.

2. As the rate of increase proposed by Lieutenant Baker, viz., one-fourth of the amount of the present pay of each rank, is based upon the proportion of increase already granted to the sowars, and as both he and Captain Rattray are of opinion that that rate would be nothing but fair towards the native officers, the Lieutenant-Governor recommends the proposal for the favorable consideration of his honor in Council.

3. By this proposal the allowances of the different officers would be raised as follows:—

							Increase.
1	Resaaldar	from 100 to 125	0 0	rupees	..	..	25 0 0
2	Jemadars	" 60 " 75	0 0	" (each)	..	..	30 0 0
4	Duffadars	" 30 " 37	8 0	" (each)	..	..	30 0 0
4	Naid ditto	" 25 " 31	4 0	" (each)	..	..	25 0 0
1	Trumpeter	" 25 " 31	4 0	"	..	..	6 4 0
1	Moonshes	" 20 " 25	0 0	"	..	..	5 0 0
Total increase							121 4 0

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

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## Inclosure 16 in No. 31.

*Captain Rattray to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Camp, Dehree, December 26, 1857.*

I DO myself the honor to forward copies of accompanying correspondence, and shall feel obliged by your obtaining the Lieutenant-Governor's orders on the subject.

I have, &amp;c.

T. RATTRAY.

## Inclosure 17 in No. 31.

*Lieutenant Baker to the Adjutant of the Bengal Police Battalion.*

Sir,

*Camp, Dehree, December 9, 1857.*

I DO myself the honor to forward copy of a letter, dated 2nd September, 1857, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in reply to a communication referring to the increase of pay proposed for the native officers of the *ressala* under my command; and at the same time I would beg to draw the attention of the commanding officer to the fact that three months have elapsed since the increase to the pay of the sowars was sanctioned by the Government.

I have, &amp;c.

C. G. BAKER.

## Inclosure 18 in No. 31.

*Lieutenant Baker to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Camp, Taldanga, September 2, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 29th August, 1857, conveying the welcome information of an increase of pay having been sanctioned to the *ressala* under my command, and beg to express my thanks to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for procuring the means for extricating my men from their present embarrassed position, and enabling them to live upon their allowances.

2. In reply to the inquiry contained in paragraph 2 of your communication, I would propose (and think it only fair), that all ranks of the *ressala* should receive the same proportionate increase of pay, i. e. an addition of one-fourth of the original amount of pay, viz. :—

Ressoldar's pay increased from	..	..	..	100	to	125	rupees.
Jemadar's	"	"	..	60	"	75	"
Duffadar's	"	"	..	30	"	37-8	annas.
Naib's	"	"	..	25	"	31-4	"
Moonshee's	"	"	..	20	"	25	rupees.
Sowar's	"	"	..	20	"	25	"

I trust that this scale of increase will meet with his Honor's approval.

I have, &amp;c.

C. G. BAKER.

## Inclosure 19 in No. 31.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Captain Rattray.*

Sir,

*Fort William, January 6, 1858.*

WITH reference to your letter dated the 26th ultimo, and its inclosures, relative to the increase proposed by Lieutenant Baker to the pay of the native officers of the Bengal Police Battalion, I am directed to inform you, that before submitting any recommendation to the Supreme Government the Lieutenant-Governor would wish to have your opinion on the subject, with the grounds for any proposal which you may think proper to make. It appears to his Honor doubtful whether the ground on which an increase was sanctioned by the Government of India, to the pay of the sowars stated in Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter of the 28th August last (a copy of which was forwarded to Lieutenant Baker with mine of the 29th idem), is applicable to the case of the native officers.

I have, &amp;c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 20 in No. 31.

*Captain Rattray to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Camp, Arrah, January 25, 1858.

IN reply to your letter of the 6th instant, I have the honor to forward you copy of letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, to your address, in which you will see by the last paragraph you are requested specifically to state how much the native officers' pay should be increased.

2. In my opinion it would be but fair that all ranks should be increased one-fourth more, which would raise the Bessaldar's pay from .. .. 100 to 125 rupees.

Jemadar's	"	"	"	"	60	"	75	"
Duffadar's	"	"	"	"	80	"	87-8 annas.	
Naib Duffadar's	"	"	"	"	25	"	31-4	"
Trumpeter's	"	"	"	"	25	"	31-4	"
Moonshce's	"	"	"	"	20	"	25	rupees.

3. From Mr. Beadon's letter I gather that it is proposed to increase the pay of all ranks; if not increased, the pay of a naib duffadar would be the same as a trooper's, consequently it would be no promotion to raise a trooper to the rank of a naib duffadar.

I have, &amp;c.

T. RATTRAY.

## Inclosure 21 in No. 31.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

March 15, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 12th ultimo, with inclosure, recommending an increase to the pay of the native officers of the cavalry branch of the Bengal Police Battalion, to the extent of one-fourth in every grade.

2. The President in Council remarks that the increase to the pay of the troopers of the corps was sanctioned on the express ground that 20 rupees a month was not enough to support a man and his horse. This argument obviously does not apply to the officers of the corps, and his Honor in Council must, therefore, decline to sanction the proposed increase to their pay.

3. His Honor in Council sees no reason for the proposed addition to the pay of either the trumpeter or the moonshce; the pay of these grades will therefore remain as heretofore.

4. But the argument in the case of naibs and duffadars seems to the President in Council to be good to the extent of raising the pay of those grades by 5 rupees each. His Honor in Council accordingly is pleased to authorize the raising the pay of those two grades by 5 rupees each, in order to make promotion to those grades an object of ambition now as heretofore.

I have, &amp;c.

R. B. CHAPMAN.

## Inclosure 22 in No. 31.

*The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

Camp, Allahabad, February 22, 1858.

IN a letter dated the 10th September, 1857, you conveyed to Shah Kubeeroodeen Ahmed of Sassaram, the intimation that the Lieutenant-Governor had been pleased to appoint him an Honorary Magistrate in the district of Shahabad. A copy of this letter was delivered to the Governor-General at Jehanabad, near Sassaram, by the Shah.

2. Adverting to the excellent service rendered by Kubeeroodeen during a period of great disturbance and difficulty, his Lordship recommends that he be vested with the special powers of an Assistant to a Magistrate, as set forth in the provisions of Regulation III of 1821.

I have, &amp;c.

G. F. EDMONSTONE.

## Inclosure 23 in No. 31.

*The Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

February 9, 1858.

WITH reference to your letter dated 18th November last, intimating that the sum of 25,000 Company's rupees was available to meet the demands of the Lahore Committee for the relief of

sufferers by the mutinies, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to report that the amount in question has been advanced to the committee from the Lahore civil treasury. I am, therefore, to request that it may be repaid by a draft from the general treasury on Lahore.

I have, &c.

G. H. PASKE.

**Inclosure 24 in No. 31.**

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Agra and United Service Bank.*

Sir,

February 25, 1858.

I AM directed to request that you will have the goodness to pay into the general treasury the principal sum of 25,000 rupees, still in the Agra Bank, to the credit of Lord Canning, being the balance of the remittances received from London for the relief of sufferers from the Indian mutinies.

2. I am further directed to request that you will furnish an account current of the remittances received, and disbursements made by the bank on the above account, showing the interest that has accrued, to enable Lord Canning to transfer the amount to the committee of the Relief Fund at Calcutta.

I have, &c.

R. B. CHAPMAN.

**Inclosure 25 in No. 31.**

*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank to the Under-Secretary to the Government of India.*

Dear Sir,

Calcutta, March 2, 1858.

I AM favored with your letter of the 25th ultimo, and in reply, I beg to say that if you will have the goodness to present Lord Canning's cheque, I shall have the pleasure to pay the amount requested.

I forward herewith a statement of the account, showing a sum of 25,150 Company's rupees at credit, which I trust will be found correct.

I have, &c.

M. BALFOUR.

**Inclosure 26 in No. 31.**

*Floating Department Account.*

**The Right Honorable Lord Canning for the Sufferers by the Indian Mutinies.**

1857.	Dr.	1857.	Cr.
Nov. 23.	To amount transferred to James Stuart, Esq., Treasurer, Relief Fund, Floating Account .. 75,000 0 0	Oct. 23.	By London Agent's letter of credit, No. 50 .. 20,000 0 0
Dec. 31.	To balance .. .. 25,066 8 0	Nov. 7.	By ditto ditto, No. 56. . 80,000 0 0
	Total Co.'s rupees .. 1,00,066 8 0	Dec. 31.	By interest at two per annum to date .. .. 66 8 0
			Total Co.'s rupees .. 1,00,066 8 0
		1858.	
		Jan. 1.	By balance .. .. 25,066 8 0
		Mar. 2.	By interest on ditto from 1st January, to date .. 83 8 0

Agra and United Service Bank,  
Calcutta, March 2, 1857.

(Errors excepted.)

M. BALFOUR, *Manager.*

**Inclosure 27 in No. 31.**

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary of the Agra and United Service Bank.*

Sir,

March 8, 1858.

IN reply to your letter dated the 2nd instant, and its inclosure, I am directed to request that you will have the goodness to send two cheques for Lord Canning's signature, one for the principal 25,000 rupees payable to the sub-treasurer, and the other for the amount of interest which can be calculated to the 20th of this month, payable to the Secretary of the Relief Fund, Calcutta.

I have, &c.

R. B. CHAPMAN.

## Inclosure 28 in No. 31.

*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank to the Under-Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Calcutta, March 12, 1858.

IN attention to your letter of the 8th instant, I have the pleasure to forward herewith for Lord Canning's signature, two cheques on the bank, one for 25,000 Company's rupees, the principal, and the other 175 rupees 6 pice, the interest of the Relief Fund.

I have, &c.

M. BALFOUR.

## Inclosure 29 in No. 31.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Calcutta Relief Fund Committee.*

Sir,

March 24, 1858.

WITH reference to letter dated the 18th November last, I am directed by the President in Council to forward to you a cheque on the Agra Bank, duly signed by Lord Canning, for the sum of 175 rupees 6 pice, being the amount of interest which has accrued on the deposit in that bank of 25,000 rupees, advanced from the Lahore treasury for the relief of the sufferers from the mutinies.

I have, &c.

R. B. CHAPMAN.

## Inclosure 30 in No. 31.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Accountant-General.*

Sir,

March 24, 1858.

I AM directed by the President in Council, to forward to you a cheque on the Agra Bank, drawn in favor of the Sub-Treasurer, duly signed by Lord Canning, for the sum of 25,000 rupees, which amount you are requested to realize and repay by a draft from the general treasury on the Lahore treasury, from which last-mentioned treasury, that amount was advanced for the relief of sufferers from the mutinies.

I have, &c.

R. B. CHAPMAN.

## Inclosure 31 in No. 31.

*The Honorary Secretary to the Calcutta Relief Fund Committee to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Calcutta, March 25, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Under-Secretary Chapman's letter dated 24th March, forwarding a cheque on the Agra Bank, drawn by Lord Canning, for 175 rupees 6 pice, being the amount of interest which has accrued on the deposit in the bank of 25,000 rupees, advanced from the Lahore treasury for the relief of sufferers from the late mutinies.

I have, &c.

M. WYLIE.

## Inclosure 32 in No. 31.

*The Acting Superintendent of Marine to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 10, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter, dated the 21st ultimo, and with reference to the 2nd paragraph of your letter of the 16th idem, I have the honor to submit herewith, for the consideration and orders of the Governor-General in Council, a letter, in original, under date the 29th of October, from Messrs. Ashburner and Company, conveying their reply to my letter of the 19th ultimo, copy of which is annexed.

2. I beg to submit that the owners of the "River Bird" appear to be fairly entitled to the charge of 450 rupees a-day for the time the vessel was employed on the upward trip to Dinapore, that being the amount agreed upon when her services were engaged to proceed to Berhampore, and for which she and other tugs in the Hooghly have been ordinarily plying.

3. Messrs. Ashburner and Company now request a fulfilment of the conditions under which the "River Bird" was placed at the disposal of Government, those terms being a requisition for a guarantee

against loss to the amount of 90,000 dollars, and payment at the usual rate of 450 rupees per day for the trip to Berhampore, and 600 rupees for the return trip from Berhampore.

4. The "River Bird" left Calcutta on the 21st of August, and proceeded above Berhampore and into the Ganges, arriving at Dinapore on the 5th of September. She left Dinapore on the 6th idem, when the reduced rate for return hire may be considered to have commenced at the rate of 300 rupees per diem, and grounded a little above Jungypore on the 8th of September.

5. The amount of the guarantee has already been paid to Messrs. Ashburner and Company, and I now submit, for the consideration of Government, that the above terms be offered to them for the hire of the "River Bird" up to the date on which she grounded, in full liquidation of all claims against the Government on account of that vessel.

I have, &c.

H. HOWE.

Inclosure 83 in No. 81.

*The Acting Superintendent of Marine to Messrs. Ashburner and Co.*

Gentlemen,

*Fort William, October 19, 1857.*

WITH reference to your bill for 1,98,000 Company's rupees, the amount of the guarantee against loss of the "River Bird" steamer, which has been passed by order of Government, I have the honor to request that, as this vessel has been taken over by Government, a reduction may be made in the rate of hire (450 rupees per day) for the time the steamer was employed previous to grounding, and I beg further to intimate to you that the hire of the steamer ceased from the date on which she grounded, and the guarantee became due.

I have, &c.

H. HOWE.

Inclosure 84 in No. 81.

*Messrs. Ashburner and Co. to the Acting Superintendent of Marine.*

Sir,

*Calcutta, October 29, 1857.*

IN reply to your letter of the 19th instant, requesting that a reduction may be made in the rate of hire of the "River Bird," on the ground that the vessel has been taken over by Government, we beg to point out that the taking over of the "River Bird" is the result of a separate and distinct contract, which we entered into on behalf of the proprietors of the vessel, to indemnify them against the possible loss of their property. The contract for hiring the vessel, on the other hand, was made to reimburse them for the use of that property, and for the services of the captain and crew.

It is impossible to perceive why the loss of property should debar the owners from payment for its previous use.

It was, moreover, detained by the act of Government, and thus withheld from profitable employment elsewhere.

The terms of contract for the hire of the vessel were sufficiently precise to render all misunderstanding on that point impossible.

As agents of the proprietors, therefore, we have to solicit, once more, a fulfilment of the conditions under which the vessel was placed at the disposal of Government, and taken away from other equally remunerative engagements to supply the pressing wants of the public service.

We have, &c.

ASHBURNER and CO.

Inclosure 85 in No. 81.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine.*

Sir,

*November 27, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 10th instant, with its inclosure, and to state that, under the circumstances, therein represented, the Governor-General in Council authorizes you to propose to Messrs. Ashburner and Company, the payment of a sum of 8,160 rupees, as per margin,\* in full satisfaction of their demand against the Government for the hire of the "River Bird."

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

\* From August 21 to September 5, 16 days at 450 per day, 7,200; from September 6 to 8, 3 days at 300 per day, 900, total, 8,100.



## Inclosure 36 in No. 31.

*The Acting Superintendent of Marine to the Under-Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort William, December 26, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 27th ultimo, I have the honor to submit herewith, for the consideration and orders of the Governor-General in Council, extract of a letter dated 4th current, from the agents of the "River Bird," declining to accept the offer of the sum of 8,100 rupees in full satisfaction of their demand against Government for the hire of that vessel; but intimating their intention to submit it to the owners of the vessel in China, and to communicate the result.

I have, &amp;c.

H. HOWE.

## Inclosure 37 in No. 31.

*Messrs Ashburner and Co. to the Acting Superintendent of Marine.*

(Extract.)

December 4, 1857.

WE have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, proposing under the sanction of Government, to pay the sum of 8,100 rupees in full satisfaction of our claim for the services of the "River Bird." In reply, we must beg to decline this offer; but we shall submit it to the owners of the vessels in China, and communicate the result to you.

## Inclosure 38 in No. 31.

*Messrs. Ashburner and Co. to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Calcutta, December 18, 1857.

WITH reference to our claim on Government for the services of the "River Bird" steamer, and for those of the captain and crew, subsequent to the transfer of the vessel to Government, we beg to forward, herewith, a statement of the case on behalf of the owners of the vessel.

On this statement we are advised that the owners have a good claim to charge for her services at 450 rupees per diem up to the date she was finally taken over by Government as lost, viz., on the 17th October; and that from the 17th October to the 23rd October, when the captain and crew made her over to Captain Boon, under instructions from Captain Howe, Government are liable for the wages and maintenance of the crew, amounting, as per statement accompanying, to 940 rupees, including the value of a hawser belonging to the "George Lee," which was used and appropriated by Captain Hampton, in trying to haul the steamer off.

We trust, upon a further consideration of the case, that Government will be satisfied of the propriety of this claim, and will be pleased to pass an order for its liquidation.

But if not satisfied of this, we are ready to submit the case to the Advocate-General for his decision; it being understood that he should act judicially for both parties, and not in his official capacity; and we are ready to submit to his opinion of the case on that understanding.

The case is accompanied with copy of correspondence which has passed relative to the steamer, and which we forward as essential to a correct understanding of the matter, as well as to substantiate our statement.

We have, &amp;c.

ASHBURNER and CO.

## Inclosure 39 in No. 31.

*Case.*

THE following case is submitted to Council for an opinion:—

On the 20th August last, Captain Howe, the Assistant Superintendent of Marine, called in great haste at the office of Messrs Ashburner and Company, to obtain the services of the "River Bird" for Captain Peel and the Naval Brigade. He asked what the terms would be; when Mr. Ashburner stated they would be 450 rupees per diem during absence, and 600 rupees return hire from Berhampore, to which only was the steamer required to convey the Naval Brigade. It was late in the evening, and no writing was made of the terms. A guarantee was to be given at the same time, in case of loss, that the Government were to pay an indemnity of 90,000 dollars for the steamer.

At Berhampore it was found necessary to take the steamer up to Dinapore, where she arrived on the 5th September with the Naval Brigade. Captain Peel took her up without any fresh contract. From Dinapore she returned, and when a little above Jungypore ran aground on the 8th September. Every exertion was made by the captain and crew and the Government officials to get her off, but without success.

On the 6th October, while the steamer was in this position, Mr. G. Ashburner called on Captain Rogers, the Superintendent of Marine (Captain Howe's superior officer), to ascertain what course had

better be pursued with the steamer, and whether her abandonment would not be accepted by Government, and the guarantee paid for her as a lost vessel.

Captain Rogers' reply was "Oh! dear no; we intend to get her off, and will pay you for her services whilst she is detained by the lowness of the river at Jungypore. We shall deliver her to you next monsoon, and pay for the intermediate time." On the same day, Captain Rogers addressed the note of the 6th October to Mr. G. Ashburner, to ascertain what he would consider a fair rate of payment for the steamer during the period contemplated for her detention.

On the 10th October, Messrs. Ashburner and Co. made a formal proposal to the Superintendent of Marine to accept the amount of the guarantee (90,000 dollars), and notified that they should consider the steamer as on hire at 450 rupees per diem, until the guarantee was paid.

A day or two after this, information was received that the river had cut the bank away close to the steamer, that she had sunk stern foremost into the stream, and had become a total wreck on the 17th of October. The captain, engineers, and crew had been kept on board in charge of the steamer at full wages, endeavouring to get her off from the day she ran aground until she sunk stern foremost. They then went on shore and lived in tents; still taking charge of the vessel and its effects, until ordered by Messrs. Ashburner and Co. to deliver them over to Captain Boon, the Government agent attending upon the vessel. This order was given by Messrs. Ashburner and Co., in accordance with a request from Captain Howe to that effect dated 21st October, 1857.

The question now is, at what rate, under the contract with Government, is remuneration to be given for the services of the steamer. Messrs. Ashburner and Co. contend, as agents for the proprietors, that they are entitled to be paid at the rate of 450 per diem for the services of the steamer and captain and crew, from the date of her engagement until she was made over to Captain Boon, in accordance with the instructions of Government, more especially as the offer above mentioned to abandon her to Captain Rogers, had been declined.

Government contend, in opposition to that proceeding, that the services of the steamer, and of the captain, engineers, and crew are to be considered as ceasing, from the day on which she first ran aground. See Captain Howe's letter of the 2nd December 1857. The correspondence is subjoined.

The Government have paid the amount of their guarantee for the loss of the steamer; and the only questions are, as to the hire of the vessel from the day she grounded up to the day she was made over to Government, and as regards the 300 per diem, offered for her services from the date she left Dinapore until she ran aground, for which proposal there is no authority whatever in anything that has passed between Messrs. Ashburner and Co, and the agents of Government.

Inclosure 40 in No. 31.

*Messrs. Ashburner and Co. to the Acting Superintendent of Marine.*

Sir,

*Calcutta, June 30, 1857.*

IN reply to your letter of this date, we beg to state that the "River Bird" has earned between 16,000 and 17,000 rupees in a month, at her present work.

Taking into consideration the disadvantage of breaking off from a line of business in which she has only just formed a connection, and the loss of time there will be in resuming it, we cannot, in justice to the owners, take less than 16,500 rupees per mensem, for the period proposed in your letter,

It would be necessary also to be guaranteed by Government, against loss or damage, in the event of her being lost, destroyed, or damaged, while in Government employ.

She cost 90,000 dollars, and we would propose that the guarantee should be for that amount, with all damages while employed to be made good by Government.

Under these conditions we beg leave to place her at your disposal at once, or from to-morrow morning.

She is under engagement to proceed down the river with the "Hindoostan." Please, therefore, let us know in the course of the day, whether she will be required by Government or not, to enable us, in case of necessity, to make other arrangements for the "Hindoostan."

We have, &c.

ASHBURNER and CO.

Inclosure 41 in No. 31.

*Mr. Barstow to the Acting Superintendent of Marine.*

My dear Sir,

*Calcutta, July 3, 1857.*

CAN you favour us by stating whether our offer of the "River Bird" is to be accepted or not? As there are many applications for her services as a tug, during next week and the week after, and the delay is occasioning serious loss to her owners, by rendering us unable to engage her for any considerable period in advance.

Yours, &c.

J. S. BARSTOW.

Inclosure 43 in No. 31.

*Messrs. Ashburner and Co. to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Calcutta, July 1, 1857.

WITH reference to yours of the 2nd instant, forwarding copy of a letter to the Secretary in charge of the Marine Office, declining the offer of the "River Bird" on the ground that the terms are very exorbitant, we beg to state, in this addressing you, that we have no intention to repeat our offer, nor do we intend to take notice of your letter, except to rebut the charge of exorbitance which you have been pleased to make. For the "Oriental" steamer, Government have been paying 2,000 rupees per diem, and for river steamers from 400 to 800 rupees per diem. Now the capacity of the "River Bird" is more than half as large as that of the "Oriental." Her steam power is also more than half as great, and her speed nearly double.

She is, at the same time, much more capacious, and is capable of conveying a large number of troops in much less time than the river steamers above-mentioned.

Under these circumstances, it would appear that our terms for her are much less in proportion than the rates paid by Government for the other steamers.

We shall, however, add nothing further regarding the exorbitancy of our proposed terms, except that we have no intention of repeating them.

We have, &c.

ASHBURNER and CO.

Inclosure 43 in No. 31.

*Messrs. Ashburner and Co. to the Acting Superintendent of Marine.*

Dear Sir,

Calcutta, August 27, 1857.

WE understand that Captain Peel intends to take the "River Bird" up to Allahabad. We shall be very glad if she is made servicable in any way, but we feel uneasy regarding the insurance on the steamer.

We presume that Government would take no advantage of the looseness of the guarantee you have given to provide for the loss or damage of the steamer while in Government employment.

At present, however, we have only your verbal assurance to that effect, and Mr. Beadon's very hurried note to you on the subject.

We think it desirable, therefore, that you should supply us, for the owners, with an assurance in writing, that the loss or damage of the steamer will be made good by Government, in case she is taken up the river, in the same way that it was to have been made good in case of accident on the passage to Benares.

May direct us with a reply at your earliest convenience, as we wish to communicate the result to the owners in China, by the "Lancaster" to-morrow.

We are, &c.

ASHBURNER and CO.

Inclosure 44 in No. 31.

*Mr. Ashburner to the Superintendent of Marine.*

My dear Rogers,

Calcutta, October 6, 1857.

I MAY as well send you the letter you refer to altogether. Please to return it to me.

The demurrage you speak of, would be high, as the vessel has made as much as 16,500 Company's rupees per month.

I think, however, that we shall have, under legal advice, to abandon her as a total loss, for the captain considers her so strained that she would have to be completely repaired.

Yours, &c.

G. ASHBURNER

Inclosure 45 in No. 31.

*Messrs. Ashburner and Co. to the Superintendent of Marine.*

Sir,

Calcutta, October 10, 1857.

WITH reference to the accident to the "River Bird," and the Government guarantee against the loss of that vessel, we beg to state, for the purpose of avoiding any unnecessary charge by further delay, that we are ready to accept of the amount of the guarantee, and that we consider the steamer

entitled to the 450 rupees per diem, for which she was hired to Government during her absence until the amount of the guarantee is paid.

We beg to inclose our bill for the steamer up to date, being for fifty days, at 450 per diem.

The amount of the guarantee will be 90,000 dollars at 220 rupees, 1,98,000.

We have, &c.

ASHBURNER and CO.

Inclosure 46 in No. 31.

*Messrs. Ashburner and Co. to the Acting Superintendent of Marine.*

Sir,

Calcutta, October 22, 1857.

WE have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, requesting us to recall the commander, officers, engineers, and ship's company of the "River Bird," and to direct Mr. Sands to make over charge of everything belonging to the steamer to Captain Boon.

We shall do this without delay; but we must beg explicitly to add that we do it without prejudice to any claim which the commander may have to payment in full for the hire of the steamer during her absence, in accordance with the terms of the contract under which she was engaged.

We have, &c.

ASHBURNER and CO.

Inclosure 47 in No. 31.

*Messrs. Ashburner and Co. to the Acting Superintendent of Marine.*

Sir,

Calcutta, October 29, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 29th instant, requesting that a reduction may be made in the rate of the hire of the "River Bird" on the ground that the vessel has been taken over by Government, we beg to point out that the taking over of the "River Bird" is the result of a separate and distinct contract, which we entered into on behalf of the proprietors of the vessel, to indemnify them against the possible loss of their property. The contract for hiring the vessel, on the other hand, was made to reimburse them for the use of that property, and for the services of the captain and crew.

It is impossible to perceive why the loss of the property should debar the owners from payment for its previous use. It was moreover detained by the act of Government, and thus withheld from profitable employment elsewhere.

The terms of the contract for the hire of the vessel were sufficiently precise to render all misunderstanding on that point impossible.

As agents of the proprietors, therefore, we have to solicit once more a fulfilment of the conditions under which the vessel was placed at the disposal of Government, and taken away from other equally remunerative engagements, to supply the pressing wants of the public service.

We have, &c.

ASHBURNER and CO.

Inclosure 48 in No. 31.

*Mr. Ashburner to the Acting Superintendent of Marine.*

My dear Sir,

Calcutta, March 3, 1857.

THE captain and engineers of the "River Bird" are now merely detained here for a settlement of their accounts.

When may we expect a reply to our application for the hire of the steamer?

The bill also for subsistence-money for Captain Peel and party remains unpaid. Can you favor us by attending to it as soon as you conveniently can, as we wish to get the above parties all away by the next China steamer.

Yours, &c.

G. ASHBURNER.

Inclosure 49 in No. 31.

*Mr. Ashburner to the Acting Superintendent of Marine.*

My dear Sir,

Calcutta, November 10, 1857.

CAPTAIN SANDS tells me that the "River Bird" arrived at Dinapore on Saturday, the 5th September, and left on Sunday, the 6th.

Yours, &c.

G. ASHBURNER.

Inclosure 50 in No. 31.

*Messrs. Ashburner and Co. to Acting Superintendent of Marine.*

Dear Sir,

Calcutta, November 20, 1857.

WE addressed you on the 5th ultimo requesting to be favored with a reply to our application for the hire of the "River Bird" steamer.

The China steamers leave on Sunday morning, and we are most anxious to send on the funds due from Government by those vessels.

Can you therefore favor us, without further delay, by paying the bills due for the "River Bird," which we have sent in?

We are, &c.

ASHBURNER and CO.

Inclosure 51 in No. 31.

*The Acting Superintendent of Marine to Messrs. Ashburner and Co.*

Gentlemen,

June 30, 1857.

UNDER instructions from Government, I have the honor to request that you will have the goodness to state the terms on which the steamer "River Bird" can be hired to proceed up to Allahabad during the months of July, August, and half September, Government being at the expense of coal, the vessel being at the service of Government, whether used or not.

The favor of an early reply is requested.

I have, &c.

H. HOWE.

Inclosure 52 in No. 31.

*The Acting Superintendent of Marine to Messrs. Ashburner and Co.*

Gentlemen,

July 3, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 30th ultimo, conveying the terms under which the steamer "River Bird" could be hired to Government, for the period and on the service proposed in my letter of the same date, I have the honor to state that, having submitted the same to Government, I have received instructions to inform you that they decline your offer, the terms being very excessive.

I have, &c.

H. HOWE.

Inclosure 53 in No. 31.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to Acting Superintendent of Marine.*

Sir,

July 2, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, I am desired to inform you, for communication to Messrs. Ashburner and Co., that Government decline their offer of the "River Bird" for hire, the terms being very exorbitant.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH.

Inclosure 54 in No. 31.

*The Acting Superintendent of Marine to Mr. Harstow.*

My dear Sir,

August 20, 1857

YOU shall have the guarantee, but in the meantime I may tell you that I have been authorized to assure you of the guarantee, and you may depend upon the engagement of \$0,000 dollars.

Yours, &c.

H. HOWE.

Inclosure 55 in No. 31.

*The Acting Superintendent of Marine to Mr. Barstow.*

My dear Sir,

I HAVE the pleasure to inclose the guarantee for the "River Bird."

August 20, 1857.

Yours, &c.  
H. HOWE.

P.S.—Thanks for your note; I have left the "River Bird." The Captain will do all that he can, I feel assured.

Inclosure 56 in No. 31.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Acting Superintendent of Marine.*

My dear Sir,

THE Government guarantees the owners of the "River Bird" against loss in consequence of her trip up the river, in the sum of 90,000 dollars.

Yours, &c.  
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 57 in No. 31.

*The Acting Superintendent of Marine to Messrs. Ashburner and Co.*

Gentlemen,

August 28, 1857.

IN reply to your letter dated this day, I have the honor to inform you that there is no intention on the part of Government to dispatch the "River Bird" beyond Berhampore, but that should they do so, you may rest satisfied that the Government will hold the owners harmless, whatever may happen to the vessel in consequence of such a proceeding.

I have, &c.  
H. HOWE.

Inclosure 58 in No. 31.

*The Superintendent of Marine to Mr. Ashburner.*

My dear Ashburner,

October 6, 1857.

WILL you kindly send me an extract from the letter you showed me yesterday, showing the last limit of your constituents in China, as to the price you were to ask for the "River Bird."

Yours, &c.  
T. E. ROGERS.

P.S.—What would you say would be a fair demurrage for the "River Bird" when floated, and her crew discharged, as, of course, it might be when afloat in a basin?

Inclosure 59 in No. 31.

*The Acting Superintendent of Marine to Messrs. Ashburner and Co.*

Gentlemen,

October 29, 1857.

WITH reference to your bill for 1,98,000 Company's rupees, the amount of the guarantee against loss of the "River Bird" steamer, which has been passed by order of Government, I have the honor to request that, as the vessel has been taken over by Government, a reduction may be made in the rate of hire (450 rupees per day), for the time the steamer was employed previous to grounding, and I beg further to intimate to you, that the hire of the steamer ceased from the date on which she grounded, and the guarantee became due.

I have, &c.  
H. HOWE.

## Inclosure 60 in No. 31.

*Lieutenant Heathcote to Messrs. Ashburner and Co.*

Gentlemen,

November 21, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of yesterday's date, I have the honor, by desire of the Acting Superintendent of Marine, to inform you that your bills for the hire of the "River Bird" are before Government.

I have, &amp;c.

J. S. HEATHCOTE

## Inclosure 61 in No. 31.

*The Acting Superintendent of Marine to Messrs. Ashburner and Co.*

Gentlemen,

December 2, 1857.

WITH reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the hire of the steamer "River Bird," I have the honor, under sanction of Government, to offer you the payment of the sum of 8,100 rupees, as per margin,\* in full satisfaction of your demand against the Government for the hire of that vessel.

I have, &amp;c.

H. HOWE.

## Inclosure 62 in No. 31.

*Mr. Sands to Captain Boon.*

Sir,

Jungypore, October 23, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to inclose a copy of a letter from Messrs. Ashburner and Co., of Calcutta, agents for steamer "River Bird," requesting me to make over charge of the steamer "River Bird," and all property belonging to her as per instructions from Superintendent of Marine to them.

I hereby tender the steamer "River Bird," and all property belonging to her, of which I have charge."

I have, &amp;c.

G. U. SANDS.

## Inclosure 63 in No. 31.

DISBURSEMENTS of Steamer "River Bird" for Wages and Provisions from 17th October to 23rd October, being six days.

Names	Position	Wages	Month	Days	Remarks	Company's Rupees.
		Rs.				R   a   p
G. U. Sands ..	Commander ..	660	..	6		132 0 0
F. H. Doog ..	Pilot ..	350	..	..	Paid to the 10th October	.. ..
Clark Dayton ..	1st Engineer ..	220	..	..	..	44 0 0
Edward Martin ..	2nd do ..	110	..	..	..	22 0 0
Julius Benson ..	Secunny ..	50	..	..	..	10 0 0
Peter Peterson ..	Do ..	50	..	..	..	.. ..
Santiago De Cruz ..	Gunner ..	50	..	..	..	10 0 0
Alroy ..	Carpenter ..	45	..	..	..	9 0 0
Alie ..	Watchman ..	30	..	..	..	6 0 0
Francisco ..	Lamb-boy ..	20	..	..	..	4 0 0
Not known ..	Fireman ..	30	..	..	Number of Men, 9	54 0 0
Ally ..	Serang ..	24	..	..	..	4 12 0
Not known ..	Bunday ..	16	..	..	..	3 3 2
Do ..	Topaz ..	16	..	..	..	3 3 2
Do ..	Lacerta ..	16	..	..	Number of Men, 15	47 12 0
Do ..	Cook ..	30	..	..	..	6 0 0
Cad Buxoo ..	Butler ..	20	..	..	..	4 0 0
Metoo ..	Caddy Servant ..	10	..	..	..	2 0 0
						342 2 0

\* From 21st August to 5th September, the day on which the "River Bird" arrived at Bueapore, being fifteen days at 450 rupees per day, equal to 7,200 rupees.

From 5th to 8th September, being three days' return hire until she grounded, and the amount of guarantee became due, at 300 rupees per day, equal to 900 rupees.

Subsistence of Firemen for six days ..	R. a. p.	R. a. p.
Subsistence of officers and Company's servants, Captain S. Boon, Mr. Crunston, and Captain Hampton for six days. (Number of persons messed belonging to the steamer "River Bird," 11) ..	14 6 4	
One new 10-inch Manila hawser, 100 fathoms, the property of Captain Bristow, ship "George Lee," destroyed in trying to heave the stem off ..	63 11 2	
	520 0 0	
		598 1 8
		342 8 7
Company's rupees ..		940 4 1

G. U. SANDS.

## Inclosure 64 in No. 31.

DISBURSEMENTS of Steamer "River Bird" for Wages and Provisions from 8th September to 23rd October, 1857, being one month and fourteen days.

Name.	Position.	Wages.	Month.	Days.	Remarks.	Company's Rupees.
		Rs.				R. a. p.
G. U. Sands ..	Commander ..	660	1	14	.. ..	968 0 0
F. H. Doeg ..	Pilot ..	320	1	7	.. ..	420 0 0
Clark Dayton ..	1st Engineer ..	220	1	14	.. ..	322 10 8
Edward Martin ..	2nd do. ..	110	..	..	.. ..	161 5 4
Julius Benson ..	Secarvy ..	50	..	..	.. ..	73 5 4
Peter Peterson ..	Do. ..	50	1	7	.. ..	63 8 4
Santiago D'Cruze ..	Gunner ..	50	1	14	.. ..	73 5 4
Ahoy ..	Carpenter ..	45	..	..	.. ..	68 0 0
Ally ..	Watchman ..	30	..	..	.. ..	44 0 0
Francisco ..	Lamp-boy ..	20	..	..	.. ..	29 5 4
Not known ..	Firemen ..	30	..	..	Number of men, 9	308 0 0
Ally ..	Serang ..	24	..	..	.. ..	38 3 2
Not known ..	Bunday ..	16	..	..	.. ..	23 7 5
Do. ..	Topaz ..	16	..	..	.. ..	23 7 5
Do. ..	Lascars ..	16	..	..	Number of men, 15	352 0 0
Do. ..	Cook ..	30	..	..	.. ..	44 0 0
Cud Buxoo ..	Butler ..	20	..	..	.. ..	29 5 4
Metoe ....	Cuddy Servant ..	10	..	..	.. ..	14 10 8
						3,142 7 4

Provisions purchased at Calcutta, 25th September ..	R. a. p.	R. a. p.
Berhampore and Jungypore at various times ..	131 12 0	
Expense of procuring provisions ..	311 6 10	
Subsistence of nine firemen for one month and fourteen days ..	34 8 0	
One new Manila hawser, 10-inch, 100 fathoms, destroyed in heaving the stem of the "River Bird" off, the property of Captain Bristow, ship "George Lee," value ..	117 5 4	
	520 0 0	
		1,145 0 2
Company's rupees ..		4,257 7 6

G. U. SANDS.

## Inclosure 65 in No. 31.

The Acting Superintendent of Marine to the Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, January 21, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum of the 16th instant, forwarding, in original, a letter, with inclosures, from Messrs. Ashburner and Co., relative to their claim for the services of the "River Bird," and in reply, to submit for the information of Government, that I have no further observations to offer upon the subject of these papers, except with reference to the last paragraph of the case submitted to counsel by Messrs. Ashburner and Co., regarding the rate of 300 rupees per diem offered for the services of the steamer from the date she left Singapore, for which proposal those gentlemen state there is no authority whatever in anything that has passed between them and the agents of Government.

2. This rate is in accordance with the spirit of the terms of the agreement regarding return hire which was fixed at 600 rupees from Berhampore, or double the return hire from Kedgerie, as



intimated by Mr. Ashburner at the time the agreement was made, this being at an average of 300 rupees per diem.

3. I would respectfully recommend the adoption of the proposal of Messrs. Ashburner and Co. to submit the case for the arbitration of the Advocate-General.

4. The papers accompanying your memorandum under acknowledgment are herewith returned.

I have, &c.

H. HOWE.

Inclosure 66 in No 31.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Advocate-General.*

Sir,

January 29, 1858.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to forward the accompanying papers regarding the claim of Messrs. Ashburner and Co., for return hire of the steamer "River Bird," which has been purchased by Government, and to request that you will have the goodness to arbitrate on the claim in question on the terms proposed by those gentlemen.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 67 in No. 31.

*The Advocate-General to the Under-Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Calcutta, January 15, 1858.

WITH reference to your letter dated the 29th ultimo, requesting me to arbitrate upon the question in difference between the Government and Messrs. Ashburner and Co., with respect to the steamer "River Bird," upon the terms mentioned in Messrs. Ashburner and Co.'s letter, dated the 18th December, 1857, I have the honor to state that I shall be happy to undertake the arbitration, acting of course therein judicially, and without reference to my official capacity as a law officer of the Government.

2. I am not sure, however, whether it is the desire of Messrs. Ashburner and Co. and of the Government, that I should decide upon the documents before me alone, or that I should examine into the facts of the case, and hear the arguments that either party may wish to urge.

3. In the latter case, I think it desirable that you should at once communicate with Mr. Sandes, with a view to the preparation of a proper agreement of reference that shall be binding on both parties.

4. In the former case, probably no formal agreement of reference will be necessary, but in that case I should wish it to be stated in writing by both parties, that they consent to abide by my decision upon the documents before me, without any examination of witnesses or attendance before me of the parties by their solicitor or otherwise, except so far, if at all, as I may require it for my own information. I should still in that case wish for further information on one or two points connected with the case, and think that the best mode of obtaining it would be by asking Mr. Ashburner, Captain Rogers, and Captain Howe to meet me at some hour convenient to them, when I could state in the presence of the three, the matters on which I wish to be further instructed, and on which they will, doubtless, be able to give me all the information I require.

5. I propose to send a copy of this letter to Messrs. Ashburner and Co., with a letter from myself of this date, of which I inclose a copy.

I have, &c.

W. RITCHIE.

Inclosure 68 in No. 31.

*The Advocate-General to Messrs. Ashburner and Co.*

Gentlemen,

Calcutta, February 15, 1858.

HAVING received a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated the 29th ultimo, requesting me to arbitrate upon the question that has arisen between you and the Government in respect of the employment of the "River Bird," I have the honor to inclose a copy of my reply thereto of this date, in order that you may settle with the Government of India, the mode in which it may be determined that the arbitration should be conducted.

If you determine not to enter upon a regular and formal arbitration, and if neither party wishes to attend before me, by solicitor or otherwise, it will facilitate the reference if you will kindly address to me a joint letter, signed by yourselves and by the Secretary to the Government of India, consenting to abide by my decision upon the terms stated in the fourth paragraph of my letter to Mr. Dalrymple.

I have, &c.

W. RITCHIE.

## Inclosure 69 in No. 31.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Advocate-General.*

Sir,

February 16, 1858.

I AM directed by the President in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, addressed to Mr. Dalrymple, and to inform you in reply that it is the desire of the Government, and it is supposed of Messrs. Ashburner and Co. also, that you should decide the case of the "River Bird" upon the documents before you alone.

2. I am accordingly desired to state, that the Government consents to abide by your decision upon the documents before you, without any examination of witnesses or attendance before you of the parties, by their solicitor or otherwise, except so far, if at all, as you may require it for your own information.

I have, &amp;c.

C. BEADON.

## Inclosure 70 in No. 31.

*The Advocate-General to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Calcutta, March 4, 1858.

WITH reference to your letters to me, dated the 29th January and 16th February, I have the honor to state that I have, in conformity with the request therein contained, considered the question thereby referred to me by the Government and by Messrs. Ashburner and Co., and to inclose my award thereon, whereby I award the sum of 16,594 Company's rupees as the total amount payable by the Government to Messrs. Ashburner and Co., in respect of the employment of the steamer.

2. The amount awarded is made up as follows:—

Hire of the steamer from 21st August to 5th September, sixteen days, at 450 rupees per day .. .. .	7,200	0	0
From 6th September to 8th September, when the steamer grounded, at 300 rupees per day .. .. .	900	0	0
From 9th September to 10th October, inclusive, at 300 rupees, less 63 or 237 rupees per day .. .. .	7,584	0	0
From 11th October to 23rd October, thirteen days, at 70 rupees per day .. .. .	910	0	0
	<hr/>		
	16,594	0	0

3. Of these sums the first is for the upward voyage; the second is for the downward voyage, from the date of the vessel leaving Dinapore to the day on which she grounded; the third is for the period during which the vessel remained aground up to the time when Messrs. Ashburner and Co. intimated their intention of abandoning her to the Government as a total loss, at the rate of 237 rupees per day, *i.e.*, at the rate of 300 rupees, which I consider the rate agreed on as the return rate for the downward voyage while the vessel was under steam, less 63 rupees per day, the cost of the daily consumption of coal of the steamer, which I deduct for the period that she was aground and not under steam; and the fourth is at the rate of 70 rupees per day, for the subsistence and wages of the master and crew, from the date of the abandonment to the day on which she was finally made over by Messrs. Ashburner and Co.'s direction to the Government.

4. The sum awarded includes the amount tendered by the Government (8,100 Company's rupees); and as payment of the whole sum I have awarded, that Messrs. Ashburner and Co. shall indemnify the Government against all claims of the owners or masters, or of any person in respect of the employment of the steamer previously to the day of her delivery over to the Government.

5. I have disallowed Messrs. Ashburner and Co.'s claim for the price of the hawser, 520 Company's rupees, and also their claim for the hire of the vessel at the rate agreed on for the upper voyage (*viz.*, 450 rupees per day), from the 6th September, when her downward voyage commenced.

I have, &amp;c.

W. MITCHIE.

## Inclosure 71 in No. 31.

*Award.*

WHEREAS a question has arisen between the East India Company and George Ashburner, John Sergeant Bristow, and John De Costa, members of the firm of Messrs. Ashburner and Co., as to the amount payable by the said East India Company to the said Messrs. Ashburner and Co., on account of the employment by the said East India Company of the steamer "River Bird," for which steamer the said Messrs. Ashburner and Co. were the agents in India of the owners.

And whereas, it has been agreed between the said East India Company and the said Messrs. Ashburner and Co., that the same should be referred to the award of me, William Ritchie, upon the terms set forth in two several letters, bearing date the 16th February, 1858, from Cecil Beadon, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, and from the said Messrs. Ashburner and Co., to me, William Ritchie, whereby the said East India Company and the said Messrs. Ashburner and Co., agreed to abide by my decision upon the documents before me, without any examination of witnesses or attendance before me of the parties, by their solicitor or otherwise, except so far, if at all, as I might require it for my own information.

Now I, the said arbitrator, having taken upon myself the burden of the said reference, and having weighed and considered the several proofs and documents before me, and the statements made before me by Captain H. Howe, Superintendent of Marine of the East India Company, and the said George Ashburner, Esquire, who, at my request, attended before me for my information, do hereby make and publish my award in writing, of and concerning the matter referred to me: that is to say—

I award that the said East India Company shall pay to the said Messrs. Ashburner and Co., 16,594 Company's rupees, in full of all demands in respect of the said steamer "River Bird."

And that, upon such payment, the said Messrs. Ashburner and Co. shall execute to the said East India Company a writing of indemnity in the following form: that is to say—

"In consideration of the sum of 16,594 Company's rupees, now paid, at our request, by the East India Company, to us, as the agents of the owners of the steamer "River Bird," in full of all demands in respect of the said steamer, we hereby undertake to indemnify and save harmless the said East India Company from and in respect of all claims of the owners or the master of the said steamer, or of any person whatsoever, in respect of the employment of the said steamer previously to or on the 23rd day of October, 1857.

ASHBURNER and CO.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 14th day of March, 1858.

W. RITCHIE, *Arbitrator*.

**Inclosure 72 in No. 31.**

*Messrs. Ashburner and Co. to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Calcutta, March 8, 1858.*

WILL you favor us with an order for the payment of the 16,594 rupees awarded to us by Mr. Ritchie for the services of "River Bird?"

We have, &c.

ASHBURNER and CO.

**Inclosure 73 in No. 31.**

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to Messrs. Ashburner and Co.*

Gentlemen,

*March 11, 1858.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 8th instant, I am directed to intimate to you that if you will be good enough to furnish the bond of indemnity suggested by Mr. Ritchie in his award, the sum of 16,594 Company's rupees will be immediately placed at your disposal.

I have, &c.

R. B. CHAPMAN.

**Inclosure 74 in No. 31.**

*Messrs. Ashburner and Co. to the Under-Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Calcutta, March 16, 1858.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 11th instant, regarding our claim for the services of the "River Bird" steamer, we beg to state that we hereby agree to indemnify Government against all claims of the owners or master, or of any person, in respect of the employment of the steamer previously to the day of her delivery over to the Government, in consideration of the payment to us of the sum of 16,594 rupees on account of those services.

We shall be obliged to you for an order for the money in question at your earliest convenience.

We have, &c.

ASHBURNER and CO.

## Inclosure 75 in No. 31.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to Messrs. Ashburner and Co.*

Gentlemen,

March 16, 1858.

BEFORE issuing the order for the payment of the money applied for in your letter of this day's date, I am directed to forward, for your signature, the writing of indemnity as prescribed by Mr. Ritchie.

I have, &c.  
C. BEADON.

## Inclosure 76 in No. 31.

*Messrs. Ashburner and Co. to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

Calcutta, March 17, 1858.

WITH reference to your letter of yesterday, we hasten to inclose the indemnity forwarded by you, duly signed.

We have, &c.  
ASHBURNER and CO.

## Inclosure 77 in No. 31.

*Bond.*

Calcutta, March 17, 1858.

IN consideration of the sum of 16,594 Company's rupees, now paid at our request by the East India Company to us as the agents of the owners of the steamer "River Bird," in full of all demands in respect of the said steamer, we hereby undertake to indemnify and save harmless the said East India Company, from and in respect of all claims of the owners or the master of the said steamer, or of any person whatsoever in respect of the employment of the said steamer previously to or on the 23rd day of October, 1857.

ASHBURNER and CO.

## Inclosure 78 in No. 31.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine.*

Sir,

March 17, 1858.

WITH reference to your letter dated the 21st January last, I am directed by the President in Council to forward the accompanying copy of a letter, dated 4th instant, and of its inclosure, from Mr. Ritchie, and to request that you will pay to Messrs. Ashburner and Co. the sum of 16,594 rupees, the amount therein awarded to them in full satisfaction of their claim for the steamer "River Bird."

2. The original bond of indemnity, executed by Messrs. Ashburner and Co., is herewith sent for record in your office.

I have, &c.  
R. B. CHAPMAN.

## Inclosure 79 in No. 31.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to Messrs. Ashburner and Co.*

Gentlemen,

March 17, 1858.

IN reply to your letter of this day's date, I am directed to acquaint you that the Officiating Superintendent of Marine has been instructed to pay you the sum of 16,594 rupees, the amount awarded to you by Mr. Ritchie, in full satisfaction of your claim for the steamer "River Bird."

I have, &c.  
R. B. CHAPMAN.

## No. 32.

*The President in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Fort William, May 1, 1858. (No. 55.)*

IN continuation of our letter No. 48, dated the 8th ultimo, we have the honor to report our further proceedings in this department, connected with the revolt of the native army of Bengal.

2. You will be informed by this mail of the defeat of the rebels at Azimghur, and of the pursuit of them by a column under Brigadier Douglas. A party of these rebels, said to number 2,000, under their leader Koer Sing, have made their appearance in the Shahabad district, and have occupied Jugdispore.

3. Immediate orders were given, on receipt of the above intelligence, for halting the detachments of the "Shannon" Naval Brigade, which were in progress down the Grand Trunk Road, as the rebels, it was reported, were to be attacked immediately, at Jugdispore, by a small force from Arrah, and it was expected that they would make for the Grand Trunk Road. This attack, which was made on the 23rd, by a detachment under the command of Captain Le Grand, of Her Majesty's 35th Foot, was unfortunately unsuccessful; the small force having been repulsed with great loss, the particulars of which may be gathered from the papers sent in the collection.

4. The timely arrival of Her Majesty's 73rd Regiment from the Cape has enabled us to despatch Her Majesty's 6th Regiment at once to Sasseram, the 73rd taking the place of the 6th in Fort William. The first detachment of the latter regiment left Rauccegunge on the 25th.

5. Orders were at the same time telegraphed to the officers commanding the detachments of the "Shannon" Naval Brigade, for the proper disposition of that force. Shergotty, Gya, and Sasseram were ordered to be occupied. The Indian Navy Brigade, under Lieutenant Duval, stationed at Gya, was sent to Patna, and another brigade, under Lieutenant Carew, I.N., to Sasseram.

6. Brigadier Douglas, with his portion of the Azimghur force, has reached Arrah, where there were 250 men in the entrenchment. He is waiting for some heavy guns to attack Koer Sing, who is reported to be entrenching himself at Jugdispore. By one account, Koer Sing has from 2,000 to 3,000 sepoys, and about 400 sowars, besides large numbers of discharged men and villagers, who are said to be flocking to his standard. By another account, he has no more than 1,500 men, only 400 to 500 of whom are armed with muskets.

7. The Government of Bengal has ordered the despatch of the steam ferry-boats "Myon" and "Tek Naaf" to Dinapore, to be at the disposal of the authorities for employment on the Gogra, or elsewhere.

8. We have requested the Government of Bengal to place the services of another assistant at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab for employment in the Delhi Division.

9. We have sanctioned the employment of an establishment, at a cost of 251 rupees per annum, by Mr. T. D. Forsyth, Deputy Commissioner, for tracing and punishing mutineers and rebels.

10. Sir Robert Hamilton, the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, has reported the apprehension, conviction, and execution of the father of the Rance of Jhansi.

11. We forward, as usual, some correspondence on matters of minor importance, which call for no special notice in this letter.

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*Inclosure 1 in No. 32.*

*Mr. Wilson to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

*Camp, Meerut, January 26, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor to request that you will obtain the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to entertain an establishment as per margin,\* for T. D. Forsyth, Esquire, who has been appointed under me as Deputy Commissioner for tracing and punishing mutineers and rebels.

I have, &c.

J. C. WILSON.

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			Rs.
* 1 English Writer	..	..	100
1 Moonshee	..	..	100
1 Mohurrir	..	..	30
6 Peons	..	..	24

Rs. 254

## Inclosure 2 in No. 32.

*The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to Mr. Wilson.*

Sir,

*Agra, February 8, 1858.*

IN reply to your letter of the 26th ultimo, I am directed to intimate that the Chief Commissioner is pleased to sanction provisionally the entertainment at a cost of rupees 254 per mensem, of an office establishment for the Deputy Commissioner appointed for tracing and punishing rebels.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

## Inclosure 3 in No. 32.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

*March 29, 1858.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the correspondence forwarded by Mr. Thornhill's endorsement dated the 8th ultimo, and to state that the Honorable the President in Council approves of the authority given for the employment of an establishment as per margin,\* at monthly cost of 254 rupees, by Mr. T. D. Forsyth, Deputy Commissioner, for tracing and punishing mutineers and rebels.

I have, &c.

R. B. CHAPMAN.

## Inclosure 4 in No. 32.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, March 24, 1858.*

WITH reference to my letter to your address, dated the 11th December last, and to the telegraphic message to the Government of Madras, forwarded to this office by your endorsement dated the 23rd idem, I am directed to forward for the information of the Honorable the President in Council, the accompanying copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Cuttack, announcing that an officer, senior to Colonel Forster, is on his way to Sumbulpore to take command of the 40th Madras Native Infantry.

2. Colonel Forster is now marching to Sumbulpore, and it will no doubt be embarrassing if, after the instructions he has received, he should find on his arrival that he is not the chief military authority there. It may be possible perhaps to make some other arrangement with reference to the 40th Madras Native Infantry, by which the inconvenience anticipated by the Lieutenant-Governor may be avoided.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 5 in No. 32.

*The Commissioner of Cuttack to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Camp Sumbulpore, March 15, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor, that the Madras Government has appointed Colonel Osborne to command the 40th Madras Native Infantry now at Sumbulpore, and is on his way up.

Colonel Forster on his arrival with the Shekhawatter Regiment will find that he is not the chief military authority. I presume, however, that he will receive charge of the Senior Assistant Commissioner's office as already provided for; I think he will be able to let the 40th return to Cuttack.

I have, &c.

G. F. COCKBURN.

			Rs.
* 1 English Writer	..	..	100
1 Moonshee	..	..	100
1 Mohurrir	..	..	30
6 Peons	..	..	21

Rs. 254

## Inclosure 6 in No. 32.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the President of the Council of India in Council, in the Home Department, under date March 30, 1858.*

READ a letter dated the 24th instant, from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, forwarding copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Cuttack, announcing that an officer senior to Colonel Forster is on his way to Sumbulpore to take command of the 40th Madras Native Infantry, and suggesting that some other arrangement be made with reference to that regiment by which embarrassment may be avoided.

The President in Council is of opinion that in case it should not be found practicable to allow the Head-Quarters of the 40th Madras Native Infantry to return to Cuttack, Colonel Osborne should be replaced in the command of that regiment by an officer junior to Colonel Forster.

## Inclosure 7 in No. 32.

*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*April 19, 1858.*

I AM directed by the President in Council to request that the services of another assistant may be placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the Delhi Division.

2. As soon as the selection of an officer shall be made, I am desired to request that he may be directed to proceed at once to Delhi, and to report himself to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab.

I have, &c.

R. B. CHAPMAN.

## Inclosure 8 in No. 32.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Superintendent of Marine.*

Sir,

*Fort William, April 20, 1858.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your office letter dated the 9th instant, reporting that the armed steam ferry-boats "Myon" and "Tek Naaf" are nearly ready for service, and in reply to state, that the Lieutenant-Governor authorizes you to despatch the boats in question to Dinapore to be at the disposal of the authorities for employment on the Gogra or elsewhere.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

## Inclosure 9 in No. 32.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to Captain Vaughan, R.N., Sherghotty.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Fort William, April 19, 1858.*

THE President in Council wishes to give the Naval Brigade a public reception on its arrival in Calcutta. Could you arrange that the men should assemble at Ranceegunge and come on in one train to Howrah? Let me know when the brigade is likely to be at Ranceegunge, and then a special train can be arranged for the purpose.

## Inclosure 10 in No. 32.

*Sir R. Hamilton to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Jhansi, April 19, 1858.*

THE Rane of Jhansi's father was caught by the British Authorities; he was tried before me to-day, and has been hanged.

## Inclosure 11 in No. 32.

*The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Secretaries to the Governments of India, Bombay, and Madras.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Allahabad, April 19, 1858.*

THE Magistrate of Azimghur reports at Ghoosee, that on the 17th our troops attacked the rebels at the village of Ncgha, and severely handled them. The enemy had however escaped with their elephants, baggage and two guns; we were to have attacked them again on the 18th, on the road to Nuggra. Koer Sing, it is said, intends escaping *via* Nuggrah and to cross the Ganges at Bullen Ghaut, where he hopes that friends are to have boats in readiness for him. Colonel Cumberlege has been written to move up from Mhow to Nuggra. The Commissioner of Patna, and the magistrates of Ghazee-pore, Buxar, and Chuprah, have been warned. From Cawnpore we hear that a column from Walpole's division went to attack the rebels under Nirput Sing, at Kooree, but the enemy evacuated the fort and dispersed. The Commissioner of Meerut informs us by telegraph of yesterday's date, that on the preceding day Brigadier Jones, of 60th Rifles, whose column had crossed the river at Mogul Ghaut, near Kukul, that morning came across 2,000 rebels, with six guns, in the jungles, eight miles in the direction of Nujee Bababad, and drove them before him, inflicting considerable loss and taking four of their guns. The rebels subsequently evacuated Nagul; some dispersing to their homes, and others with two guns going to Nujee Bababad.

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Inclosure 12 in No. 32.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

*April 22, 1858, 8 P.M.*

LETTER just received from Magistrate of Arrah, dated 22nd April. Expedition did not go out last night, fearful lest rebels might come another road and attack Arrah. Koer Sing is at Jugdis-pore with 2,000 men. Lost his arm and wounded in thigh. Report that the European force came up with the rebels at the river yesterday. Killed a considerable number, took their guns and treasure. Proposed plan to march for Jugdis-pore on the evening of the 22nd and attack the enemy on the following morning. No further news from Chuprah. "Patna" steamer after landing ladies and treasure has returned.

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Inclosure 13 in No. 32.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

*April 22, 1858, 10 P.M.*

I HAVE information received from Buxar. Douglas appears to have attacked the rebels at Bansdee on the 20th, and killed a number of them. He was pursuing them most energetically. One hundred of the 54th were to be sent from Ghazee-pore to Bullah on 20th, on board the "Agra," but the steamer seems to have been delayed. Cumberlege's force was at Gunwar on the 20th: I am sorry Le Grand has not waited for Douglas before attacking Jugdis-pore, but he is a prudent officer, and has good men under him. Boyle tells me that Kutchery is quite safe if nothing heavier than field pieces are brought against it.

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Inclosure 14 in No. 32.

*The Officer commanding at Benares to the Deputy Quartermaster-General.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Benares, April 22, 1858, 10:30 A.M.*

THE Naval Brigade consists of 20 officers, 405 men; 16 officers, 266 men have already left, leaving 10 officers, 139 men still to be sent from Benares, which the officer commanding says must be done in two parties, as there is no officer fit to command a third party. The Postmaster says the next party can leave on Friday, and the last on Saturday. I conclude 15 men extra won't be a matter of any consequence. That any objection existed to sending on the parties as they arrived by return waggons from Allahabad, was quite unknown here.



## Inclosure 15 in No. 32.

*The Assistant Superintendent of Supplies to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Sherghotty, April 22, 1858, 6 P.M.*

ONE hundred and four men and officers of Naval Brigade arrived at 6 A.M. this morning and left at half past 3 P.M. All in good health.

## Inclosure 16 in No. 32.

*The Assistant Superintendent of Supplies to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Sherghotty, April 23, 1858, 11 A.M.*

THE detachment of the Naval Brigade under command of Lieutenant Wilson, 57 men and 4 officers, arrived this morning at a quarter to 7 A.M.; owing to no detachment having arrived from Rancegunge, there are no carts for them to proceed, they will consequently have to halt here to-day.

## Inclosure 17 in No. 32.

*The Officer commanding at Benares to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Benares, April 23, 1858, 5 P.M.*

FIVE officers, 69 men, Naval Brigade, left by bullock-train for Rancegunge, also one man Royal Artillery.

## Inclosure 18 in No. 32.

*The Telegraph Assistant at Burhee to the Deputy Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs.*

(Telegraphic.)

*April 23, 1858.*

DETACHMENT of Naval Brigade, consisting of 100 men, arrived here at 10-55 and left at 11-15 P.M., under command of Lieutenant Young.

## Inclosure 19 in No. 32.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to Lieutenant Vaughan, R.N.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Fort William, April 23, 1858.*

THE President in Council requests that you will order all the detachments of the Naval Brigade, on this side of Benares, to stand fast till further orders. Koer Sing was at Jugdispore yesterday with 2000 sepoys, and was to be attacked this morning. The rebels will probably make for the Trunk Road. Send information to Dehree and Sasseram.

## Inclosure 20 in No. 32.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Commissioner of Patna.*

(Telegraphic.)

*April 23, 1858.*

THE "Shannon" Naval Brigade is now proceeding down the Grand Trunk Road by bullock-train. The first detachment of 104 left Sherghotty yesterday afternoon. The other detachments are between Sherghotty and Benares. They have been ordered to stand fast. Report immediately by telegraph whether you wish to detain them.

## Inclosure 21 in No. 32.

*The Telegraph Assistant at Sherghotty to the Deputy Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs.*

(Telegraphic.)

*April 23, 1858.*

THE first detachment of the Naval Brigade left this yesterday, the 2nd is here at present. Lieutenant Vaughan was at Sasseram two days ago, and believed to be on the road now; his messages are all delayed here: and the orders of Government for such of the Brigade as have left Benares to stand fast, till further orders, cannot be acted upon unless the message is delivered. Can the message be communicated to Lieutenant Wilson, the officer commanding a detachment now at this station?

Inclosure 22 in No. 32.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Telegraph Assistant at Sherghotty.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Calcutta, April 23, 1858.*

LET Lieutenant Wilson, R.N., have a copy of my message of this date to Captain Vaughan.

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Inclosure 23 in No. 32.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Patna, April 23, 1858.*

LET the Naval Brigade halt. I shall be able to say whether we want them when I hear the result of Le Grand's attack on Koer Sing, which I ought to do in the course of the night.

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Inclosure 24 in No. 32.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Patna, April 23, 1858.*

IN consequence of the defeat of Captain Le Grand's party the presence of Peel's sailors will be of much use. If they are sent in vans pushed by bearers, they may be here in three days from Sherghotty.

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Inclosure 25 in No. 32.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Patna, April 23, 1858.*

INTELLIGENCE has just been received from an indigo planter, a Mr. Campbell, that the detachment under Captain Le Grand which left Arrah to attack Jugdispore, has been completely routed, and has lost its guns and a great number of men. The remainder were straggling in. Two officers said to be killed and three wounded. Names not known. Broadhurst has escaped, but I have not heard from him. An express has been sent to Douglas to cross at once. Peel's Naval Brigade may be sent from Sherghotty to Patna in dak gharries. Mention this to Beadon in answer to his message.

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Inclosure 26 in No. 32.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Patna, April 24, 1858.*

BEG the President in Council to consider whether the two companies of the 35th at Berhampore may not be sent up by steam from Bogwangollah, their place being supplied by recruits.

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Inclosure 27 in No. 32.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to Lieutenant Wilson.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Calcutta, April 24, 1858.*

I HAVE sent an express to Lieutenant Young to halt with the first detachment at the nearest stage. He passed Burhee last night, our force which attacked Koer Sing yesterday was repulsed with the loss of its guns. Send this on to Dehree and Sasseram, and be prepared to move on Patna if necessary. Don't detain the bullock-train carts.

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Inclosure 28 in No. 32.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to Captain Vaughan, or Lieutenant Wilson, R.N., Sherghotty.*

(Telegraphic.)

*April 21, 1858, 2 P.M.*

I HAVE sent express to stop the further progress of the detachment under Lieutenant Young. He will return to Sherghotty as soon as Her Majesty's 6th Regiment has passed up to Sasseram. The detachments at and above Sasseram have been requested to halt there. Be so good as to proceed at once to Gya, and relieve the Indian Navy Brigade under Lieutenant Duval, who has been ordered to Patna immediately. On no account let the return bullock train be stopped, or else the upward advance of troops will be delayed.

Inclosure 29 in No. 32.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to Lieutenant Duval, I.N.*

(Telegraphic.)

*April 21, 1858.*

AS soon as you are relieved by a detachment of the "Shannon" Naval Brigade, move at once to Patna with all expedition, and report yourself to the Commissioner.

Inclosure 30 in No. 32.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Commissioner of Patna.*

(Telegraphic.)

*April 24, 1858, 2 P.M.*

"SHANNON" Naval Brigade has been stopped at Sasseram, Sherghotty, and near Burhee. Captain Vaughan has been desired to send a party to Gya to relieve Lieutenant Duval, who has orders to proceed to Patna with his Brigade. Her Majesty's 6th Regiment and some Artillery will go to Sasseram. The first detachment leaves Raneegunge to-morrow. The men of the "Shannon" Brigade near Burhee will return to Sherghotty as soon as the train is available. You can arrange to expedite Duval's march when he is relieved.

Inclosure 31 in No. 32.

*Commander Vaughan to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Sherghotty, April 24, 1858, 2:15 P.M.*

RECEIVED telegram addressed Lieutenant Wilson, dated April 21, 10 A.M. All our guns and small arm ammunition, except twenty rounds per man, have been left at Cawnpore. No bullocks available for the guns and no bullock train for the ammunition.

Inclosure 32 in No. 32.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Commissioner of Patna.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Calcutta, April 24, 1858.*

HAD not Lieutenant Duval better leave his guns at Gya? The "Shannon" Brigade have no guns with them. Instruct Lieutenant Duval as you think best.

Inclosure 33 in No. 32.

*The Telegraph Assistant at Sherghotty to the Deputy Superintendent, Calcutta.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Sherghotty, April 24, 1858.*

A DETACHMENT of the Naval Brigade, under the command of Commander J. W. Vaughan, consisting of 6 officers and 43 men effective, and 18 sick, arrived here this morning.

## Inclosure 34 in No. 32.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Patna, April 22, 1858, 9 A.M.*

THE "Megua" steamer, with party of 35th on board, under Lieutenant Davis, met about 200 rebels crossing into Shahabad at Huldee at 7 yesterday morning. Party landed and drove them back, killing six only; one boat load got across. A little below Buycautpore came upon another very large body, who all ran away on seeing the steamer. One boat, with sepoy on board was sunk last night. Letters from Arrah mentioned that the firing had been heard, and that the 35th and Sikhs with two guns were preparing to move to the bank of the river. A party of rebels passing down the right bank of Gogra have alarmed the Chuprah people; they have appeared at Monghee searching for boats. Hockley appears to have dropped down before them; they can have no guns, and I have sent him orders to attack them and destroy any boats. They are probably merely sent as a blind. Koer Sing is clearly passing into Shahabad, and will, I fear, get over at night.

## Inclosure 35 in No. 32.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Patna, April 22, 1858, 11 A.M.*

THERE is a report to-day here that the rebels have got into Shahabad in force, and that the natives are flying from Arrah. The sooner you reinforce here the better; we have not a man for the Opium Godown, and only 50 Europeans for the Government here, with no artillery. Telegraph to Rattray and Corfield to look out.

## Inclosure 36 in No. 32.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Patna, April 23, 1858, 3.30 P.M.*

LETTER just received from Chuprah:—all quiet there. Magistrate was starting in "Patna" steamer to assist General Douglas to cross the Ganges. A number of sepoy still wandering about the Doab. Koer Sing was not wounded. He was feasted, it is said, by the Scheepore Baboos in Ghazee-pore, who provided him with 20 boats. They appeared to have been attacked in the act of crossing, and even Koer Sing's palkee was left behind on the bank. Nothing new from Arrah.

## Inclosure 37 in No. 32.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Patna, April 23, 1858, 4 P.M.*

SPIES report that Koer Sing's followers are much dispirited, and talk of flying to the Rhotas Hills. Tell Rattray and Corfield to be on the look out.

## Inclosure 38 in No. 32.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Patna, April 24, 1858, 6 A.M.*

A NOTE from Broadhurst has just been brought in by a jail burkundauze. I give it verbatim:—"I have only just returned and so you will excuse my entering into particulars in this letter, but I will to-morrow give you a full account. In my humble opinion, we retreated when we should have advanced, and I cannot but think that if we had done the latter we should have been successful. We retired after merely a little fighting, and, immediately the order was given, the Europeans, especially the 35th, became panic stricken, and ran off as hard as they could go. A number fell from fatigue or sun-stroke and were killed, where they fell, by some sowars and other rebels who followed us close to Arrah. We have lost Captain Le Grand, Lieutenant Massey, and Doctor Clark—Lieutenant Waller doing duty with the Sikhs was wounded, but is doing well; not 50 of the 35th yet come in. If it had not been for the Sikhs, I don't think one European would have survived."

## Inclosure 39 in No. 32.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

Patna, April 24, 1858.

A LETTER just in from Broadhurst, dated  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 12 this day. They have 250 men in the entrenchment and do not think the enemy will venture to attack them but have taken all necessary precautions. The enemy are still in Jugdispore. Douglas is expected over to-morrow. No further particulars of the disaster given. All quiet here, though exaggerated stories are flying about and creating a good deal of alarm.

## Inclosure 40 in No. 32.

*Commander Vaughan to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

Sherghotty, April 24, 1858.

HAVE received telegram, April 24th 1:30 P.M. Telegraphed to you to-day at 1:30 P.M., stating that guns and ammunition for small arms had been left at Cawnpore for want of carriage. I have since obtained 16 boxes of Enfield ammunition, and if you wish me to move without guns will do so immediately. Two guns, and 80 men of the Indian Navy, are expected here to-morrow morning. Shall I wait their arrival and take them to Gya?

## Inclosure 41 in No. 32.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to Commander Vaughan, Sherghotty.*

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, April 25, 7:45, A.M.

LIEUTENANT DUVAL will leave his guns and ammunition for you at Gya. You had better go there at once, and let the Indian Navy Brigade, under Lieutenant Carew, proceed on their way to Sasseram. Lieutenant Young's detachment will be able to return towards Sherghotty on Friday, when the 6th Regiment have passed up.

## Inclosure 42 in No. 32.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

April 24, 8:55, P.M.

AS Brigadier Douglas is expected at Arrah to-morrow, and the rebels will probably be driven south of Jugdispore, on the 26th or 27th, and will likely fly towards Sasseram, the Naval Brigade had better be sent there, unless Colonel Corfield is already sufficiently well provided. Let me know what is decided.

## Inclosure 43 in No. 32.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

Patna, April 24, 11 P.M.

JUST received your telegram of 3 and 5 P.M. together. I will tell Duval to leave his guns. Can you not send bullock-vans to Gya for Duval? They could be pushed by coolies, and would bring him quickly; the road is pretty fair.

## Inclosure 44 in No. 32.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Commissioner of Patna.*

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, April 25, 7:45 A.M.

NO bullocks or bullock-train carts can be sent to Gya or taken off the Trunk Road. A portion of the "Shannon" Naval Brigade is at Sasseram, and there is an Indian Navy Brigade moving up. Two companies of the 6th Regiment left Calcutta yesterday, and the rest follow.

## Inclosure 45 in No. 32.

*Lieutenant Duval, I.N., to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Gya, April 25, 1858, 5.45 P.M.*

HOW are we to proceed? We have no tents of any kind, and no place for the men during the day.

## Inclosure 46 in No. 32.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Commissioner of Patna.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Calcutta, April 25, 1858, 9 P.M.*

DUVAL asks how he is to move, having no tents. He has been told to borrow all the tents he can find at Gya. Perhaps you can send out tents to meet him.

## Inclosure 47 in No. 32.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Patna, April 25, 1858, 8 A.M.*

ALL appears to be going on quiet at Arrah. Field even getting his opium sent off. Our loss was 120 of the 35th, 25 sailors, and 8 Sikhs; they were not pursued by more than a few hundred sepoys and about a dozen sowars, but the men could not be persuaded to form, and retreated like a rabble. Le Grand was shot, Massey and Clarke knocked over by the sun, and killed as they lay. The rebels are entrenching themselves. All quiet here.

## Inclosure 48 in No. 32.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Patna, April 25, 1858.*

THE following is the Brigadier's official list of killed and missing:—The list formerly sent you was from a letter of Colvin's: 102 of the 35th dead and missing; 19 of Naval Brigade dead and wounded; 1 serjeant and 3 gunners of Artillery dead and missing; 1 havildar and 9 Sikhs killed and 5 wounded; 2 mountain train howitzers spiked and abandoned; 10 elephants, Enfield ammunition, tents and baggage, lost.

## Inclosure 49 in No. 32.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Patna, April 25, 1858, 8 P.M.*

DOUGLAS commenced crossing this morning at Sench Ghaut. I have sent MacDonnell from Chupprah to assist him and show him the road. Waller came in from Arrah to-day, there being no doctor there. His wound is doing well. All quiet throughout the country. I have no further reports from Arrah.

## Inclosure 50 in No. 32.

*Colonel Corfield to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Sasseram, April 25, 1858, 6.10 P.M.*

I HEAR Captain Vaughan of the Naval Brigade, has taken upon himself to stop and take to Gya the guns and men of the Indian Navy, intended for this post, leaving me with a very weak force here within thirty miles of the enemy.

## Inclosure 51 in No. 32.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to Colonel Corfield.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Calcutta, April 26, 1858, 3 p.m.*

TO be forwarded immediately. Commander Vaughan was desired yesterday to let the Indian Navy Brigade under Lieutenant Carew proceed on their way to Sasseram. Lieutenant Carew reported last night that he had passed on.

## Inclosure 52 in No. 32.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Patna, April 26, 1858, 10 a.m.*

I WILL send tents—but they cannot reach Gya for some days. If vans are not available the sailors might come in ekkas; fifty ekkas would bring them in two days; and they might sleep in the dāk bungalows and village serais. All quiet here—and pretty quiet in Arrah; 84th Regiment and guns gone into Arrah, rest still crossing and on bank of river. Enemy busy entrenching. Has been joined by many sepoys.

## Inclosure 53 in No. 32.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to Lieutenant Duval, Gya.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Calcutta, April 26, 1858.*

MR. SAMUELLS says he will send tents, but you should not wait for them. Take the men in ekkas; you can then get to Patna in two days, sleeping in the dāk bungalow and village serais.

## Inclosure 54 in No. 32.

*Lieutenant Carew to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Sherghotty, April 25, 1858.*

STRENGTH, 79 men, 2 officers, and 2 guns; the detachment as above under my command, arrived here this morning at 8 a.m., and leaves this at 5 p.m. all in good health.

## Inclosure 55 in No. 32.

*The Deputy Magistrate to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Sasseram, April 25, 1858, 5 p.m.*

ALL quiet here and throughout my thannahs generally, but small parties of rebels have crossed the Trunk Road and southwards to the hills. Ummer Sing is said to have come down with the intention of joining Koer Sing at Jugdispore. The enemy have their out-post as far south as Peroo, and many have gone to their homes for a day or two to secure their plunder and see their relatives. The people of this district will give us no assistance nor information.

## Inclosure 56 in No. 32.

*The Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Sherghotty, April 27, 1858, 7:50 A.M.*

WE have good information from the rebel camp at Jugdispore. Koer Sing now has with him from 2000 to 3000 sepoys, and about 400 sowars, besides large numbers of discharged men and villagers who are flocking to him. Previous to the defeat of the Arrah force, the rebels were exceedingly ill provided with ammunition, of which they they now have ample supply, but they have no other guns than those taken by them on the 23rd instant. The enemy are making strong entrenchments round their position, where they will probably make a stand if soon attacked by the Azinghur force. Otherwise they intend to attack Arrah, Buxar, and Dehree. Our force here now consists of 150 of the Naval Brigade and 350 recruits, some Sikhs and sowars.

## Inclosure 57 in No. 32.

*The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Patna, April 27, 1858, 8 P.M.*

NOTHING of importance from Arrah. Douglas I hear has sent for heavy guns. The delay this will cause is to be regretted. A Mahajun from Jugdispore, who was taken before Koer Sing on his arrival, states positively that he had not more than 1,500 men, and that from 400 to 500 only are armed with muskets. He says Koer Sing is determined to stand at Jugdispore and die there if he cannot do better.

## Inclosure 58 in No. 32.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to Lieutenant Young, R.N.*

Sir,

*Fort William, April 24, 1858.*

I AM directed by the President in Council to inform you, that in consequence of recent events in the northern part of the district of Shahabad, instructions have been sent to Commander Vaughan to halt the remaining detachments of the brigade at Sasseram and Sherghotty.

2. Commander Vaughan has been also requested to hold Gya with the detachments halted at Sherghotty, relieving the Indian Navy Brigade under Lieutenant Duval, I.N., whose services are urgently needed at Patna.

3. I am directed to request that you will halt at the first stage after receiving this letter, allowing the empty carts to proceed onwards towards Rancegunge without delay; and further, that you will return with the detachment to Sherghotty as soon as Her Majesty's 6th Regiment (ordered to Sasseram) have passed up, and the bullock train becomes available.

I have, &amp;c.

C. BEADON.

## Inclosure 59 in No. 32.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to Commodore Watson, R.N.*

Sir,

*Fort William, April 29, 1858.*

I AM directed to state, for your information, that the detachments of the "Shannon" Naval Brigade, which were in progress to the Presidency with the view of rejoining their ship, have been halted for the present at Sherghotty, Gya, and Sasseram, in consequence of the appearance in the district of Shahabad of a body of rebels under Koer Sing, and the repulse of a small detachment, which marched from Arrah to attack them.

I have, &amp;c.

C. BEADON.



## No. 33.

*The Governor-General of India to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Camp, Allahabad, February 18, 1858. (No. 2.)*

I HAVE the honor to forward for your information copies of narratives of events submitted by the Government of the Central Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of the North Western Provinces.

Inclosure 1 in No. 33.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Allahabad, January 29, 1858.*

I AM directed to forward the narrative of events for the week ending the 15th January, 1858.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY, Lieutenant-Colonel.

*Narrative for the Week ending January 16, 1858.*

*Allahabad Division.*

1. THERE has been no material alteration in the state of this division during the past week. The insurgent forces continue to occupy their former positions, and a strong out-post has been again placed by them at Papamhow. Plundering of course goes on wherever the insurgents are collected, but the only occurrence of any gravity has been the destruction of a police post at Secundra, in the western portion of the Cawnpore district, when the Thanadar and 15 Burkundazes were killed; and although the temporary presence of a small British column in that direction has compelled the band who perpetrated this outrage to return to their head-quarters at Calpee, yet it has now been proved by experience that it is impossible to maintain Civil Government, unsupported by a strong military force, in the west of the Cawnpore district, so long as the town of Calpee continues to be held in force by the insurgents. It has therefore become necessary to withdraw the Tehseel of Mungulpore which had been re-established during the march of Colonel Walpole's column towards Etawah.

2. In the northern part of Bundelkund also, Mr. Gubbins reports that the continued occupation of Calpee is producing very sinister effects; as it gives color to the assertions assiduously promulgated by his adherents, that the Nana still reigns at Cawnpore.

3. The revenue returns are given as usual in the margin.\*

4. *Allahabad*.—The Chourassee Zemindars who had fled from the Khyraghur pergunnah to the Rewah jungles, have re-entered it, and killed two Government Sezwala employed in collecting revenue.

5. The attempt to establish a post at Papamhow has failed; as the Sikh picket was crossing the river on the morning of the 8th, they were opposed by a considerable party of insurgents both horse and foot, who had come down to Papamhow the previous night. The Sikhs and the police also, who were proceeding under their protection, were compelled to fall back, and Papamhow still continues to be held by the rebels in greater strength than before Colonel Campbell's expedition.

6. *Hunoomaungunge now Choolpore*.—As reported in the last narrative, Brigadier Campbell moved the Sikh detachment, and Major Mathieson's Horse from Hunoomaungunge to Phoolpore. Mr. Mayne with the Lieutenant-Governor's permission, took advantage of this movement to proceed himself to that place, and to establish his head-quarters there. He now reports that the population seem unfeignedly pleased to see us back again, and Mr. Mayne is endeavouring to restore order, and reassure those of the Zemindars who have not openly and wilfully sided with the rebels, and who have not been guilty of any grievous offences of a heinous nature. There are but few insurgents in the pergunnah, and those mostly local rebels; the Oude invaders have nearly all withdrawn.

7. The Nazim of Sooltanpore in Oude, finding his own forces deserting him, is endeavouring to form a coalition with the Allahabad Nazim Fuzzul Azem, and has already sent him 2 guns, 50 sowars, and 500 foot to Soraon, where the latter is still encamped.

8. *Futtehpoore*.—Four hundred of Her Majesty's Rifle Brigade (3rd Battalion), two companies 17th Madras Native Infantry, and two guns, moved out on the 12th, in the direction of Jehanabad, under Brigadier Carthew; the subsequent march of this column will be noticed under the head of Cawnpore.

					<i>Rs.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
* Allahabad	..	..	..	..	40,838	6	9
Futtehpoore	..	..	..	..	46,459	1	0
Cawnpore	..	..	..	..	62,195	7	10
Total					<i>Rs.</i> 1,49,492	15	1

9. There are several large detachments of rebels on the right bank of the Jumna, and the presence of these men, and of a detachment at Dalamhow, on the left bank of the Ganges, gave rise to an apprehension that a combined attempt was contemplated by the insurgents from Banda, and from Roy Barielly (at which latter place there is a considerable force of mutineers and others), to interrupt our communications between Cawnpore and Allahabad. It is now believed, however, that no such intention exists; and that the movements of the rebels have purely defensive objects.

10. *Cawnpore*.—The Calpee rebels headed by Rajah Bhow of Secundra and Madho Sing Canongoe of Bhognepore, crossed the Jumna, and on the 11th attacked the Thannah and Tehseel posts at Secundra, compelling the establishments to take flight, but not until the Thanadar and 15 Burkundazes had been killed. The Mungulpore Tehseel was next threatened, and necessarily abandoned.

11. In consequence of these events, the Futtehpore movable column under Brigadier Carthew was immediately directed *vid* Ghatumpore on Bhognepore, and supported by a party of 400 men of Her Majesty's 34th, under Colonel Kelly, from Cawnpore itself. The rebels re-crossed the Jumna as soon as they were aware of these measures; but the Commissioner has since called in the Government establishments from the western pergunnahs of this district, considering that it would be impossible to carry on the civil government in the immediate neighbourhood of the large hostile force at Calpee, after Brigadier Carthew's force was withdrawn. The Lieutenant-Governor has expressed his concurrence in the Commissioner's opinion, and has separately addressed his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on this subject. The rest of the district remains comparatively quiet, though the Nana's rabble still threaten Bithoor and Sheorajpore.

12. *Banda*.—Narayan Rao's followers have coalesced with those of the Banda Nawab, and are acting in every way as if their master was an open enemy of the British Government. Lieutenant Remington is said to have re-occupied the fort of Kallinger with 100 of the Punnah Rajah's men.

13. *Humeerpore*.—The news from Humeerpore is, that the town itself is held by the Rajah of Bairee, and the Baonee Nawab; the Nana's agents have been driven out by the villagers of Kuchoocha and Kundara, from whom they attempted to collect revenue. Our influence generally in Bundelkund, it is feared, is daily sinking lower, on account of the unopposed possession of Calpee by a large force of rebels, who gave out that the Nana reigns paramount at Cawnpore, a report which is fully believed by the ignorant petty chiefs and the population generally in Bundelkund.

#### *Benares Division.*

14. With the exception of a trifling success against the Bejeyghur party of rebels in Tuppel Jesowlee, there is nothing to report. The Jounpore column had moved towards Peel Kuchla Ghat, and that portion of the border was for the time comparatively quiet.

15. Returns of revenue for the week are given in the margin.\*

16. *Benares and Ghazepore*.—These districts continue quiet as usual.

17. *Mirzapore*.—The order for his recall had not reached the Magistrate on the 12th January, the latest date of letters from his camp, which was then on the furthest verge of the district, and above 100 miles from Mirzapore itself.

18. On the 9th he received information of the Bijeyghur mutineers being in the neighbourhood, and went in pursuit with 200 of Mr. Catania's levy, about 100 of the Rajah of Benares' matchlock men and sowars, some district sowars, and a few matchlock men, brought to his assistance by Baboo Rance Bahadoor, a relative of the Rajah of Kuntil, in the Mirzapore district. The mutineers were overtaken not far from Rhotas and made no stand collectively, though their numbers were estimated at about 150, of whom one-third were sepoys. A good deal of plunder and a few arms were abandoned by them in their flight; and 20 of the fugitives were overtaken, of whom 10 were killed, and as many captured; of the former 4, and of the latter 6 were sepoys.†

19. The Magistrate has since sent back the prisoners with a portion of the levy under Mr. Catania himself, for the protection of the station; and in ignorance of the orders issued forbidding his doing so, was himself preparing to move against Singrowlee, the Rajah of which place and his cousin Ruudeer Sing have been levying black mail, and committing various other acts of violence. Indeed, the rebels appear to have everywhere alienated the population by their short-sighted cruelty and rapacity, and the population have received our officers gladly, and whenever they dare do so, give us every assistance.

					<i>Rs.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
* Benares	..	..	..	..	1,30,419	8	1
Ghazepore	..	..	..	..	59,229	8	11
Mirzapore	..	..	..	..	23,604	15	6
Azimghur	..	..	..	..	68,829	15	4
Jounpore	..	.	..	..	23,950	1	1
Total					<i>Rs.</i> 2,06,034	0	11

† 2 Ramghur Battalion.

1 34th Native Infantry.

1 28th Native Infantry.

2 40th Native Infantry.†

1 1st Native Infantry.

1 8th Native Infantry.†

1 Khulasee 8th Native Infantry.

1 Private Sepoy of the Nawab of Moorsshedabad.†

N. B. Those marked † were killed.

20. *Azimghur*.—The occupation of Goruckpore has forced the rebels to evacuate their forts at Dhoore, Burbul, and other ghauts along the Gogra opposite the frontier of this district.

21. The head-quarters of Her Majesty's 10th Foot arrived at Toortepore on the 13th, and have been ordered to remain there for the present.

22. The first post from Goruckpore reached Azimghur on the 12th.

23. *Jounpore*.—The centre column of Brigadier Franks' force under Colonel Eveleigh, of Her Majesty's 20th Regiment, advanced on the 9th to Budlapore; on the 10th moved to the open plain near Peelkuchla Ghaut.

24. On the 11th a salute of seven guns was heard to the north of the camp. It proved to have been fired by Khoda Buksh before retreating, which he did in such precipitate haste, that he abandoned his guns and baggage, and only sent for and recovered them when he perceived he was not followed. The force with Khoda Bux consists, it is reported, of about 2000 men, of whom 200 are sepoys, and 10 sowars.

25. An unfortunate writer of accounts belonging to the Tigra Tehseel, who was made prisoner by the rebels when that post was abandoned, was blown from a gun by this rebel, his hands and nose having been previously cut off.

26. Mr. Lind was taking advantage of the presence of the column on the frontier to attack or destroy the property of some of the leading rebels of the locality, and one of them (a Rajcoomar chief) had been arrested.

27. The disposition of the people generally is, however, reported as good, but from the cruel severity exercised by the rebels, the most loyal are afraid to give any assistance to our troops and the civil officers in restoring tranquillity. On this account Mr. Lind does not anticipate the final settlement of the district until the troops of the rebel Nazims and Chukledars have been completely broken and dispersed, and the confidence of the people in our power to punish and protect is once more restored.

28. A party of about fifty disaffected persons of the locality attempted to destroy during the night of the 12th (three days only after the column had passed through) the house formerly occupied by the Thannah at Budlapore; they were however surprised and dispersed by Sheorutton Sing, who with his levies holds the old fort at that place.

#### *Goruckpore Division.*

29. The first official narrative has been received from the Commissioner of this division. It embraces the occurrences of the fortnight ending the 16th January. The military operations which ended in the re-occupation of the station were described briefly in last week's narrative, and have since been made more fully known to the Governor-General in Council by the despatches of Brigadier-General Macgregor, C.B.

30. After the re-occupation of Goruckpore, the Rajah of Bansee and the Rancee of Bostee, who have evinced their loyalty in many ways during the present disturbances, both rose in our favour; the former defeating the rebel detachment which had been quartered on him, and the latter falling upon the rebel army in its flight and capturing one of its guns. Nor was this feeling confined to a few isolated persons of wealth and station. Mr. Wingfield reports that the peasantry are very well affected, and have proved their good will by capturing and bringing in many stragglers from the rebel army with horses, cattle, &c., abandoned by them in their flight.

31. The rebels in their retreat blew up the Tehseel of Khuleelabad, which they had turned into a strongly entrenched post, and where they kept a large magazine of powder.

32. The force under Colonel Rowcroft has moved up by Deorye on Roodurpore, the residence of the rebel Rajah of Sutassee; it was, though undefended, strongly fortified, and much European and other property was found inside. Arrangements have been made for bringing in treasure from Azimghur, under escort of this force, which will be employed also against several parties of rebels *en route*.

33. On the 13th, a force of three regiments of Goorkhas with six guns moved towards Busee. Mr. Breerton accompanied it, taking with him the staff of the Captangunge and Khuleelabad Tehseels and Thannahs. This force will remain at Busee until a general advance is ordered. Another detachment of two regiments has been sent against the rebel Rajah of Niehbel, who was fortifying his house and collecting men. Mr. W. Forbes was sent with the detachment, and desired to level the house and its defences.

34. The police posts and tehseels eastward of the Raptsee have all been re-established, and this is also the case at Bansee. Measures are in progress for sending out the rest of the leading rebels; the greater number have escaped to Oude, but Mr. Wingfield believes that the Rajahs of Sutassee, Muggur, and Nurharpore are still with their immediate followers in the Goruckpore jungles. One important prisoner has been taken,—Mushuruf Khan, the former manager of the Rajah of Sutassee, and late Chukledar of the rebel Nazim Mahomed Hussien. This man, the prime-mover in the revolt, was sent in as a peace-offering by the Rancee of Melson, who has been herself implicated in the rebellion.

35. The records of the English office are said to be nearly uninjured, including the professional village survey maps. Most of the other records are in confusion, the wrappers in which they were tied having been in every instance carried away. The doors and windows of the church and the monumental slabs had been removed, but the building was not otherwise injured.

36. The Commissioner draws attention to the excellent behaviour of the Goorkha force, who not only abstain from plundering, but pay with so great regularity that the peasantry everywhere are induced to bring supplies, and a flying bazaar attends the army wherever it marches, which is so plentifully provided that the supplies brought by the commissariat from Chuprah have been scarcely touched.

37. The aspect of affairs in this district was rather more encouraging, and there had been no occurrence of importance either favourable or otherwise, at the date of the last received report, viz., 29th December. Returns of revenue for some of the districts in the division are appended in the margin.\*

***Jhansi Sub-Division.***

					<i>Rs.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
* Saugor	..	..	..	..	1,830	7	5
Hoosungabad	..	..	..	..	1,299	2	2
Jubbulpore	..	..	..	..	9,432	1	6
Nursingpore	..	..	..	..	12,219	8	4

**Saugor.**

## Inclosure 2 in No. 83.

*The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Allahabad, February 2, 1858.*

I AM directed to forward the narrative of events for the Central Provinces for the week ending the 23rd ultimo.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

*Narrative of Events up to January 23, 1858.*

*Allahabad Division.*

1. THE general state of this division continues much the same as described in the preceding narrative. The incursions of the Calpee rebels repeated instantly on the withdrawal of Brigadier Carthew's column, render abortive all attempts to restore order in their vicinity. Futtehpore remains undisturbed, the presence of the detachments of the rebel force at Dalauow having been withdrawn, and even their main body at Roy Bareilly is, it is believed, though numerous, by no means formidable.

2. Brigadier Franks has again attacked the rebels in the trans-Gangetic pergunnahs of the Allahabad district, it is known with some success; but no official report had been received upon the subject at the date when this narrative closes, and there has yet been no time to ascertain the effect this movement has produced.

3. Returns of revenue collections are given in the margin.\*

4. On the 22nd January, Major Rogers (Retired List) who holds an appointment on the railway, endeavoured, with a few Sikhs, to apprehend a large party of armed men who were crossing the line towards Oude.† On being pursued, they turned and fired, a skirmish ensued between them and Major Rogers' party, who were very inferior in number; this resulted in four of the rebels being captured and brought in with their arms, but, unfortunately, Major Rogers was very severely wounded in the encounter.

5. On the night of the 21st, orders were suddenly issued by the military authorities for the despatch to Colonel Franks' left column of a party of Royal Horse Artillery, and of two squadrons of Her Majesty's 2nd Dragoon Guards. Mr. Court, the Magistrate, Colonel Wood, Royal Horse Artillery, and several other officers, who were out about midnight, in connexion with this service, perceived three rockets fired, two from the city of Allahabad, and one from Daragunge, evidently as signals to the rebels.

6. The next morning stringent measures were, by direction of the Lieutenant-Governor, taken to detect the offenders; several men have since been apprehended, against whom violent suspicion exists, and they are now under trial.

7. *Phoolpore.*—Brigadier Franks moved, by permission of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from Badshahpore, to Secundra on the 22nd, and being there joined the same evening by the reinforcement above mentioned from Allahabad, proceeded on the 23rd to attack the united forces of the rebels who had left Sorson to oppose him, and had taken up a very strong position at an indigo factory, near Nusrutpore. It is known that the enemy were driven from their position in confusion, with loss, and that their standing camp and two guns were captured.

8. *Futtehpore.*—Nothing has occurred deserving report during the past week in this district, which appears to be tranquil. Even in the neighbourhood of Jehanabad revenue is now being paid, consequent on the demonstration made by Brigadier Carthew's column in that direction.

9. *Cawnpore.*—Brigadier Carthew's column was recalled early in the week, as Her Majesty's 34th Regiment was required to reinforce Sir J. Outram at Mumbagh. Mr. Sherer returned with the column bringing in with him the collections of the Akberpore and Ghatumpore tehsels, amounting to 37,000 rupees. The very favourable result of the collections of the week the Commissioner considers to be due to the exertions of this officer.

10. The Tehsels of Ghatumpore and Akberpore have been strengthened, and are reported as now capable of holding out for some time against any enemy likely to attack them.

11. It is reported that as soon as the Calpee rebels heard of the return of our troops from Secundra, they instantly crossed the Jumna and again occupied Bhogneepore. A party of them under the Rajah of Etawah is said also to have besieged the Tehseldaree of Oriya in the Etawah district.

12. *Banda.*—The rebel Nawab is reported to have been much alarmed by the movements of the Futtehpore column, as were also his army, many of whom deserted in consequence; the 5th Irregular Cavalry are still at Banda.

					<i>Rs.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
* Allahabad	..	..	..	..	24,389	13	4
Futtehpore	..	..	..	..	63,560	0	0
Cawnpore	..	..	..	..	88,737	12	0½

Total *Rs.* 1,76,687 9 4

† N. B. This return is supplied by the Commissioner.—The district return shows *Rs.* 1,20,400 4 5

‡ Said to be 50 or 60 in number.

13. *Humeerpore*.—From this district there is nothing new. Some of the Gwalior Contingent, who were at Calpee, are reported to be dispersing to their homes. They reproach one "Tantia Topce" who led them against Cawupore, and some of them are reported to have said that if he had not done so, but had allowed them to remain at Gwalior, they might have been pardoned when order was restored. The mutineers and deserters from Bombay are reported as the most inveterate against our Government.

#### *Benares Division.*

14. No event of importance has taken place in this division during the past week on the Mirzapore frontier; the Singrowlee Rajah is still giving trouble, but his power for evil is very limited; his punishment can therefore be deferred to a more convenient season, without much detriment to the interests of Government.

15. A memorandum\* of the revenue collections for the past week cannot be given in this narrative, the requisite returns not having been yet received.

16. *Benares*.—Mr. Taylor, C.S., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, has, under instructions from the Lieutenant-Governor, been sent on board the "Jumna" with orders, under guidance of the Deputy Collector of Bulleah, Khairoodeen, who reports from the result of his own trial, the existence of a channel up the Gogra, to see that every exertion is made to get the steamer into the river, where her services will be most valuable to the forces on both banks. The district is undisturbed.

17. *Ghazeepore*.—Nothing has occurred calling for notice during the past week in Ghazeepore.

18. *Mirzapore*.—The Rajah of Singrowlee has returned insolent answers to the demand made upon him by the Magistrate for an explanation of his conduct; he has always shown himself disaffected to the British Government, and it is reported that he has been recently threatening the village police with his vengeance if they obey the Magistrate's orders, and has also forbidden the people to pay revenue to us. The Magistrate has, in obedience to the Lieutenant-Governor's instructions, been desired by the Commissioner not to entangle himself with his present inadequate force in these wild hills, but to collect evidence on the spot against the Rajah.

19. A band of 300 dacoits is said to be established near Dhoodee, but for similar reasons, the Magistrate has been desired not to proceed against them for the present.

20. Sirdar Golab Sing's Sikh levy has returned to Mirzapore.

21. The officer commanding the station having declined to take charge of the prisoners captured at Bijeeghur pending their trial, they were of necessity sent to Benares by steamer, and were made over to the military authorities at that station to be tried there.

22. *Azimghur and Jounpore*.—No narratives have been received from these districts, but Colonel Longden's column has, it is known, moved nearer to the centre column of Brigadier Franks' force, and the head-quarters of Her Majesty's 10th Foot have advanced from Ton-ke-Khar.

#### *Goruckpore Division.*

23. The main feature in the proceedings of the week in this division has been the public execution of the rebel Naib Nazim Moshurruf Khan. He was hanged in the centre of the principal bazaar of the city of Goruckpore, which he had desolated by his cruelty and exactions. The inhabitants crowded in thousands to view the spectacle, and expressed the utmost delight at his well-merited fate.

24. This man had held his court in regular form, and its records, which have fallen complete into our hands, are likely to prove of great value.

25. Mr. Brereton has accompanied a brigade of Goorkha troops to Busta and Nuggur, capturing *en route* to the former place a notorious rebel and dacoit named Waller Mahomed of Tiljee, and at the latter place he seized all the property which remained of the rebel Rajah of Nuggur, but most of what was valuable had been previously removed.

26. On the 22nd Mr. Brereton rode to Bilwa Bazaar, opposite to Fyzabad, and found that a party of Sikh sowars he had sent on ahead had captured a small party of Rajah Maun Sing's people, and also a servant of his who was carrying a letter to the Rajah's tenantry on the Goruckpore side of the river, forbidding them to oppose the British authorities. Although this note may possibly have been written for the purpose of being intercepted, yet from the concurrent accounts of these people, and of many others on whom they can rely, Messrs. Wingfield and Brereton are of opinion that no resistance is contemplated at Fyzabad, and that there is not any force there capable of offering opposition to the Maharajah's army. Mr. Wingfield has since succeeded in sending a news-writer to that place.

27. On the other hand, there is no doubt from information received through many trustworthy channels, that a considerable number of men are assembling at Gondah, under orders from the Lucknow Durbar. These consist partly of fugitive rebels from Goruckpore, and partly of men collected by the Talookdars of Gondah. A regiment or more is also said to have been sent from Lucknow to their assistance.

\* Received on 29th January, 1858—

					<i>Rs.</i>
Azimghur, for week ending 23rd January	..	..	..	..	63,135
Jounpore, ditto	..	..	..	..	33,834
Benares, ditto	..	..	..	..	24,094
Ghazeepore, ditto	..	..	..	..	81,720

28. The detachment directed against the rebel Rajah of Nichloul found he had fled at their approach, and had taken refuge in the depths of the Terai. The force, therefore, returned, after levelling his house; its march through that part of the country has not been without useful effect.

29. The second Brigade of the Goorkha troops occupies Bustee, the first having marched thence to Amarha, under cover of their advance carriage, and supplies are being collected with the aid of the Rance of the former place, and of the Rajah of Bansee; much of the cattle in the district has however been plundered during its occupation by the rebels, and the villagers have taken away or concealed their carts.

30. Colonel Rowcroft's force has moved to coerce the dacoits of Pinali and Burhuj; thence a party will be detached to fetch treasure from Azinghur; its subsequent movements are not yet determined; for the present it will be stand fast at Doree ghaut.

31. Except along the banks of the Gogra, whence the rebels from the other side can give annoyance, and in the notoriously disaffected pergunnah of Nuzzur and Amosha, the district remains quiet.

32. The revenue is coming in slowly as yet, but in a great measure this is, the Commissioner says, owing to the remissness of the Tehseeldars.\* The Pergunnah Kistleundeas for 1858-59 have been discovered in the office, and the annual village jumma statements, so that there is no difficulty in ascertaining the demand as far as the Khurreef payments are concerned.

#### *Jubbulpore Division.*

33. The narrative up to the 4th of January is the latest received from this division; it contains no intelligence of importance, but the general aspect of affairs is more tranquil than before. Returns of the revenue collections in some districts are subjoined.†

34. *Saugor*.—Major Western had brought in a sum of 12,000 rupees, chiefly remittances from Nursingpore and Hoshungabad. He brought it in by forced marches, having received information that the 52nd mutineers intended to intercept him, while he learned that one of the sepoys of his own escort had endeavoured to induce the others to join him in seizing the treasure.

35. Robberies and dacoities still prevalent in this district.

36. *Dumoh and Nagode*.—No reports received from either of these districts.

37. *Jubbulpore*.—The force engaged across the Herun has completely effected its object. The rebels have been driven from their favourite haunts, many have been wounded, and several of the fugitives have been given up by their fellow-villagers. Major Erskine believed that the offer of rewards for the apprehension of the leaders would now ensure their capture and finally break up the gang.

38. Colonel Byng's party with the 6th Madras Light Cavalry had failed to open the road to Mirzapore, though they had attacked and dispersed one party of rebels at Neimkheira, a village to the north-west of Sehora. Brigadier Lawrence, therefore, detached a column under Colonel Cumberlege, 4th Madras Light Cavalry, consisting of that regiment, 400 Infantry, two 5½ mortars, and a small detachment of Artillery.

39. This party left Jubbulpore on the 4th, and was intended to attack a body of rebels at Naraynpore, and thence, relieving Colonel Byng's detachment, to march on Jokeli, but, as will be seen from the notice of Rewah at the close of this narrative, they had not arrived at the latter place up to the 23rd instant.

40. *Mundla*.—The Deputy Commissioner was still awaiting the arrival of the Raipore force. Meanwhile having heard that a noted rebel leader named Asajet was in his vicinity, he marched at night with his escort (1st Company 1st Nagpore Infantry), and endeavoured to surprise him; though failing in this attempt, he dispersed the rebel's party and proffering a reward of 100 rupees, caused the apprehension of the leader before evening.

41. *Seonice*.—Everything in this district was again becoming settled. The Deputy Commissioner was about to re-establish the Thannah of Kedarpore.

42. *Nursingpore*.—All was quiet in this district; the crops most promising.

43. *Hoshungabad*.—Plundering in the Nimsur pergunnah by the Mehwaitees still continues. Three life prisoners, escaped from the Agra central jail, have been recaptured; all else was quiet.

44. *Baitool*.—No account hence of later date than the 28th December; everything was tranquil up to that date, and only one serious robbery, unconnected apparently with the revolt, is reported.

#### *Jhansi Sub-Division.*

45. *Chundeyree, Jhansi, Jaloun*.—Nothing has been heard from this sub-division, which is entirely held by various bodies of insurgents.

#### *Rewah.*

46. Lieutenant Osborne's private and demi-official letters report his arrival at Kylwarra (or Kunwarra), beyond Jokeli, as far as which place he had re-established posts and re-opened the postal

\* Received collection for week ending 23rd January, Goruckpore .. Rs. 4,679 11 0

					<i>Rs.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
† Jubbulpore	..	..	..	..	8,894	4	0
Saugor	..	..	..	..	9,008	1	11
Nursingpore	..	..	..	..	3,060	8	2

All for week ending 2nd January, 1858

communication on the 20th instant. Up to the 23rd he had not been joined by the Jubbulpore column, but had heard of its approach under the command of Colonel Whistler, and that it had engaged and dispersed a party of the rebels.

47. To this gallant officer's unassisted efforts is therefore due the important service of re-opening the direct communication with Central India and Bombay. In the course of his operations he has captured 24 guns, and the 5 forts\* noted in the margin.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*  
*Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 33.

*The Chief Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.*

My Lord,

*Fort Agra, January 18, 1858.*

1. IN continuation of my despatch of the 31st ultimo, I have the honor to submit my narrative diary of events to—

2. January 1 and 2. —The Agra convoy started this morning for Mynpoorie, as I mentioned in my last narrative that it would. Calcutta papers of the 26th have this day reached us. A letter from Sir R. Hamilton, dated Indore, 23rd ultimo, reports all quiet at Mundepore, and that Sir H. Rose's force would move on Saugor as soon as equipped. The Rajah of Amghera had been condemned to death, but his execution was suspended; several officials and mutineers had, however, been executed, or blown away from guns.

3. January 3. —The Puttiala troops despatched to the assistance of the Rancee of Dholpore arrived at Muttra yesterday, and will halt a day or two there. On arrival here, they will also halt for some time that the moral effect of their presence may be felt. Writing on the 2nd November, Mr. Cocks holds out a hope that the Commander-in-Chief may be induced to leave a regiment at Mynpoorie, whose presence there will in some measure lessen the difficulties of the Government.

4. January 4.—Calcutta mails up to 30th ultimo, were received here on the evening of this day.

5. January 5.—A letter, dated Keruolee, 3rd instant, from General Mansfield, received this day, intimates the consent of his Excellency to leave 600 Europeans, 200 horse, and 2 guns at Mynpoorie, which will, it is hoped, also have the effect of quieting the Etawah district in some degree. The Commander-in-Chief was just about to march towards Futteghur, the force under him having captured seven guns on the previous day.

6. January 6. —A telegram received last evening from Major Eld mentions that the rebels on the left bank of the Ganges had made an attempt to cross, and that being frustrated they were cannonading Anupshuhur, and threatening to cross at Ramghat, lower down the river. Your Lordship's telegraph message, dated the 17th ultimo, regarding the provision of an escort for ladies desiring to move down country, only reached this yesterday.

7. January 7.—Subsequent accounts confirm the reports of the rebels attempting to cross the Ganges, and there are reasons for believing that the town of Sorun, to the north-east of Khasgunge, is again occupied, probably by some of the retreating rebels from Futteghur: and it is to be feared that if his Excellency enters Rohileund without another brigade simultaneously doing so from the north-west, large numbers will again push themselves into the Doab, and expose it to anarchy and confusion. Futteghur letters received this day confirm our occupation of the city on the 3rd, without opposition, and our quiet possession of it on the 1th. A letter from General Mansfield announces "as a present arrangement, but one not likely to last long," that the detachment previously referred to will be left at Mynpoorie, and his Excellency "anticipates that a moveable column in course of organization at Cawnpore, will mature what has already been effected in that district, towards the restoration of order;" but from his want of troops, no hopes are held out of any support to Etawah, and "the garrison of Mynpoorie will be reduced when a proper post has been put in order." I much fear, therefore, that with the very limited means at the disposal of the Government, it will be scarcely practicable to keep the peace of the country, and I dread the re-occupation of Etawah by the rebels, and the necessity of the Civil Authorities again flying from it. The march of the large Agra convoy towards Mynpoorie has had an excellent moral effect, and, as stated by Mr. Commissioner Harvey, "the political earthquake has passed off, the moral earthquake is commencing, and the long line of this camp is inducing defaulters to pay up." A gun has also been taken, and some traitors and thieves will most likely be punished.

Under the admirable arrangements of Mr. Reade, Financial Commissioner, our pecuniary affairs continue to prosper, in spite of heavy demands against Government. The cash balance in the treasury on 30th November last was rupees 9,73,180 6 6; on the 31st ultimo it was rupees 10,49,180 6 6, irrespective of rupees 1,29,325, at Allyghur, though the disbursements of the last month have been heavier than in any of the six months preceding, but the following concluding paragraph of Mr. Reade's monthly financial memorandum speaks more fully for itself:—"At the close of 1857, and of six months of an anxious period, it is gratifying to be able to state that, from the resources of three districts, Agra, Muttra, and Allyghur, continually traversed by mutinous bands and rebels, the local Government nevertheless has been enabled to pay up its establishments in full; to discharge temporary loans, to relieve distress, and to supply three considerable convoys with

\* Kunchunpore, Joonah, Myhere, Jokelie, Kunwarra.



stores and money, and yet to have a larger cash balance on 31st December by 3 lacs than it had on 5th July."

8. January 8.—I have this day directed extracts from three communications to my address to be forwarded to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and to your Lordship in illustration of the difficulties attendant on attempting to govern districts without troops, or with raw levies newly raised, and sometimes merely raised for the occasion. I need scarcely call your Lordship's attention to the earnest, soldier and business-like letter of Mr. Hume, Magistrate of Etawah, for it will be sure to attract your notice. Letters from Nynce Tal mention another feeble attack by, and easy repulse of, the rebels at the foot of the hills. Major Ramsay has selected a site for barracks, and yesterday appointed Captain F. Glover of the Engineers, who has had practice in barrack building at the Hill Station of Murree, to superintend the direction of those at Nynce Tal, directing him to proceed there without delay. Young Mr. Chinchar, who so devotedly remained at Dharumpore with, and watched the dying moments of the late Mr. Robertson, Gun-Carrriage Agent, Futtelghur, was enabled, I am happy to say, to join his Excellency's camp on the 1th, after seven months of suffering and hardship.

9. January 9.—All accounts tend to the conviction that the Gwalior rebels are again gaining strength and power both in men and guns; the Meerut convoy had passed on to Cawnpore, and was at Goorshaigunge on the 6th. The Agra convoy reached Mynpoorie on the 7th; but was detained there pending the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and for want of a relief escort to take it to Futtelghur, where, it is believed, his Excellency means it to be sent. The country from Allyghur to Goorshaigunge is represented to be highly cultivated and seemingly peaceful; but most of the police chokees, dāk bungulows, &c., are burnt and destroyed, and as yet there is, of course, no police along the line, and it will be a matter of considerable time before there can be. The gun-carrriage agency, machinery, timber, &c., at Futtelghur, were found nearly uninjured, as well as the clothing buildings, with a great quantity of cloth. Among the clothing was uniform for a second battalion 41st Native Infantry, which would appear to have been organized by the mutineers.

10. January 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.—A letter from Meerut, dated 11th instant, mentions that the Bijnore rebels had invaded the Doab, at the head of the canal, committed considerable damage, and made prisoner of a telegraphic signaller. I regret also to say that one Duffadar and six men of the 15th Irregulars, who have behaved well throughout, are reported to have gone over to the rebels from near Mynpoorie; and strong representations are frequently made to this Government of the disturbed state of feeling in the Doab. Letters of the 12th report the successful defeat of the rebels at Moyaspore, near the head of the canal, by a small body of troops under Captain Boisragon. A person of rank, supposed to be the Nawab Ahmedoolah, was wounded, and his nephew was killed by Captain Boisragon himself. A letter from Mr. Erskine, dated Jubbulpore, 15th ultimo, states that "in Jubbulpore itself we are all safe. Part of Saugor and all the Europeans are safe. The Narsingpore, Hosungabad, Baitool, and Seoner districts are all quiet, and the greater part of the country south of Saugor is well cultivated."

The telegraphic line from Agra to Delhi was completed on the 13th instant; but I regret that we have not wire sufficient to effect a junction with Meerut, and I fear that there will for a long time be a "hiatus" between Agra and Mynpoorie, and have some doubts whether the Cawnpore authorities have wire enough to continue the line to the latter point. Meanwhile mail carts travel regularly from Agra and Allyghur to Cawnpore. From intelligence received here on the 14th instant, we learn that the force proceeding from Deesa to Nusserabad had successfully taken the fort of Rewah, near Aboo, with little loss; and that the Kotah Rajah was gradually strengthening himself against his mutinous troops.

11. January 15. —Captain Bruce, Deputy Quartermaster-General, arrived here yesterday from the camp of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on a confidential mission, chiefly connected with the despatch of certain ordnance stores, &c., and other military matters, unnecessary to enumerate. "The district of Mynpoorie is settling down very quietly. The Churahans are represented as terribly ashamed of themselves, and anxious to show loyalty by paying up revenue." Etawah, on the other hand, though generally speaking loyal throughout, is now threatened by the remains of the Gwalior Contingent; and there will always be a feeling of insecurity in that district, so long as these rebels are in such close proximity to it. In the transactions of the last fifteen days there has been little in particular to remark. There has been a decided improvement in the Agra, Mynpoorie, Allyghur, Etawah, and Muttra districts, although there are only fifty Sikh Infantry at Etawah, and not a single regular soldier at Muttra; but in Saharunpore, Moozuffernuggur, Meerut, and Boolundshahur, public confidence has been greatly shaken, and a feeling of insecurity pervades the community, consequent on the frequent attempts of the rebels to invade the Doab, at one or more points in these districts, and to the fact of their having actually done so in Saharunpore. Our finances continue to prosper. Delhi has about 34 lacs in hand, and in the other treasuries there are very considerable amounts. Our convoys have reached their destination without accident, and others will shortly be despatched; and our police is increasing in number, and in efficiency. Finally, if the Doab and the other districts in these provinces are sufficiently fortunate as to preserve their integrity and immunity from invasion for six weeks, or a couple of months more, there is little reason to doubt that they will by that time have settled down into comparative order and repose; for our police ought then to be pretty numerous and sufficiently disciplined to preserve and command internal peace.

I have, &c.

H. FRASER, Colonel.

## Inclosure 4 in No. 33.

*The Chief Commissioner, North-Western Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.*

My Lord,

*Agra Fort, February 2, 1853.*

1. IN continuation of my despatch of the 15th, I have the honor to submit my narrative diary of events to the 31st ultimo.

2. January 16.—It would appear from a letter of Brigadier-General Lawrence, under date 12th instant, to my address, "that there is a chance of affairs quieting down in Kotah, as the Rajah was strengthening himself in his citadel by getting in Rajpoots, and the mutinous troops are said to be quitting daily from fear of the approach of British troops." The Rajah has been informed by Brigadier-General Lawrence that he must deliver up four or five of the ringleaders in the murder of our Agent. Mr. Hume writes cheerfully from Etawah, and "trusts to be able to maintain his position there, which he is making very strong, if unmolested for the next five or six days."

3. January 17.—The Delhi Field Force was broken up on the 15th instant, by order from headquarters.

4. January 18 and 19.—Writing on the 17th instant, Mr. Hume apprehends that he will have to fly from Etawah consequent on the near approach of the remnant of the Gwalior Contingent, but as there are reasons for believing that a detachment has been sent from Cawnpore to drive the rebels across the Jumna, Etawah may for the present be saved. Affairs progress favorably at Mynpoorie. The Commander-in-Chief's views are not yet known in respect to Futtehghur, but it is expected that a single regiment only will be left there to garrison the fort. Meantime, his Excellency has put the services of Her Majesty's 64th, about 500 strong, at the disposal of this Government; and I have suggested to General Penny the advantage of attaching that corps to the station of Boolundshuhur, for the column there would then be sufficiently strong to deter invasion, and would in all probability be able to protect that district, as well as Allyghur.

5. January 20.—In a letter from Mr. Hume, dated 19th instant, he states that the advance of a detachment or detachments from Cawnpore had alarmed the Gwalior rebels, and caused them suddenly to retreat across the Jumna, - thus for a time, at least, relieving Etawah.

6. January 21 and 22.—Intelligence from Deolce mentions that heavy firing had been heard in the direction of Kotah on the 12th, 13th, and 14th instant. The village of Oojanee, in the north of the Muttra district, has, for many weeks, been in open rebellion against Government, which has been powerless to coerce it. My instructions have always been to endeavour to gain time and to avoid offensive measures; but, unfortunately, one of the native officers has compromised Government by an unsuccessful attack on the place, and I have, in consequence, been compelled to address General Penny, and to enquire whether he can spare a small detachment to aid in putting down these rebels, for if unable to do so soon, the disturbance in that quarter may spread to the country about. The very large convoy of ordnance stores and ammunition, lately ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, left Agra this morning (22nd), and it is now to be expected that we shall soon again hear of a forward move on the part of his Excellency; and at all events, when the convoy arrives at the Grand Trunk Road, its line of march will indicate to all the point (already pretty well surmised by many) on which he means to operate.

7. January 23.—Contrary to expectation, the day is said to have gone against the Rajah of Kotah, who has been forced to make terms with the mutineers.

8. January 24.—In a telegram received yesterday, Sir John Lawrence mentions that the following troops are now *en route*; a portion will reach the Meerut district early in February, the remainder by the middle of the month, - one troop Horse Artillery, one light Field Battery, one regiment Punjab Cavalry, two Infantry regiments, and a wing Punjab Infantry.

9. January 25.—The remainder of the Gwalior mutineers, who had retreated across the Jumna on the advance of the Cawnpore column, have again recrossed the river into our territory, though not yet in the same strength as formerly. The insurgents at the village of Oojanee, in Muttra, have most fortunately taken the alarm and evacuated the place in fear of the advance of British troops, and have thus relieved the local Government of what might have proved a great difficulty. I regret to say that 500 horsemen at least have reappeared at Ingueyr, a village in the west of the Agra district. They are believed to be men from Gwalior and Indore, who fought at Agra on the 10th October last, and it is not, therefore, likely that they will trouble us by their proximity, but for a time they may do a great deal of mischief in the district. Letters from Ajmere, with details of events at Kotah and Awah were this day passed on to your Lordship; and it is therefore scarcely necessary to add that Kotah politics have not yet developed themselves, and it is impossible to say what party will get the upper hand, and that Awah will doubtless soon be in our possession.

10. January 26, 27.—In a letter dated Goonah, 22nd instant, Captain Keatinge mentions his arrival there with 600 of the Hyderabad Horse, and that the Agra and Bombay road was open up to that point, the petty Rajahs offering no opposition, though ready enough to fight amongst themselves or with Scindiah. He also states that Sir Robert Hamilton and Sir Hugh Rose, with the 2nd Brigade of the Nerbudda Field Force, were on the 18th instant within a march of Bhopal. I have to-day (the 27th) directed copy of a communication from the Political Agent, Jeypore, under date 20th instant, detailing transactions at Kotah, to be forwarded to your Lordship.

11. January 28th.—Direct communications to your Lordship's Secretary were to-day forwarded through this Government, reporting further details of the state of affairs at Kotah, and of the evacuation of Awah, during a severe storm on the night of the 23rd instant. There is no doubt that a body of Rohilcond rebels have recrossed the Ganges at a spot about 24 miles north-west of

Futtehghur, and have murdered some native officials at Kumpil and Raingunge; and it has been to-day reported that they have had the audacity to advance as far as Allygunge.

12. January 29.—Intelligence has been received that his Excellency had detached a force against the rebels at Kiangunge. Mail carts now traverse the greater part of the Agra and Bombay road, and it is expected that this line will day by day become more open. For the first time during the last seven or eight months, packages and parcels have begun to arrive here by bullock train from Cawnpore. Telegraphic communication is complete between Cawnpore and Mynpoorie; and as there is ample material here now, communication with Agra may be expected to be opened in a day or two.

13. January 30.—Spies report that there are only at present three regiments and 500 sowars of the Gwalior Contingent at Calpee; that they occupy the fort and city, and have only six guns. The sepoys commit no violence in the city,—simply taking what pleases them, and only giving what they like in payment. They hold the country for a circle of from ten to fifteen coas. Captain Nixon is now on a tour through the northern pergunnahs of Bhurtpore, and is generally received in a friendly spirit, apprehensions of supposed rebels and mutineers being now made by the Raj troops, in proof of their re-awakened allegiance. Two Husbhees (Africans) attached to a party of Shahzadahs and rebel sowars, recently hunted out of the Bhurtpore territory, have been captured. The appearance of the country, in respect to cultivation, is much the same as in past seasons. Electric communication between Calcutta and Agra was restored about 3½ p.m. yesterday, and the chain between Peshawur and Calcutta is now complete, much to the credit of the Electric Telegraphic Department, whose exertions in the North-Western Provinces have throughout been most indefatigable and commendable. Intelligence was this day received of the total defeat of the rebels at Shumshabad by a detachment of his Excellency's force.

14. January 31.—I have to-day learnt, with feelings of unmixed satisfaction, that your Lordship may be daily expected at Allahabad, to assume the Government of the North-Western Provinces; for though I have never for a moment dreaded the responsibility of my temporary position, there have been times when its duties have been distressing and harassing, and there have been cases where the weight of your Lordship's authority would have been sensibly and advantageously felt. There has been comparative peace and repose in these provinces during the last fifteen days, except at a few points on the banks of the Ganges and Jumna. Dholepore is settling down quietly; thanks to the able management of the native officials sent with the detachment of Pattiala troops. Under Captain Nixon's judicious guidance, Bhurtpore now gives little or no trouble. Trade has begun to revive; our finances have improved; the wants of the Punjab have been considerably relieved by funds from the North-West. Most of the requisitions made by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief have been met in whole or in part; telegraphic communication has been restored between Peshawur and Calcutta. Barrack accommodation is progressing rapidly at many stations, and additional troops are *en route* from the Punjab to the Doab. The aspect of affairs in the North-West is decidedly cheering, and if not darkened within the next fortnight or three weeks, there is certainly every reason to anticipate continuous improvement.

I have, &c.

H. FRASER, *Brevet-Colonel*.

#### No. 34.

*The Governor-General of India to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Camp, Allahabad, February 19, 1858. (No. 3.)*

IN continuation of my despatch dated the 18th instant, No. 2, I have the honor to forward for your information copies of two further narratives of events extending to the 14th instant, which have been submitted by the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

#### Inclosure 1 in No. 34.

*Narrative for Central Provinces, for the week ending February 6, 1858.*

#### *Allahabad Division.*

1. THE state of this division calls for few remarks. The position of Sorson is still held by Mr. Mayne, though the Sikh picket has been recalled even from Phoolpore. The skirmish near Bhogneepore, reported below, was a decided success, and its result will doubtless prove beneficial to the Civil Government of the Cawnpore district. In the trans-Jumna districts intestine struggles are yet going on, in which the chiefs, loyal to us, appear to have hitherto held their ground. Revenue collections given in the margin.\*

	Rs.	A.	P.
* Allahabad .. .. .	41,006	4	6
	29,350	0	0
	68,558	0	6
Total	Rs. 1,38,994	4	6

2. *Allahabad*.—The Governor-General arrived at this station on the 4th instant, and was received on the banks of the Ganges by all the civil and military authorities of the place.

3. *Phoolpore, now Soraon*.—The district remains quiet.

4. In spite of the withdrawal of the Sikh garrison, Mr. Mayne (with his assistant, Mr. C. A. Elliott) has remained at Soraon, rightly thinking it due to the zemindars who, confiding in his assurances of protection, had rendered service to Government, to hold his post as long as practicable. With his small escort of the 50th Native Infantry, a few police and some zemindars' matchlockmen, he has visited Mhow, Holaghur, and other localities chiefly frequented by the rebels, has burned or levelled the houses of several notorious insurgent leaders, and has confiscated their grain and other property.

5. This conduct has, as it deserved, met with success; the rebel Nazims remain at Dehra and Maharajpore, and in spite of repeated threats have not ventured to attack him.

On the other hand, confidence has gradually been restored among the population, and the feelings of disaffection formerly described as existing in these pergunnahs have become less prominent. Revenue payments are more general, and many petitions on stamped paper have been given in by people of the neighbourhood, asking for leases of the forfeited estates of fugitive rebels.

6. *Futtehpore*.—A notorious rebel, named Jodha Sing, crossed from Humerpore to Chandpore, in the Futtehpore district, on the 4th instant, with a considerable amount of rabble, and two small guns, and was supposed to intend attacking the Jehanabad Tehseel. Brigadier Carthew proposed attacking him.

7. *Cawnpore*.—Colonel Maxwell commanding Her Majesty's 88th Regiment, marched by Akberpore to Bhogneepore, with his regiment and 50 police sowars, under Captain Thompson. On the 4th instant\* the Calpee rebels, about 1000 infantry and 100 cavalry, crossed and drove in Captain Thompson's picket. The rest of the force then moved out and quickly compelled the rebels to re-cross; they had no guns, the rebel leader at Calpee refusing to trust any to their charge.

8. They lost from 80 to 100 killed, many of the 32nd Native Infantry, some also of the 10th Native Infantry; the rest belonged to the Gwalior Contingent. On our side Captain Thompson was severely wounded, and three men also of Her Majesty's 88th (one dangerously); of the sowars, who behaved well, three were wounded (two severely).

9. The ghauts and ferries of the Ganges are closely watched, to prevent the escape of the Nana.

10. *Banda and Humerpore*.—The rebel Nawab and the Tehseeldar of Narain Rao are reported to have divided the revenue they have collected. The troops of the former had been skirmishing with those of the Adjyghur Rauce, and were worsted, losing two guns. The Rajah of Chirkarie's forces have been twice attacked, once by a part of the Gwalior Contingent, under the Nana's agent, and also on a second occasion by the Jaloun rebels. Conflicting accounts of the results have been received. The latest are favourable to our ally.

#### *Benares Division.*

11. The general tranquillity of this division remains undisturbed. The Oude frontier will, of course, be liable to incursions until that country be settled; but every precaution has been taken to prevent these becoming of serious importance. The presence of Colonel Rowcroft's force, including the Naval Brigade, which will be retained for the protection of the Goruckpore frontier, and the posting of a wing of Her Majesty's 13th Regiment, as well as some of the Madras Rifles, at Azimghur, will obviate all likelihood of an organized invasion of these districts. Jounpore will be protected by a strong Goorkha regiment, which Jung Bahadoor has consented to leave there. Collections of revenue are noted in the margin,† except for Jounpore, from which no return has been received; the large collections from Azimghur indicate returning tranquillity and confidence.

12. *Benares*.—The Governor-General passed through the station on the 2nd and 3rd instant.

13. *Ghazeepore*.—The "Jumna" steamer entered the Gogra and proceeded up to Burhul ghaut in the Azimghur district, thus proving that river to be perfectly navigable. The services of Mr. R. Taylor, C.S., in this matter are acknowledged by the Commissioner.

14. *Mirzapore*.—The Rajah of Singrowlee has written to the Magistrate, proffering the most loyal intentions. Captain Osborne and the Rewah Rajah have countermanded their previous order, under shelter of which he had assembled his followers.

15. *Azimghur*.—About 1000 followers of the rebels Mosuffer Jehan and Oodraise Sing have entered the district, and expelled the Government officials in charge of the forfeited estates formerly belonging to these chiefs.

\* Our spies represent the rebels at Calpee to be about 2,500 men, with 6 or 8 guns, include those mounted in the fort.

					<i>Rs.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
† Benares	..	..	..	..	35,000	4	3
Ghazeepore	..	..	..	..	50,911	14	9
Mirzapore	..	..	..	..	43,384	3	11
Azimghur	..	..	..	..	93,685	6	11
Jounpore	..	..	..	..	0	0	0
					<hr/>		
					<i>Rs.</i>	<i>2,22,981</i>	<i>13 10</i>

*At Gyarapore in Oude.*

Madhopersahad, Mahomed Hussein, and Mouffer Jehan are assembled with 3,000 or 4,000 men (including 1,200 sepoy), and with five or six guns. It is not apprehended they will dare to advance, and Colonel Boweroft's force, with the consent of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, will operate for the protection of this district and of Goruckpore.

*Jounpore.*—No reports received from Jounpore, but it is known General Franks' force is concentrated at Budlahpore.

*Goruckpore Division.*

The Captaingunge Brigade of Goorkhas joined the advanced Brigade at Belwa ghaut on the 2nd February; a third brigade left Goruckpore the same day for Gai ghaut. On the 2nd also the Rajah Maun Sing sent in to Mr. Brereton, Mrs. Duhan, the lady mentioned in the last narrative, and her three children; he had, it appears, brought them from Lucknow with him, and kept them at his fort at Shahgunge.

16. On the 5th the Belwa Brigade force, under the guidance of Captain Plowden, moved out to attack the Oude rebels, who were posted in force on the left bank of the Gogra at Shahgunge near Nawabgunge with ten guns. Their numbers proved to be about 10,000 men, and they advanced with great boldness, to meet the Goorkha force, but fled almost immediately on experiencing the effect of the fire of the guns, which were extremely well directed by Captains McNeill and Holland, Bengal Artillery.

17. The action was fought opposite to, and in sight of, the town of Adjoondna, from which preparations were made to reinforce the enemy; these rendered necessary at one time some caution in our advance, and the rapid flight of the enemy, combined with our want of cavalry, preserved them from decisive loss, and enabled them to secure their guns. One limber of a light field gun was, however, abandoned, and about fifty dead bodies left on the field; several others of their killed and wounded were carried off, including a chief named Bance Sing. The Goorkhas lost one killed and one wounded.

Revenue is now coming in regularly, but Mr. Wingfield was only able to tell the total amount received since our re-entry into the district; and of that sum which is noted in the margin,\* rupees 52,018 had been collected for us by the Bance Rajah previous to our arrival.

18. Great and successful exertions were being made to meet the demand of the Goorkha troops.

19. The Yeomanry Cavalry were expected to enter the district on the 9th of February.

*Jubbulpore Division.*

20. The Deccan road is now re-opened; the narrative for the week ending the 1st of February has therefore been received direct; that for the week ending the 18th January has likewise arrived by the Nagpore route; from them the subjoined narrative has been compiled, but nothing is known regarding the events of the intermediate week, the narrative of which has not yet come in. No event of importance is recorded, nor is any allusion made in the latter narrative to any such occurrence in the previous week. The entrance of the force under Sir Hugh Rose, which had just reached the Saugor district at the last date to which the narratives reach, and of General Whitlock's column which was daily expected, will doubtless change the whole face of affairs in the division. Returns of revenue for some of the districts are noted in the margin.†

21. *Saugor.*—A trifling attack was made on the Tillee police post in this district on the 6th January, but the rebels were at once repulsed. A Tehseel chuprassie, who had been a prisoner with the rebels at Koorye, escaped on the 19th January to Saugor; he reports the arrival at Rahutghur of the Mundesoor Shahzadah with some 100 Pathan followers.

22. Strange to say, on the rumoured approach of Sir Hugh Rose's force, two sepoy of the 42nd, a duffadar, and three sowars of the mounted police, and a burkundauze, deserted with arms and horses to the enemy.

23. Sir Hugh Rose besieged Rohutghur from the 25th to the 28th January. A practicable breach was effected on the latter day, and preparations were made for storming it the following morning, but the enemy fled during the night towards Khorye.

24. Major Western, who went out to meet the advancing force, reports the feeling of the cultivating classes as in general certainly loyal.

25. *Dumoh.*—No report has been received from Dumoh.

26. *Nagode.*—Lieutenant Osborne, as Officiating Superintendent, has reported to the Commissioner, the capture of the forts of Myhere and Kinnoam, the latter was evacuated by the enemy.

27. At Myhere, the whole of the chief's family were taken, excepting only Nepal Sing. The chief Thakoorain has been exculpated by Lieutenant Osborne from all share in the revolt, and her

* Total collections	..	..	Rs. 1,54,081	12	0
			Rs.	Rs.	P.
† Week ending 9th January, Saugor	..	..	1,520	9	4
"      16th January, Hoshungabad	..	..	10,283	0	1
"      "      Jubbulpore	..	..	992	6	7

pension has therefore been guaranteed to her by that officer, and she has been allowed to remain at Myherc, with ten female attendants, none of whom are to belong to the chief's family. The whole of the other prisoners have been sent to Umerpatur, and their property, real and personal, has been confiscated. Lieutenant Osborne has since made over charge of Nagode to Mr. Coles the Superintendent.

28. *Jubbulpore*.—Colonel Whistler's detachments moved on Naraynpore, which they found deserted, and thence on the Mirzapore road to Chaka; the rebels everywhere fled to the jungles, and the Mulgoozars proffer their readiness to pay up the revenue. The 4th and 6th Madras Light Cavalry will move on Allahabad and Benares respectively, under whose escort the Commissioner proposes to forward the large mass of carriage and supplies which have been collected at Nagpore and other places for the troops in these provinces. General Whitlock with a portion of his force was expected at Jubbulpore on the 6th February.

29. The Deputy Commissioner had made some progress towards settling this district, but was unable to do more from want of troops. The column under Baron von Meyern had retired from before Solagpore, which place they had attacked on account of events separately reported. These have also induced the Commissioner of Nagpore to recall the 33rd Madras Native Infantry which had reached Jubbulpore, to Kamptee; it will march by Mundla and may assist *en route* in re-establishing order. Baron von Meyern's column has also been directed to make a second advance.

30. The pacification of this district is important, not on account of the revenue it yields, which is very small, but on account of the shelter which its thinly populated tracts and dense jungles afford to rebels from other districts.

32. *Seonee*.—Seonee is reported as perfectly quiet.

33. *Nursingpore*.—Early in January, the Saugor rebels attacked the police post at Tenda-Khera, which was gallantly but unsuccessfully defended by the police, aided by some matchlockmen, under Nizam Sah and Rao Soorut Sing, two loyal Talookdars. The garrison then retreated on Zinjhera, the residence of Rao Soorut Sing, where they were followed by the rebels, who after a severe fight carried that place also, and totally destroyed it; our loss was heavy, consisting of over 60 killed, and several wounded. The rebels, however, suffered considerably also. The loyalty and bravery of the two chiefs above mentioned, as well as of the Thanadar Bindah Pershad, is highly spoken of by the Deputy Commissioner. The Commissioner promises a special report on the subject.

34. Captain Ternan himself subsequently attacked and drove back these rebels on the Saugor road. They were there met by a detachment under Captain Sale, but eventually escaped with their plunder to Rohutghur and Bilhera, whence, as described above, they have been ousted by Sir Hugh Rose's force.

35. The latest narrative describes the Deputy Commissioner as guarding the road from Saugor with detachments of the 28th Madras Native Infantry &c., and to prevent the escape of the fugitives from Saugor, some of whom in the Charipaka pergunnah, and in the direction of Saukul, were yet in a condition to give trouble. The Deputy Commissioner was, however, able to send part of a detachment of the 33rd Native Infantry and Hyderabad Cavalry, which had been sent to his support from Jubbulpore.

36. *Hoshungabad*.—In the first narrative mention is made of the depredation of the Mewatties in Pergunnah Nimour, and of a march of the detachment against them. This it appears was so far effectual that they fled at the rumour of the advance, and the troops met with no opponents; the rest of the district was tranquil.

37. Baitool appears to be perfectly quiet.

#### *Jhansi Sub-Division.*

38. *Chundeyree*.—It is said the Banpore Rajah intends to dispute the entrance of the Mooltai Pass\* with Sir Hugh Rose's force.

39. The Commissioner is anxious that Sir Hugh Rose should leave detachments in Jhansi and Chundeyree, in the event of his preceding General Whitlock's force there, but he is disinclined to do this.

40. *Jhansi and Jaloun*.—Nothing from these districts, which are still in the hands of the rebels.

41. *Rewah*.—Since the capture of Bijeyragooghur, no event of importance has occurred in this direction. Captain Osborne has made over for trial to the military authorities of the Jubbulpore column, the principal leaders of the various parties of insurgents, who have been captured by the Rewah troops.

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#### *Inclosure 2 in No. 34.*

#### *Narrative of Events in the North-Western Provinces for the Week ending February 14, 1858.*

THE Governor-General assumed charge of the provinces previously administered by the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, and by the Chief Commissioner, North-West Provinces, on the 9th instant.

\* This pass is on the borders of the Saugor and Chundeyree districts.

The present narrative therefore embraces all events which have occurred throughout the districts forming these provinces, which have been reported as occurring since the date of the last narrative of the Government Central Provinces, and up to the 13th instant. From the Rohilcund, Kumaon, Meerut, and Agra Divisions, the information submitted has been partly derived from a narrative furnished by the Chief Commissioner, North-Western Provinces, and partly from demi-official sources, but the Commissioners of those divisions have been directed to submit the official narratives for the future, such as are already sent from other divisions.

#### *Rohilcund Division.*

Although this division is up to the present moment for the most part in the hands of insurgents, news has been received from several quarters regarding their proceedings.

From these there can be no doubt that they are using strenuous efforts to prepare for resistance both by appealing to the prejudice of all classes of the people, and by collecting money, men, and materials to the utmost extent in their power.

Rewards have been offered for the apprehension, dead or alive, of any Europeans, especially of the Commissioner of Rohilcund, and a circular letter has been addressed to all the Hindoos (apparently with the sanction of Khan Bahadoor), by one Moulvie Koolub Shah, a Syud, who was formerly second teacher of Persian in the Bareilly College. An abstract translation of this circular, which repeats all the falsehoods promulgated by the insurgents, is appended.

The same Syud is said by a native letter from Bareilly to have been appointed with another man to collect Glazees, or Mahomedan fanatics, to fight against us. Some of these have arrived at Bareilly, where they receive pay at the rate of one anna a-day.

Religious standards have been raised in various places, both for Hindoos (Mahabir-ke-Jhunde) and for Mahomedans, to which all classes are exhorted to flock.

Several farms of the revenue of different tracts of country are reported to have been sold for large sums, and the farmers are not scrupulous in exacting again revenue already paid. This and a heavy war cess upon the city of Bareilly appear to have given general dissatisfaction.

The number of guns possessed by Khan Bahadoor is stated to be about forty, but this does not probably include those belonging to minor insurgents.

As to Khan Bahadoor's forces and their disposition, the accounts are most contradictory. A very clear and detailed account from a native at Moradabad estimates them at about 1,000 Cavalry, 24,000 Infantry, and about 300 Artillery, but this does not include the men of Shahjehanpore and Budoun. At the latter place it is known a considerable force is assembled; possibly also the forces under the Nawab of Najeebabad, who holds Bignore, are not taken into calculation.

It is probable the bulk of this force is pressed towards the Ganges, all the ghauts of which, as will be seen by the reports from the Meerut, Agra, and Cawnpore divisions, are strongly guarded, and large supports are posted at short distances in the rear. One considerable body, however, it will be seen, threatens aggressive operations against Furruckabad. At Bareilly itself it seems probable not above 4,000 to 5,000 men are retained, and about 2,000 to 3,000 have been detached towards Nynce Tal.

The chief commander of Khan Bahadoor's troops is one Sobha Ram. Tej Sing, Rajah of Mynpoorie, Wahdad Khan of Malaghur, and the Nawab of Furruckabad, also hold command of independent bodies.

Of the constitution of these forces this much is known,—that the Horse contains a large admixture of our own Irregular Cavalry. The trained artillerymen are very few indeed, while the Infantry are an ill-disciplined and half-armed rabble, capable of little but plunder and rapine. They are all said to be miserably paid, discontented, and dispirited, but their aggregate numbers are unquestionably large, and it may be anticipated they will be able to give some trouble while the main body of our own troops are occupied at Lucknow.

#### *Kumaon Division.*

Major Ramsay and Colonel McCausland have occupied Haldwance with the forces from Nynce Tal, consisting of the 66th (Goorkha) Regiment, new levies, foot and horse, and the Nepal Auxiliaries. They expected an attack from the Bareilly force, which are in two bodies, one at Sitargunge, the other at Buharee, but Major Ramsay expected that he would be prepared in a few days to act on the offensive against them. Captain John Hearsey, one of the party of Oude refugees who escaped into Nipal, by aid of the Rajah of Bulrumpore, has arrived at Lahogghut. Mr. Brand, of the "Rosa" Sugar Works in the Shahjehanpore district, and a Serjeant-Major (name unknown) of one of the Oude Irregular regiments, were expected to follow. Captain Hastings and Mr. Gonne, C.S., who originally escaped with this party, died of fever contracted in the Terai, the former in December, the latter in August.

#### *Meerut Division.*

The only intelligence received from this division relates to the occupation of various ghauts on the Ganges by parties of rebels.

*Dehra Doon.*—Nothing is reported from this district.

*Shaharunpore.*—A portion of the force destined to act against Rohilcund has arrived and halted at Roorkee; it comprises 500 European Infantry, and 6 (Native) Horse Artillery guns, besides some Sikhs. A rebel army, of 5000 men, with 10 guns, is posted at Nagulghut, opposite to Roorkee; but



they are said to be little better than rabble. They are constructing batteries to command the river, but whether for offensive or defensive purposes is not yet known.

*Mozuffernuggur and Meerut.*—Nothing is reported from these districts.

*Bolundshuhur.*—The ghauts of the Ganges are held by various parties of rebels opposite to Anoopshuhur, Ramghat, and Rajghat, supported by various bodies inland at Kutora and Asudpore. At the latest accounts, which reach to the 12th of February, all these parties had been strongly reinforced, especially those at Asudpore and at Anoopshuhur, and it is said that there are now 2000 men at the former place.

The rebels threaten to cross, which, as the Ganges is almost everywhere fordable, they easily might do, unless kept in check. A small British force at Anoopshuhur is watching them.

On the 6th a notorious rebel, grandson of Chuhur Rancee of Anoopshuhur, was arrested at that place, and sent on to Bolundshuhur.

*Allyghur.*—Nothing has been received from this district.

#### *Agra Division.*

Parts of this division are in a very unsettled state, it is threatened on its north-east frontier by the rebels from Rohileund and Oude, and on the south by those from Bundelcund; nor can this be fully remedied till the operations of the armies under his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Sir Hugh Rose are brought to a successful issue; in other respects the process of tranquillization is advancing.

*Eytah.*—The insurgents have occupied the Salswan Peprowla and Kuehlu ghauts of the Ganges, on the borders of this district also. The detachment at the latter place has been throughout the strongest, and has just been largely increased. Native reports declare the enemy's strength there now to reach 10,000 to 12,000 men, with 6 guns; but this is probably a gross exaggeration.

*Futtehghur.*—Colonel Walpole's column having been withdrawn from the Ramgunga, the Rohileund rebels have regained courage, and have assembled in such formidable numbers on several points that it has been deemed wise to withdraw the European residents inside the fort.

One body, under Waleedat Khan of Malaghur, has actually crossed at Seorungpore ghaut to Mhow Shamsabad, where they are throwing up entrenchments. Their strength is not known. Another large force, said to be of larger amount, with five or six guns, under the Rajahs of Mynpoorie, Thutla, and Soorajpore, and of Mohrum Ally Khan, are at Meora ghaut and Belgram, and give out they intend attacking the fort of Futtehghur, of which they made an armed reconnoissance from the other side of the river on the 14th. At Nanamow there are about 2000 men with 12 guns, commanded by the Nana, supported by 1000 men with 10 guns, at Meangunge.

*Etawah.*—There are many rebels in this district on the banks of the Jumna. They are said to have several guns, but to have been deterred from advancing in force by the action at Bhogneepore, in the Cawnpore district, reported in last week's narrative. They pushed forward, however, with a gun to Arunt Ram; but this was gallantly attacked, on the 7th instant, by Captain Alexander, and Messrs. Hume and Macnochie. They had with them 80 police sowars, and Mr. Hume procured from a loyal zemindar a small gun and 400 matchlockmen. Mr. Hume led the latter against the rebels who were strongly posted in a garden, while the other gentlemen led the sowars on either flank. The enemy stood boldly, but were dislodged, put to flight, and charged by the sowars, and in all about 125 were killed, and their gun captured. On our side 12 were killed and 20 wounded.

*Mynpoorie.*—This district is becoming more tranquil, though a spirit of disaffection still exists in some places; the chief local insurgent, one Gungta, has been driven from his stronghold in the Beebamow pergunnah.

*Agra.*—This district is quiet; the 3rd European regiment has been detached to punish the long refractory village of Deerpore, but it was abandoned on their approach, and only ten or twelve of the fugitives were overtaken.

A convoy bringing down to Cawnpore a large number of ladies and children, and the Government officer proceeding to Allahabad, left Agra on the 12th, and has been ordered to make double marches in order to join Captain Tombs' troop of Horse Artillery, which is proceeding downwards from Allyghur.

A small body of plunderers ventured to ford the Chumbul near Bah, but were speedily dispersed by the police.

From Central India it is reported that the Rajah of Kotah has been betrayed into the hands of the rebel portion of his Court, headed by one Jeydial, and is now completely at their mercy.

*Muttra.*—The Muttra district appears to enjoy complete security.

#### *Allahabad Division.*

The north-west portions of this division have been brought into some degree of order by the actions at Bhogneepore and Anunt Ram (in Etawah), the presence of a detachment at Akberpore (now moved to Sheelee), and also by the repeated small expeditions from Futtehpore.

The extreme northern portions of the division have on the other hand been threatened by large bodies of the Oude rebels. The military operations in which his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is now engaged, will, it is to be hoped, soon destroy all organized rebellion in the provinces lying east of the Ganges.

			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
Revenue collections, Allahabad	..	..	15,855	11	4
" Futtehpore	..	..	13,700	0	0
" Cawnpore	..	..	48,532	9	2
			<hr/>		
			<i>Rs.</i> 78,088	4	6



*Allahabad.*—Nothing of importance has occurred connected with the immediate Civil Government of the district itself. The Governor-General assumed on the 9th instant the Government of the whole North-Western Provinces, and the Honorable Mr. Grant left for Calcutta on the 13th instant.

*Soraon.*—Mr. Mayne remains at Soraon. The Allahabad Nazim having again advanced as far as Ahladgunge, within a few miles of Mr. Mayne's position; a detachment of Sikh Infantry, 150 strong, under an European officer, was sent out to assist him. The Nazim has received a reinforcement also, consisting of 700 to 800 mutineer sepoy, and about 200 sowars. His total force is now about 1000 men with 9 guns. The Nawab Nazim with one regiment (new levies), and 2 guns, is at Bchar, a few miles within the Oude frontier, and due north of Soraon, while the Nazim of Sooltanpore is still at Maharajgunge with 10,000 or 12,000 men and 13 guns. Besides these, a regiment of mutineers with 4 guns (2 horsed and 2 bullock) is stationed at Pertabghur. A party sent out to collect revenue by the rebel Thakoorain of Shunsore, was surprized and captured by Mr. Mayne just across the Oude border, in the latter part of the week.

*Fultehpore.*—Mr. Macnaghten, who accompanied Brigadier Carthew's column to Chandpore, has reported the result of the expedition. The village which had been abandoned by the enemy was destroyed, and some property was found concealed in the neighbouring ravines. The rebels who must have received timely notice of the advance of the detachment, were seen in great force on the other side of the river, carefully guarding eight or ten boats in which they had crossed.

The Brigadier has organized a series of military demonstrations among the refractory villages about Jehanabad, which, however, cannot have their full effect until supported by a body of military police at that place itself, which must be furnished from the levies now raising, when they are fit for service. The Commissioner has submitted Mr. Probyn's report upon Colonel Barber's expedition in December last, against the villages of Khukreroo-Koth, Surkunder, Gurha, Nurrowlee, Raroo, Chooriana, Satonturpeeth, and Satontur Poorub. All these villages were occupied by declared rebels, and the last-named was regularly entrenched. As soon, however, as the strength of Colonel Barber's column became apparent, the insurgents fled, and only a few stragglers were cut up. The villages were destroyed; a good deal of plunder recovered; and some rebels' property confiscated.

*Cawnpore.*—Large bodies of the rebels threaten the ghats above Cawnpore, on the Ganges side of the district; and opposite Bithoor there is a party of 1,500 men and 4 guns, under Munsub Allee. On the 10th a party of the Nana's followers, about 500 strong, forded the Ganges above Bithoor, and are supposed to have effected their escape across the Doab to Bundelcund. They were accompanied by the brother (Baba Bhut) of the Nana, and Sahib Rao, the son of the former and the nephew of the latter. A police post on the Grand Trunk Road was destroyed by them on their passage, and three of the police killed.

The Nana himself is still on the left bank of the Ganges, but it is known is endeavouring to cross. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been compelled to withdraw the force formerly stationed at Bithoor, but the detachment at Ukherpore has been moved to Shoolie, and Brigadier Walpole is ordered to hold Chowbepore; so that if the Nana succeeds in crossing the Ganges, it is to be hoped he may be intercepted before he can reach Bundelcund. His movements are closely watched.

*Banda.*—This district is still held by the rebel Nawab, who is supported by a rabble army and the 5th Irregular Cavalry. The collections of the southern pergunahs are carried on jointly by the Nawab and Narayen Rao. The fort of Kallinger is held by Lieutenant Remington.

*Humeypore.*—The Rajah of Chirkaree was certainly defeated by the rebels; his commander, his minister, and 125 others were killed: he has retired to his capital which, Mr. Carne writes, he is prepared to hold if the enemy advance.

#### *Benares Division.*

No official narrative has been received for the past week from the Commissioner of this division; the following notices are supplied from other sources.

*Benares.*—Thirty-one prisoners, including twenty-seven mutineer sepoy, rose upon the jail guard, on the afternoon of the 10th instant, while the other prisoners were absent at work.

They wounded one of the guard, possessed themselves of several muskets, and twenty of them effected their escape. The remaining eleven were at once re-captured by a party of European troops sent down by the Brigadier, tried by a drum-head court-martial, and shot. Of the rest, fourteen were recaptured during the night, and two more killed in resisting their captors; one of those retaken hanged himself during the night, the rest were capitally sentenced by the Special Commissioner next day. The number retaken comprised all the sepoy. An inquiry has been instituted as to the circumstances attending this outbreak.

*Ghazepore.*—From Ghazepore no report has been received, but it is believed to be tranquil.

*Mirzapore.*—It is known that some mutineers have returned to Bijayghur, having been driven out of the neighbouring Bengal districts by a military party from Samratam. The Magistrate, with Mr. Catania's levy has gone in pursuit.

*Azinghur.*—Some dacoitees on the frontier villages have been committed by hands of rebels from Oude; on one occasion a small police post was attacked, and two men carried off as prisoners.

The "Jumna" steamer has advanced higher up the Gogra.

*Jounpore.*—The force under General Franks was concentrated at Budlapore, and preparing to advance on Sooltanpore.

The convoy of ammunition for Goruckpore was at Jounpore on the 8th instant.

The district is otherwise peaceful, as may be gathered from the amount of revenue collected during the past week,\* and the large number of carts (3,260) furnished to the Maharajah's army.

**Jubbulpore Division.**

*Baitool*.—This district was undisturbed.

\* Revenue collection, Rs. 1,28,000.

		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
† Revenue collected, week ending	23rd January	501	15	7
“	30th January	2,901	7	10
		<u>Rs. 3,403</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>

*Jhansi Sub-Divisions.*

*Chundeyree, Jhansi, Juloun.*—Nothing has been heard from these districts of recent date, Sir R. Hamilton has forwarded a translation of a letter to his address from the rebel Rancee of Jhansi, professing her loyalty in general terms. Having regard to the part which the Rancee has played, it is not the intention of the Governor-General to notice this letter at present.

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Postscript.*Rohilcund Division.*

Intelligence has just been received that Colonel McCausland with 800 infantry, 200 cavalry, and 2 guns, attacked the rebels under Kala Khan at Bulahree on the 10th instant; the action began at daybreak, and the enemy who are said to have numbered about 5000, including 800 cavalry, with 4 guns, stood well, and served their artillery with great precision. They were, however, utterly routed, losing about 300 killed, three of their guns were captured, and the fourth destroyed. All their ammunition, camp, &c., fell into our hands. Our loss was ten killed and thirty wounded; among the latter, two officers, Lieutenants Tytler and Gepp, 66th Native Infantry, the former slightly, the latter dangerously.

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Inclosure 3 in No. 31.*Abstract Translation of a Circular Letter regarding the "Victory of Religion."*

(Engraved on Seal)

"To God only belongs  
the world, and the com-  
mand of it rests with  
him."

"Oh, Rajahs! be ye religious, virtuous, benevolent, and brave, and the protectors of your own and of the religion of others: desiring your prosperity I speak as follows:—God has provided you with bodies for the performance of His sacred rights: these are revealed to all by their religion, and are stringently enjoined upon all. God has created you, oh Rajahs! for the destruction of the destroyers of your creed; for the same purpose He has given you power; therefore it becometh those who have the power to fight—to fight; those not possessed of strength, to endeavour to procure other means to effect their purpose and protect their creed. The Shashtra declares that it is best to follow one's own religion and not to adopt another's, and God himself has so declared; but it is evident to all men that these English are perverters of all men's religion. From time immemorial have they endeavoured to contaminate the Hindoo and Mahomedan religion by the production and circulation of religious books through the medium of missionaries, and by extirpating such books as afford arguments against them. I have heard from creditable sources the various endeavours they have made to contaminate our creed:

"1st. The forcible remarriage of Hindoo widows;

"2nd. The abolition of the ancient rite of *Suttee*;

"3rd. The exaltation of those who may embrace the Christian faith; so also succession to the thrones of Hindoo Princes is only permitted to the legitimate sons; the adopted sons are prohibited from succession, whilst the Shashtra gives them the same privileges as the legitimate heir: these are the stratagems by which the Europeans deprive us of our thrones and wealth; for instance, I refer to Nagpore and Lucknow. They have forced the prisoners to eat their (European's) bread. Some of them (the prisoners) starved themselves to death, and so preserved their religion, and others lost their faith by eating it. Finding that these measures still proved to be ineffectual they powdered bones and mixed them with flour, sugar, &c., and exposed it for sale; in every way, they tried their best to destroy our creeds. At last, a Bengalee thus intimated to them, 'If your army will embrace your religion, there will be no objection with us to do the same.' This assertion of the Bengalee was much admired by them; consequently they ordered the Brahmins and others attached to the army to bite greased cartridges; the Mahomedans refused to eat them, although they were sensible that the use of those cartridges would only affect the religion of the Hindoos. The Europeans determined to destroy the religion of both, and in spite commenced blowing from guns those in any regiments who refused to use the cartridges. The wapoys finding themselves thus maltreated tried to defend their religion, and began to kill them wherever they found them, and still they intend to pursue the same course, and are determined to destroy them. Be it known to you that as long as these Europeans may remain in Hindoostan, they will continue to destroy us; yet some of our countrymen are giving assistance to them. I believe even as to them that the Europeans will not permit their religion to be inviolate. Further, let me ask them what measures have they adopted to secure their faith and lives? If you and we all agree, with slight trouble and exertion we can destroy them (the Europeans) all; and, therefore, I have hit upon this contrivance to save our religion and lives. I conjure the Hindoos in the name of Gunga, Toolsee, and Sahikram, and the Mahomedans by the name of God and the Koran, and entreat them to join us in destroying

the English, for their mutual welfare. The killing of cows being esteemed one of the greatest of sins amongst the Hindoos, the Mahomedan chiefs have agreed to abolish that custom from the day the Hindoos come forward to kill the Europeans. If any Mahomedan act contrary to this engagement, he is to be considered as guilty of a heinous crime before God; and should he eat beef it shall be deemed as pig; and if the Hindoos do not exert themselves to destroy the Europeans, they will be considered in the sight of God as responsible for the crime of cow-killing and eating the flesh of cows. Perhaps Europeans, for their own ends, may stipulate with the Hindoos not to kill cows if they will join them. I assure the Hindoos that no man of sense will be deceived by this pretence, as they have notoriously violated their promises. Great and small are well aware that they are habitually treacherous, and have done nothing but practice deceit on the inhabitants of Hindoostan. Let not this opportunity pass away. Know, oh people! you will never have such another. Since letters are considered to be the half of a meeting, it is hoped that the contents of this letter may be considered and replied to.

"This letter, calling for the joint alliance of Hindoo and Mahomedan is published by Moulavee Syud Kootuh Shah, at the Bahaduree Press, in the city of Bareilly."

E. C. BAYLEY, *Officiating Deputy-Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

### No. 35.

*The Governor-General of India to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Allahabad, March 5, 1858. (No. 5.)*

IN continuation of my despatch dated the 19th ultimo, No. 3, I have the honor to forward for your information copies of two further narratives, for the weeks ending the 21st and 28th idem respectively, submitted by the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

#### *Inclosure 1 in No. 35.*

*Narrative of Events in the North-Western Provinces to February 21, 1858.*

No official reports have yet been received from the Commissioners of the divisions recently under the Government of the Chief Commissioner at Agra; and that from Benares is still in arrears; the narrative as regards those divisions has therefore been again compiled from demi-official sources.

#### *Rohilcund Division.*

No very important event has occurred in this division, so far as our advices inform us. Efforts of all kinds are still being made to raise the Hindoo population against us, extending even to threats of forcibly converting to Mahomedanism those who show any sympathy with the British Government. There is a native rumour that, in order to secure the services of a body of mutineer sepoys, Khan Bahadoor has consented to share his usurped authority with their leader, one Narayn Sing. Coins are, however, struck in the name of the Mahomedan chief alone.

It is, nevertheless, reported, on the authority of several trustworthy native informants, that the Nawab's followers are much dispirited, that nearly all those who are natives of Rampore have returned to their homes, and that most of the influential inhabitants of Bareilly, Hindoo and Mahomedan, who are not too deeply compromised, have fled for shelter to the Nawab of Rampore. On the other hand, it is rumoured that a force has been detached from Lucknow to assist Khan Bahadoor, and that it is this party which now occupies Shahjehanpore.

After the action at Beharee, reported in the postscript to the last narrative, Colonel McCausland considered it expedient at once to fall back on Hurdwarree, in order to confront the main body of the rebels, who, under Fazl Huk, were threatening the latter place from Sitargunge.

#### *Kumaon Division.*

Nothing has been received from this division. Lieutenant Gepp, dangerously wounded at Beharee, has it is known since died of his wounds.

#### *Meerut Division.*

*Dehra Dhoon, Saharunpore, Moznaffernuggur, Meerut, Bolundshuhur, Allyghur.*—Nothing has been received from any of the districts of this division, except from Bolundshuhur and Allyghur, and the only item of importance is from the former district. This states that on the 18th instant the rebels opposite Anoopshahr commenced erecting batteries on the river side; a few rounds, however, from our guns at Anoopshahr compelled them to desist.

*Agra Division.*

**Muttra and Agra.**—No material change has taken place in the state of this division. From Muttra no reports of any kind have been received, and those from Agra contain no items of local intelligence. The two districts are undisturbed. The presence of the Rajah of Puttiala's troops in Dholepore has been of service in suppressing disturbances in that state on the Agra frontier.

**Mynpoorie.**—The Commissioner, Mr. A. H. Cocks, reports that he visited, on the 15th instant, the large town of Shekoabad, and was received with every outward demonstration of loyalty. The town was spontaneously illuminated at night in honour of his arrival.

**Eytah.**—The position of affairs in this district remains much as before. The ghauts all along the river from Ramghat downwards, are watched by the rebels, and a very detailed account furnished by a spy sent for the purpose of ascertaining their force, places it at about 6,500, with 5 guns, besides a supporting force of 3000 men and 4 guns, at Budaon; of these, 2,500 are said to be opposite Ramghat, with 3 guns; and 1,200, with 2 guns, at Kuchla ghaut. Other accounts go far to confirm this estimate, which is however probably rather below the truth.

At Kuchla ghaut they have put up bamboos to indicate the ford, and have erected a sandbag battery, with embrasures for 3 guns. On the 16th a few horsemen actually crossed at this ghaut, and burned a few houses in a neighbouring village, but immediately returned to the opposite bank. Mr. Daniell, the joint Magistrate, is encamped close to this place, and his presence with 60 or 70 Irregular Horse, is said greatly to have alarmed the rebels, and to have been sufficient to check any attempt at aggression; he is raising a small entrenchment opposite the ghaut.

**Farruckabad.**—No report has been received from this district of any event of importance.

**Etawah.**—The state of this district remains unchanged, the southern portion of it is still threatened by rebels from Calpee, and the pergunnah of Oreyah is disturbed by the presence of insurgents for the dispersion of which the limited force at the disposal of the Magistrate is inadequate.

*Allahabad Division.*

The state of this division will be apparent from the remarks under the head of the separate districts: placed between the two strongholds of the insurgents in Oude and Bundelcund, the peace of the division is naturally dependent on the military operations already undertaken; nor can any complete pacification of the country be effected until these are completed.\*

**Allahabad.**—Nothing has occurred in this district.

**Soraon.**—This outpost is still held by Mr. Maine with 150 Sikhs, Lieutenant Vandergrueth's levy, and some matchlock men. He has been reinforced by another police levy from Allahabad, and expects to be able to hold his present position. No attack has been made upon him, nor is such apprehended; but detachments of the Nizam's forces occupy various small forts within the Oude frontier, the chief of which are at Delirayan and Shunspore, and, under cover of the protection thus afforded, much injury has been done by Singram Sing and other dacoits to the peaceable inhabitants on our side the border.

**Futtehpore.**—Large bodies of rebels are now collected on the right bank of the Jumna, from Calpee downwards, throughout the extent of this district. At Chandpore they even crossed in small numbers, headed by the outlaw Maharaj Sing, but returned to the opposite side after a brief stay, finding, Mr. Probyn believes, the people no longer willing to assist him. All the ghauts are, however, strongly occupied, and at Chilla Tara a formidable entrenchment has been thrown up. Some fear is entertained for the safety of Jehangabad, and arrangements are under consideration by the military authorities. More recently, however, Mr. Probyn mentions, in a demi-official letter, that the enemy have been in some places destroying their boats,—a fact which seems hardly to indicate aggressive intentions.

**Cawnpore.**—Colonel Walpole's force crossed the Ganges and destroyed the fort of Jajamhow in Oude about the 19th instant. Colonel Maxwell, with the 88th, moved up in support to Sheorajpore. These operations, with those of Colonel Hope Grant's column (which has been occupied to the north of the Lucknow road, and has destroyed Futtehpore (Chowrasee), have not only driven away the Nana from his old haunts, but secured the safe passage of the Agra convoy, with which the enemy's parties, occupying the lower ghauts of the Ganges, might otherwise have interfered.

The Nana has, it is believed, fled towards Rohileund; but such diligent efforts are made to conceal his movements, that all our officers speak with hesitation concerning them.

The district has been naturally much tranquillized by the presence and movements of the troops, and is free for the present from any assemblage of rebels.

**Banda.**—This district is still in the hands of the rebels, who are reported to be in greater strength than ever. Narayan Rao of Kuncer has written to the Magistrate of Allahabad, reporting that he has apprehended some dacoits, believed to be prisoners escaped from Allahabad jail, and offering to deliver them up.

**Humeerpore.**—The rebels also in this district have largely increased in number, though it is not exactly known from what sources. It has, however, been ascertained that they have compelled the Rajah of Chirkaree to surrender all his artillery consisting of several pieces, all of small calibre, and that they have brought these to Calpee.

\* Revenue collections for past week—

					Rs.	A.	P.
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	56,019	0	0
Futtehpore	..	..	..	..	9,150	0	0
Cawnpore	..	..	..	..	56,870	0	0

*Benares Division.*

No official report has been received for the second time from this division; the circumstances below narrated have, therefore, been derived from other sources.

*Benares and Ghazee-pore.*—No intelligence of any kind has been received from these districts, which it is, however, known are profoundly tranquil.

*Mirzapore.*—Nothing has been heard from this district, or of what resulted from the movements of the Magistrate after the mutineers at Bejeyghur reported in the last narrative.

*Azimghur.*—From Azimghur the arrival of a wing of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, and of some Madras Rifles, under Major Cox, is reported.

The Ghyaspore rebels have broken up, and those who were followers of Mahomed Hussan have gone under his nephew Gholan Hussan to Akburpore; the Pulwars have gone to Madhopershad, to a fort called Kot Rae-wise, where he has been also joined by many of his clan from our own pergunnah of Tigra, in Jounpore. The remainder, under the leadership of one Satul Pershad, retreated *vid* Munsoorgunge, it is not known with what ulterior object.

Colonel Roweroft, with 1000 Goorkhas and the Naval Brigade, were escorting boats up the Gogra, and on the 17th attacked and destroyed the fort of Chandepore, belonging to Madhopershad; several guns were taken, and our loss was slight, including among the wounded one officer (Captain Weston,) severely.

*Jounpore.*—It is known that Colonel Franks' entire force crossed the frontier into Oude, on the 18th, and on the following day attacked the advanced guard of Mehudee Hussan's force, which was strongly entrenched to the number of 8000 (of whom 2,500 were sepoys, chiefly the 71st, 48th, 28th, and 20th Regiments), under Bundeh Hussan (Chuckledar; they were driven out of their position with considerable loss, and pursued for several miles, when Mehudee Hussan's force, which was coming up to join them, was also intercepted and put to flight. Our casualties were very trifling, and six guns were captured from the enemy.

*Goruckpore Division.*

No event of very striking importance has occurred in this division; the Maharajah's headquarters reached Benares ghaut, opposite Tandah, on the 18th, and were to have crossed the following morning, but were detained by the absconding of the boatmen. A body of 1,100 sepoys and one gun are said to have crossed from Ajoodhya to reinforce the Gondah Rajah, who was still at Nawabgunge with about 5000 men; the Goorkha Brigade at Balwe ghaut has entrenched itself.

At Fyzabad, the late Nazim of Goruckpore is under duress at the hands of the mutineers, who had formed part of his army, in order to extort payment of their arrears. Man Sing has retired to Shahgunge, and Koer Sing's nephew, with the 2000 men who have followed his fortunes, has gone to oppose the Maharajah at Tanda.

A singular rumour has prevailed in the neighbourhood of Fyzabad, to the effect that a force of Goorkhas headed by Mr. Owen, late extra assistant, had descended from the hills, and had defeated with great loss the Rajahs of Toolseepore and Bhinda; so positively was this fact asserted, that Mr. Wingfield was inclined at first to believe that it was erroneous only in respect to Mr. Owen's name, as that officer was on leave at Calcutta, and he believed that some of Captain Hearsey's party of refugees had raised armed men at Nepal and descended into the plains, but as the survivors of this party are now known to have escaped to Kumaon, the story appears utterly without foundation. It has however had much effect in counteracting the exertions of the rebel Rajah of Gondah to raise the country against us.

The escape of the remainder of the mutinous companies of the 73rd Native Infantry to Toolseepore, has been separately reported by Mr. Wingfield to the Supreme Government, as well as the arrest of five of their number, by Mr. Peppe, Deputy Magistrate.\*

*Jubbulpore Division.*

The reports from this division reach only to the 15th February, and are given in detail below. Beyond the progress of military operations which are not as yet fully developed, there have been few events of importance to chronicle. Returns of revenue from some of the districts of this division are given in the margin,† for various periods not before reported.

*Saugor.*—Sir Hugh Rose's force has experienced great difficulty in provisioning itself from the Saugor district, so long wasted by the enemy: several thousand bullock-loads of grain had been

\* Revenue collections for the week, Rs. 85,391 7 10.

				Rs.	A.	P.
	† Week ending 6th February	..	..	1,731	7	4
	" 13th "	..	..	1,624	5	6
Jubbulpore	" 23rd January	..	..	6,129	3	1
	" 30th "	..	..	13,490	8	0
	" 6th February	..	..	11,724	5	5
Mundla	" 30th January	..	..	689	2	0
	" 6th February	..	..	525	14	1
	" 13th "	..	..	285	15	8
Hoshungabad	" 23rd January	..	..	10,160	1	0
Nursingpore	" 16th January	..	..	15,644	5	2

however despatched from Jubbulpore. General Rose, after detaching parties to destroy small forts and clear the districts of the rebels, marched on the 9th to Gurrakota, and, arriving before it the following day, opened fire upon the fort. This place, which is of immense strength, the enemy abandoned during the night, and our troops took possession on the 11th.

Major Western has re-established his police and revenue station, and made arrangements for defending them by the co-operation of the officers and men of the Customs' line.

*Dumoh.*—This district is still in the hands of the Punnah Rajah, who has made no official reports.

*Nagode.*—The prisoners captured by the Rewah troops endeavoured to effect their escape, and in the mêlée one of the principal Rewah chieftains was wounded. The Political Agent took advantage of the excitement occasioned by this occurrence to demand the surrender of the principal prisoners, regarding which there had been previously some demur. His request was complied with, and 105 of the leaders of the rebellion were sent to the head-quarters of the column on the Jubbulpore road; seven escaped by the way, but they were fortunately of less importance than the rest, who were all summarily punished by sentence of a military commission.

*Jubbulpore.*—General Whitlock's advanced column has all reached Jubbulpore. The other portion of his force was not expected for some weeks.

On the 7th February a large body of rebels attacked the detachment of the Nagpore Irregular Force, and 28th Madras Native Infantry at Shumabad, but were entirely repulsed with considerable loss. The cavalry of the detachment was unfortunately absent, and could not get back in time to overtake the fugitives.

General Whitlock was to have left Jubbulpore for Rewah in a few days after the date of the Commissioner's letter.

*Mundlah.*—The Deputy-Commissioner is still loudly calling for military aid; but beyond the passage of the 33rd Madras Native Infantry through his district, it is at present impossible to afford it.

*Seonee, Nursingpore, Hoshungabad, and Baitool.*—These four districts are all reported perfectly tranquil.

#### *Jhansi Sub-Division.*

*Chundeyree, Jhansi, and Jaloun.*—No report of any kind has been received from the three districts of this sub-division.

February 27, 1858.

E. C. BAYLEY.

P. S. Since drafting the above, the divisional narratives have been received both from Benares and Jubbulpore up to the 20th February.

That from Benares contains nothing which has not been previously reported.

From Jubbulpore the Commissioner writes that he is in camp with General Whitlock's column, which commenced its march towards Jokeli on the 17th February. A slight disturbance had taken place in Pergunnah Deoroe Zillah Nursingpore, but no other event of importance is reported.

The district of Nagode has been made over to the Political Agent at Rewah.

March 1, 1858.

E. C. BAYLEY.

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#### *Inclosure 2 in No. 35.*

#### *Narrative of Events in the North-Western Provinces to February 28, 1858.*

FROM a variety of causes, the only official divisional narratives received have been those from Allahabad, Benares, and Goruckpore. The submission of those of the more distant divisions has not yet commenced. The information therefore below given, has been derived mainly from demi-official sources.

#### *Meerut Division.*

*Dehra Dhoon, Saharanpore, Mozuffernuggur, Meerut, Bolneshahur, Allyghur.*—Nothing has been received from any of the six districts of this division.

#### *Rohilkund Division.*

The intelligence received from this division is of no political importance and relates chiefly to the share taken in the insurrection by persons of minor degree. It has been said that the Nana has fled into this province, but no certain information has been obtained as to his movements. The amount and disposition of the rebel forces has not, it is believed, undergone any material change since the last report.

#### *Kumaon Division.*

Two refugees from Rohilkund, Mr. and Mrs. Bremner, with their children, have escaped to Naynee Tal. The force under Colonel McCausland remains at Huldwanee, and Fazl Huk and his rebel column are still at Sitargunge. Captain Hearsey, who has reached Naynee Tal, reports that Mr. Brand and the Serjeant-Major (whose name is Rodgers) were too weak from illness to continue their journey, and had returned to the eastward.

*Agra Division.*

*Eytah.*—So far as can be ascertained, the rebel forces at the ghauts have rather decreased, some have certainly been withdrawn towards Bareilly, but at Saheswar reinforcements are said to have arrived. On the 23rd, one Run Bahadoor, a notorious rebel, with 50 men, crossed the Ganges and burnt a village near Soraon; our levies behaved ill: at Kuchla ghaut entrenchments are being thrown up on either side; the rebels have apparently got one or two additional small guns.

*Furruckabad.*—On the 24th of February, a Thannah established between the Ganges and Ramgunga, at Imratpore, had been driven in by a party of rebels, who crossed the latter river with that object; some lives are believed to have been lost.

*Agra, Multra, Mynpoorie, and Etawah.*—Nothing of importance has been reported from these districts.

*Allahabad Division.*

There is nothing to add to the remarks in the last narrative in the state of this division, which remains without change.

*Allahabad and Soraon.*—These districts continue tranquil internally, but still suffer from the incursions of dacoits from Oude. On one occasion, carts conveying timber for the new barracks at Allahabad were attacked, burned, and several of the drivers and guard killed or wounded by a party of Sungram Sing's men within three miles of Soraon.

*Futtehpore.*—This district has not been materially disturbed during the past week, though the rebels at the ghauts on the right bank of the Jumna are in much force.

*Campur.*—Colonel Maxwell's force (consisting of Her Majesty's 88th Foot and Police Horse) has been reinforced by a wing of Her Majesty's 32nd and the Tewana Horse; some rebels crossed the Humcehpore ghaut on the 28th, and burned the village of Burriapal, but have not advanced further.

*Banda and Humcehpore.* These districts are still in the rebels' hands, but rumours of Sir H. Rose's approach from the south are very prevalent among them; they are therefore concentrating in considerable strength, and have entrenched themselves near Calpee. They are said to procure sulphur from Mirzapore; an enquiry has been instituted as to the truth of this assertion. It does not quite appear on what terms the Chirkaree Rajah has been forced to make peace with the rebels; he has certainly, however, surrendered some of his guns.

Tantia Topce and the Bala Rao, the Nana's brother, are the leading men among the Calpee rebels; their forces are becoming very numerous, but made up of very heterogeneous materials.

*Benares Division.*

The narrative from this division for the week under review calls for no remark. The state of each district is given in detail below. The collections of revenue will be found in the margin.\*

*Benares and Ghazepore.*—Nothing has occurred calling for report in these two districts.

*Mirzapore.*—The Magistrate found no organized enemy on his expedition towards Bejeyghur; gangs of dacoits, however, chiefly Chandel Rajpoots, plunder the country, and these must be systematically hunted down as soon as arrangements can be made for that purpose.

*Azimghur.*—In consequence of the officiating Magistrate's absence from the station with Major Cox's column, no reports have been received; it is known, however, that no event of importance has taken place.

*Jounpore.*—Colonel Franks' column has been altogether absent during the week in Oude, and its operations no longer come within the scope of this narrative. Mr. Lind, the Collector, has been active in furnishing this force with carriage and supplies.

*Goruckpore Division.*

Three regiments of mutinous sepoys having extorted arrears of pay, amounting to upwards of a lac of rupees from Mahomed Hussain, ex-Nazim of Goruckpore, crossed the river and joined the Gondah Rajah; with this reinforcement he occupied the entrenchment at Bilwa, which had been thrown up by the advanced Goorkha Brigade, and abandoned by them under circumstances which have led to a separate correspondence: 3000 maunds of grain fell into the insurgents' hands. On the 23rd, the Yeomanry Cavalry arrived at Amarha, to which place Colonel Roveroft's force will probably move after being reinforced by the Burrak Goorkha Regiment from Goruckpore. The enemy will then be attacked, if military considerations permit, in their own entrenchments, which they still hold, though the bulk of their force has returned to Nawab Sing.

On the 25th, Mr. Brereton, the active and intelligent Magistrate of the district, died, after a brief illness. Mr. Wingfield at first entertained suspicions of poison, but eventually the cause of his death was declared to be undoubtedly "purporee." His loss is particularly to be deplored, at the present conjuncture.

					Rs.	A.	P.
• Benares	..	..	..	..	13,872	14	7
Ghazepore	..	..	..	..	31,449	7	9
Mirzapore	..	..	..	..	16,317	0	0
Azimghur	..	..	..	..	no report		
Jounpore	..	..	..	..	36,855	0	0



The Toolseepore Rance (mother of the Rajah, who recently died a prisoner at Alumbagh) has entertained the escaped mutineers of the 73rd Native Infantry and 11th Irregular Cavalry. The Rajah of Bulsampur has recently had a slight skirmish with them, and suffered some little loss.

On the 27th also, a slight encounter took place between a reconnoitring party of the Yeomanry Cavalry, and the enemy near Bilwa; one trooper and three of the enemy were killed.

An enormous quantity of carriage and grain has been supplied to the Maharajah's army by the civil officers of the district, and the Commissioner especially notices the energy and successful exertions of Mr. Cooke, grantee of Bustee and honorary Deputy Magistrate. The district was generally tranquil, as the revenue collections show.\*

#### *Jubbulpore Division.*

Nothing has been heard from this division; it is known most of the Deputy Commissioners as well as the Commissioner himself, are absent from their stations with various military parties.

### No. 36.

#### *The Governor-General of India to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Allahabad, March 15, 1858. (No. 6.)*

IN continuation of my despatch dated the 5th instant, No. 5, I have the honor to forward for your information a copy of the narrative of events up to the 7th instant, submitted by the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

#### *Inclosure in No. 36.*

#### *Narrative of Events in the North-Western Provinces, April to March 7.*

OFFICIAL reports have been received from the Commissioners of Agra, Allahabad, Goruckpore, and Benares up to March 7th, and from the Commissioner of Jubbulpore to the 1st. The rest of the narrative is made up from various official and semi-official sources.

#### *Meerut Division.*

No change has taken place in the state of this division.

*Dehra Dhoon.*—No report has been received from this district, which is believed to be perfectly quiet.

*Saharanpore.*—The head-quarters of the force under Brigadier Coke remain at Roorkee. No attempts have been made by the enemy to cross. Mr. Shakespear, the Magistrate of Bijnour, in a report which will be more fully noticed below, mentions that he, in company with the Brigadier, forded the river on horseback below Kumkhul to reconnoitre. They found the country quite clear, and heard the rebels had fallen back. Advantage has been taken of the presence of the troops to disarm the district, and assistance has been offered for the same purpose to the Magistrate of Mozuffernuggur.

*Mozuffernuggur.*—No news from this place.

*Meerut.*—Colonel Penny's brigade is believed to have marched from Meerut towards Allyghur. The district itself is undisturbed.

*Bolundshuhur.*—Private letters have been received from Mr. Sapté, the Magistrate, up to the 8th of March. Everything was perfectly quiet at that date. The ghauts of the Ganges are still watched by the enemy.

*Allyghur.*—Allyghur itself is quiet, but the ghauts north of Ahytah are threatened. Parties have crossed and committed depredations.

#### *Rohilcund Division.*

No new facts of much importance have transpired regarding the movements of the rebels. The report from the Magistrate of Bijnour, to which allusion has been already made, describes the rebels of his own district as much disheartened, and their forces as far from formidable. They have only three large bodies of men, which are as follows, viz:—about 3000 undisciplined troops, with 6 guns, under Shafecoolah Khan, a nephew of the Nawab of that place, are at Nujeehabad. The fort of Pathurghur, in the same neighbourhood, is also held by a small garrison, and furnished with six guns. A second force under another nephew (Ahmedoolah Khan, who was, at the outbreak, our Tehseeldar of Najeeshabad) is at Naghal ghaut; it consists of 2000 men and a few guns, and is intended to keep in check a detachment of cavalry and horse artillery, which Brigadier Coke has posted at Loodianah, on the right bank. Besides these two assemblages, an independent collection, about 1000 strong, with

\* Revenue collections for the week ending February 28th, Rs. 60,441

two guns, exists at Darauuggur ghaut, near the town of Bijnour; its leaders are a notorious plunderer, named March Khan, two fugitive chiefs of the Meerut Goojars, and the Khazee of Thannah Hhoman, in Mozuffernuggur.

This account tallies with information derived from other sources, and it is believed the only other forces the rebels possess in the Bijnour district are a few detached parties placed over the country for police purposes.

From the Nawab of Rampore, recent intelligence has not been received; it has, however, been thought advisable to detain in Calcutta Meladie Ali Khan, a kinsman and rival claimant to his throne, just arrived from England, whose presence at Rampore would have been dangerous at this crisis.

Khan Bahadoor has issued a proclamation referring to the call formerly made upon the Hindoos to unite in expelling the British. To the present paper a lithographed list is appended purporting to give the names of many persons, both Hindoo and Mahomedan, who had given in their adhesion in consequence. The roll embraces many persons who are believed to be perfectly loyal, and there can be little doubt the measure is a device to compromise influential men, and so to secure their assistance. All "well-disposed" persons (it is said in the proclamation) are exhorted to imitate the example of those whose names are cited, and to shew their adhesion to the rebel cause by their acts.

A rupee, struck by Khan Bahadoor, has been also transmitted to Government; the obverse is a mere copy of Shah Alum's and of the Company's old Furruckabad rupee; the reverse reads "the 73rd year of the auspicious reign, struck at Bareilly, 1274." It is not clear to what reign the first date can allude, as Shah Alum ascended the throne in 1759, A.P.

The chief force of the insurgents appears to be concentrated in the Budaon and Bareilly districts. The ghauts in the former are strongly guarded, and the rebels have even ventured on aggressive operations of a somewhat serious character. Wullee Dad Khan, of Malaghur, his sons, Sumund Khan, father-in-law of the late Nawab of Thujjur, Mohsan Ali Khan, Ahmed Yar Khan, are the leaders in this quarter. Two of the Delhi Shahzadas, Mirza Kochak and Mirza Feroze, are also said to be with them. They are supposed to have in all about 5000 or 6000 men, and six or eight guns at the ghauts near Khargunge, and have given out that they intend crossing simultaneously in three columns by the Kuehla, Bickpooree and Soorjipore ghauts.

At Budaon, Oojhance, and Shahjehampore, the rebels are also believed to be in some force. There is little doubt some troops have arrived from Lucknow to their assistance. Of the actual force at Bareilly, no reliable information has been received. Fazl Huk is now at Baherec.

The Nana, after moving about on the frontiers of Oude and Rohilcund, is now believed to have proceeded to Sahjehampore *en route* to Bareilly.

#### *Kumaon Division.*

On the 3rd, the Commissioner having heard that Kuli Khan had detached 80 men to Sitargunge (from Baherec) to collect the revenue of a neighbouring loyal village, sent a party about 200 strong against them, under Captain Baugh, and accompanied by Mr. C. Carmichael, C.S. They reached Sitargunge at 6 A.M. on the morning of the 4th, having marched twenty-five miles (on elephants) during the night. The rebels took refuge in a strong walled building, formerly the Government tehsel, but Captain Baugh blew open the gate with a mountain howitzer, and stormed the place with the loss of only one Goorkha wounded. None of the rebels escaped, except a few who had gone to a neighbouring village the previous night.

The police levies are now 610 strong.

#### *Agra Division.*

The actual state of this division is not much altered, but it is still threatened to the north, and latterly also to the east by the Calpee rebels.

*Muttra.*—This district is quiet. The Commissioner hopes the bulk of the revenue balances will be shortly realized.

*Agra.*—This district is also tranquil. The internal disturbances in Dholepore, which at one time might have unsettled the border, have been composed by the aid of the Puttiala Contingent; but a body of the disaffected Dholepore subjects are said to have gone off to join the Calpee insurgents.

*Mynpoorie.*—In this district tranquillity is rapidly returning, and the revenue is coming in freely.

*Etawah.*—The southern part of this district was at the latest advice seriously threatened by the rebels on the right bank of the Jumna. It is not believed they had actually crossed, but are said to be assembled at the ghauts in great force. They are said to include 2,500 sepoys of the Gwalior Contingent, 300 of the 32nd and 400 of the 42nd Native Infantry, and about 300 of various regiments, of whom all are well found and armed; a portion of the magazine of the Gwalior Contingent having been left at Calpee. About 1000 Rohillas from Mundisore, with the Shahzadah from that place, are also described as forming part of the force. Their guns are believed to be 12 in number (besides wall pieces, &c.), of which 6 are 9-pounders, the others heavy guns.

*Furruckabad.*—The Magistrate of Furruckabad complains that the Mahomedan population of that town exhibit much disaffection, and are in communication with the Rohilcund rebels. With the large hostile force which at present threatens the frontier, such excitement must naturally be expected. Since the attack on the thannah at Imratpore, reported in the last narrative, no fresh incursions have been made upon the lower portion of this district, a result which the Commissioner attributes to the prompt punishment of the zemindars, who were active on that occasion in inviting

the rebels to cross. The country to the west of Farruckabad has not, however, been so fortunate. The large and important town of Rumpil was plundered on the 6th by a body of horsemen, who returned immediately with their booty; they crossed at Soorupore ghaut.

*Eytah.*—Some Aheers are also plundering in the Eytah district: but the Magistrate is not yet strong enough to deal with them.

#### *Allahabad Division.*

*Cawnpore.*—The ghauts on the Ganges have not been re-occupied by the rebels since the operations reported last week. On the Jumna side, however, the accumulation of rebels in the Ghatumpore pergunnah induced his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to detach against them Her Majesty's 88th and 32nd Regiments, under Colonel Maxwell, of the former corps. This measure had the effect of driving the insurgents back across the river; but the force has since been recalled for other purposes, and has been relieved by Captain Berry's Sikh Police Battalion, with some of the Tewanah Horse.

*Fatehpore.*—In consequence of the presence of the rebels abovementioned, it was considered advisable to detach towards the north-west angle of this district a party of Her Majesty's 81st under Colonel Christie. On their arrival, upon the 5th March, they found the rebels had recrossed but they were visible in large numbers on the opposite bank, and some firing took place, which resulted in a loss of one killed and three wounded on our side.

*Allahabad and Soraon.*—Nothing has occurred in these districts.

*Banda and Humeerpore.*—No intelligence has been received from either of these places.

#### *Benares Division.*

*Benares and Ghazepore.*—All perfectly quiet in these districts. Collections, rupees 11,048 13 0 and rupees 14,698 10, respectively.

*Mirzapore.*—No report from this place, the Magistrate being still out in the southern pergunnahs; but it is believed to be quiet.

*Jounpore.*—The Murriahoo pergunnah is somewhat disturbed; but Mr. Jenkinson is proceeding with a small force in that direction, to bring it into order.

*Azimghur.*—The neighbourhood of the Goorkha force had, in the early part of the week, still an effect in this district; the turbulent Pulwars and others either dispersed to their homes or remained hiding in the jungles. Major Cox's column, therefore, experienced no opposition, but had destroyed, as far as time permitted, the very strong fort of Tigra, belonging to Rajah Prithcepal Sing Banteria, which was found evacuated. This place was actually in Oude, but it was a standing menace to the Azimghur frontier. More lately, the advance of Hurkishun's rebel column to Tandah has encouraged the rebels to collect again. The Rajkoomars had compelled the police of two frontier thanuhas to withdraw, and the post at Phoolpore has been driven in, and one jemadar carried off a prisoner.

The weekly collections have amounted to rupees 22,150 8 11.

#### *Goruckpore Division.*

This division has been, during the past week, the scene of important events. No sooner had the enemy ascertained that the Goorkha force would pass Fyzabad, on the march to Lucknow, without attacking it, than preparations were commenced by them for an invasion of Goruckpore. A force of some 2000 men, and Hurkishun, the nephew of Rajah Koer Sing, marched towards Tandah, to cross the Gogra near that place, while the sepoys at Fyzabad, having been paid their arrears by Mahomed Hussain, crossed the river to reinforce the Gondah Rajah. A smaller body, composed of the men of some lesser talookdars, threatened the northern frontier of the district between the Gogra and the Teraie.

On the 2nd, Colonel Rowcroft therefore moved towards the Bilwa entrenchment, where the main body of the enemy were posted; but found it so strong and held in such force, that he considered it inexpedient to attack, and after an almost harmless cannonade he retired to Amorha.

Emboldened by his retrograde movement, the enemy advanced out of their entrenchments on the night of the 4th, and at 8 A.M. of the 5th, were met by Colonel Rowcroft, when an obstinate engagement ensued.

The overwhelming numbers of the rebels enabled them almost to encircle the inferior force opposed to them, and the nature of the ground afforded them excellent cover. Nevertheless, after some hours fighting, they were totally repulsed, and pursued to within a mile of Belwa. The Yeomanry Cavalry did excellent service, and made several most effective charges during the day. Colonel Rowcroft reports the rebels to have numbered nearly 15,000, of whom 4000 were regular sepoys, comprising the 1st, 53rd, and 56th regiments of Native Infantry (the Cawnpore Brigade), and the 5th regiment Gwalior Contingent: these battalions had been recruited to a strength of 500 or 600 each, the other sepoys belonged to Oude Irregular Corps or detachments of broken regiments. The rest of the force consisted of Goruckpore rebels, and the contingents of the Rajahs of Gondah, Banda, Akowra Churda, Nanpara, Ootrowla, and other talookdars of Gondah and Baraitch.

The loss of the enemy was certainly not less than 400 or 500, and of 9 guns they brought into the field, 7 were taken. The result of these operations has been to disconcert the enemy's plan of invasion.

The Tanda force has indeed shown itself on the frontiers of the district, but has not yet ventured to attempt any serious operation: the party to the north have been kept in check by the followers of the Bansec Rajah.

The remnants of the discomfited army, however, still hold the Belwa entrenchments where they have several guns, and there is no doubt that had they succeeded in evading or defeating Colonel Rowcroft, they had many adherents in the northeru pergunnah who were prepared to rise in their favour.

The collections during the past week have amounted to rupces 93,800.

#### *Jubbulpore Division.*

The official intelligence from this division does not reach beyond the 1st of March, and is of no very prominent importance; the details are given below.

*Saugor.*—The fugitives from Gurrakota were overtaken at Beirah, on the road to Sabghur by a small column under Captain Hare, Hyderabad Contingent. Nearly 100 were cut up and as many taken prisoners; among them were many sepoy of the 31st, 32nd, 42nd, and 70th regiments. Sir Hugh Rose has taken the fort of Murorec, killing 150 of the enemy. Sir H. Rose and Captain Pinkney had each a horse shot under them.

*Dumoh.*—General Whitlock was moving upon this place *en route* for Saugor, and is believed to have reached it.

*Jubbulpore.*—Detached parties of the rebels expelled from Gurrakota, are posted between Dumoh and Jubbulpore; one at a rather strong fort named Murdanghur near Raipore.

*Mundla.*—The Commissioner of Nagpore has promised assistance to the Deputy Commissioner; nothing else of importance has occurred.

*Seonee, Nursingpore, Hoshungabad, and Baitool.*—These four districts are perfectly tranquil.

#### *Jhansi Sub Division.*

*Chandeyree, Jhansi, Jaloun.*—Nothing has been heard from the three districts of this sub-division.

#### *Postscript to the Narrative of March 7.*

*Saugor.*—The divisional narrative of the Commissioner of Jubbulpore for the week closing the 7th March, has been received since the body of the above narrative was written. It mentions that Sir Hugh Rose's force had left Saugor on the 27th ultimo and marched towards Shahghur, capturing the fort of Barrodia by the way. Except the Malthone pergunnah, the Saugor district was quiet.

*Dumoh.*—Dumoh was re-occupied by the British forces under General Whitlock on the 4th. The public buildings and records had been utterly destroyed. General Whitlock had gone on to Saugor with a small detachment, and another had followed him in the same direction. Another party had been sent towards Jubbulpore to escort in treasure, and to clear the road, which was infested with rebels. The body of the column meanwhile was halted at Dumoh. Several bodies of rebels still held various posts in the district, but the thannahs and tehseels had been re-established.

*Jubbulpore.*—A body of 500 rebels, aided by thirty of the 52nd Native Infantry, had taken up a post on the Dumoh road at Singrampore. Another party was at Mughowlie.

On the 2nd, near Lahore, a party (thirty-five strong, with two European officers) of the 50th Madras Native Infantry, routed 500 rebels who had plundered the village of Bakruvada. Captain Tripe, who commanded, reports that the enemy suffered a loss considerably exceeding the strength of his own detachment; the only casualty on our side was one officer, Lieutenant Walters, severely wounded (thigh broken).

Captain Broome, with a detachment of the 28th Madras Native Infantry and Nagpore Rifles, twenty sowars, and two guns, proceeded on the 28th February from Suleemabad against Bhulgaon, the rebel Rajah of which place was strongly fortifying his house. This post and some neighbouring defences were thoroughly destroyed, and some prisoners taken.

Besides the above events, nothing has occurred deserving of notice in the Jubbulpore division.

#### *Agra Division.*

*Eytah.*—On the 11th of March, a strong body of the enemy's horse crossed at Katchla ghaut, and after a skirmish in which Lieutenant Hennessey was wounded, our Jât Horse was compelled to fall back on Khaagunge.

*Etawah.*—About 800 of the enemy have crossed into the Oreyah pergunnah. As the orders to the military officer in command at Etawah are strictly to act on the defensive, this pergunnah has again become unsettled.

No. 37.

*The Governor-General of India to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.**Allahabad, March 31, 1858. (No. 8.)*

IN continuation of my despatch dated the 15th instant, No. 6, I have the honor to forward for your information a copy of the narrative of events for the week ending the 13th idem, submitted by the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 37.

*The Officiating Deputy-Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.*

Sir,

*Allahabad, March 29, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor to submit the narrative of events in the North-Western Provinces for the week ending the 13th instant.

I have, &c.  
E. C. BAYLEY.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 37.

*Narrative of Events in the North-Western Provinces, for the Week ending March 13, 1858.*

*Meerut Division.*

THE official report from this division does not require any special notice. The general peace of the division has not been disturbed. Collections of revenue are noted under the heads of the respective districts to which they belong.

*Dehra Dhoon.*—Dehra Dhoon remains perfectly tranquil.

*Seharunpore and Mozuffernuggur.*—The disarming of these districts is being gradually carried into effect. The revenue collection for Seharunpore for the first week in March was rupees 6,611, and the only outstanding balances, rupees 51,557. The collections in Mozuffernuggur for the same period amounted to rupees 15,306 4.

*Meerut.*—General Penny's force marched on the 6th towards Kasunge. It consisted of about 1200 men of all arms.

The bridge of boats at Gurlumukteser has been restored, as the traffic with Rohilkund is already beginning to require this accommodation.

*Bolundshuhur and Allyghur.*—The balances of the Bolundshuhur district have been nearly all collected.

*Rohilkund Division.*

Nothing of importance has been reported from this division during the past week. As far as can be ascertained, the rebels are expecting to be attacked, and much disheartened at the events elsewhere occurring around them.

*Kumaon Division.*

Since the affair at Sitargunge, reported in the postscript to the last narrative, no events of importance appear to have occurred in this division.

*Agra Division.*

The general condition of this division remained unchanged up to the close of the week under review. There are still collections of rebels on the banks both of the Jumna and the Ganges, and, as will be perceived by the detailed accounts below, they have perpetrated some slight mischief.

*Muttra.*—This district remains perfectly quiet, and the outstanding balances are being rapidly collected.

*Agra.*—Considerable portions of this district are yet in an unsettled state. The pergunnah of Jaincer which was throughout greatly exposed to the incursions of mutineers and rebels, has not yet been fairly reduced to submission. In some parts of Pergunnah Ferozabad, the inhabitants, though not openly committed by active violence, still continue in armed defiance of British authority.

In the pergunnah of Bar Pinnahut an outrage has taken place of a very serious nature. The zemindars of one share of this township were at enmity with the purchaser of another share, who has

remained loyal to Government. They have for some time been in rebellion and fugitive outlaws, but have recently threatened to return by force and take vengeance on their co-sharer. On the 6th, having joined their forces with those of one Gunga Sing, a notorious dacoit, they attacked the town of Bah with some 1000 men. The zemindar with the tehseldar and thannadar, the police, and other Government officials, sought to defend themselves in the tehsel buildings. They had with them some men lent as guards by the Rajah of Bhudourea, against whom there are some suspicions of secret connivance with the leader of the rebel party and of correspondence with his kinsman the rebel Rajah of Gondah in Oude; at any rate his men do not appear to have made a very strenuous resistance, and some accounts even represent them to have aided the assailants, who having effected an entrance into the tehsel, either by force or treachery, overpowered and murdered all the defenders, the zemindar, his family, the tehseldar, thannadar, and most of the other police and Government officials.

Brigadier Showers at once started from Agra with a column to restore order and punish the rebels, who however evacuated Bah before his arrival at that place, and were pursued by him to the banks of the Chumbul.

In this district, on the May and June kists, a balance of rupees 30,535 8 3, and on the November and December kists a balance of rupees 209,141 still remain to be realized.

*Mynpoorie.*—This district is tranquil; the notorious dacoit Gunga Sing, who, as noticed above, has been concerned in the attack on Bah Pinnahut, is held in great dread in this district. The Commissioner therefore proposes a reward of 5000 rupees for his apprehension. The 3rd European Regiment, (about 850 strong) with two field guns and 150 horse, moved to Bewar and thence to Etawah. The column is under the command of Colonel Riddell.

*Furruckabad.*—The town of Kumpil was again attacked by a party from across the river towards the close of the week under review. The Thannah Police were driven in and some plundering took place, but no loss of life on either side occurred, and the rebels eventually retired. The ghauts are still watched by the rebels.

Near Furruckabad itself the country is quiet; the barracks rapidly rising; traffic on the Grand Trunk Road is increasing daily; and revenue is being collected with some regularity.

*Etawah.*—The rebels still hold Oreyah and the neighbouring country, and the dacoit leaders who are with them are doing much mischief, and are acting with some degree of concert under orders from the Nanā's brother, an agent in Bundelcund.

The Calpee rebels, though their numbers are undoubtedly formidable, do not seem to have much heart for aggressive movements.

Mr. Hume however considers it unwise at present to collect the revenue, except to meet current requirements, lest any accumulation of treasure should act as a bait to the enemy.

The Rajah of Roowao having been detected in a treasonable correspondence poisoned himself on the 6th instant. His relatives have threatened the life of the tehseldar, through whom his guilt was discovered.

*Eylah.*—The rebels have made several demonstrations at various ghauts in this district, and at Kuchla ghaut crossed and drove back on the 11th the 150 Jât Horse who were watching their movements. In the skirmish the enemy lost seven killed, and Captain Murray, one trooper killed, and his Adjutant, Lieutenant Hennessey, severely wounded by sabre-cuts on the arm.

The enemy, however, though very strong in numbers, made no advance, and Captain Murray continued to hang on their flanks, and subsequently retired on Khasgunge. The rebels then attacked the village of Oorhee, but were unable to overcome the resistance of Dara Sing, the loyal zemindar of that place, and at nightfall they retired, leaving several dead on the ground, to bury whom they re-crossed the following day, but did no further mischief.

#### *Allahabad Division.*

The events in this division call for no general remarks. The state of each district is reported below. The revenue collections for the week are given in the margin.\*

*Allahabad and Soraon.*—The Nazim's forces have received some addition of late, but his position is otherwise unaltered. At the village of Bandā, near Gopeegunge, the police were resisted and repulsed in the execution of their duty by a body of armed men. It has been considered advisable since to strengthen the post at Gopeegunge by a detachment (two companies) of Her Majesty's 54th Foot.

*Futtehpore.*—The gathering on the right bank of the Jumna, especially about Chillarara ghaut, was so numerous and threatening that it has been deemed advisable to send on the remainder of Her Majesty's 80th Regiment and two guns.

The ghauts of the Ganges have been once or twice threatened during the past week, but the rebels, who are believed to be the followers of one or two fugitive Oude chieftains, endeavouring to escape on every occasion, retired after showing themselves for a brief period only on the banks of the river.

On the Jumna side of the district Captain Berry's regiment of Sikh Police has replaced Colonel Maxwell's column, which was required in Oude, but towards the close of the week the enemy at

					<i>Rs.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
* Allahabad	..	..	..	..	12,974	8	11
Futtehpore	..	..	..	..	5,760	0	0
Cawnpoore	..	..	..	..	47,320	0	0
Total	..	..	..	..	<i>Rs.</i> 66,044	8	11

Humeerpore ghaut were in such force, that Captain Berry thought it advisable to fall back from Akberpore on Luchendee. The rebels, however, seem to be acting only on the defensive, with the exception of a party in the Oreyah pergunnah of the Etawah district, whose movements are watched by the Tewannah Horse.

The Tehseeldar of Saib Salempore was forcibly opposed in endeavouring to reinstate an ousted zemindar. Three of his followers were wounded, and four of the opposite party killed.

*Banda and Humeerpore.*—The troops of the Banda Newab and of Narayn Rao of Kirwee are said to be acting in concert against the troops of the Adgighur Rancee.

#### *Benares Division.*

Except on the northern frontier of Azimghur it can scarcely be said that any excitement exists in this division. The weekly collections of revenue are noted in the margin.\*

*Benares, Ghazeepore, and Mirzapore.*—A few small bands of plunderers disturb the wild hill country south of Mirzapore, but for this these three districts might be called perfectly tranquil.

*Azimghur.*—The turbulent Rajpoots who had attacked the pergunnahs of Oorkil and Kumbhopore, retired on the approach of Major Cox's small column. Emboldened, however, by the presence of a large body of rebels at Tanda, they have again entered those places in still larger force, driving out the police. Major Cox's party consisting of one wing, Her Majesty's 13th, detail Madras Rifles (60 men), and two guns, under H. Ross, Esq., C.S., has been ordered to Goruckpore. A wing of Her Majesty's 37th from Ghazeepore will take their place; and a wing of Her Majesty's 35th from Dinapore will come up for the protection of Ghazeepore; and in addition to these reinforcements, the 4th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry marched from Allahabad on the morning of the 14th for Goruckpore.

*Jounpore.*—Mr. Jenkinson is still out in Pergunnah Murrecahoo, but no event of importance has occurred in that or any other part of this district.

#### *Goruckpore Division.*

The news from this division, though not absolutely important, is not uninteresting. The Tanda rebels have made two abortive attempts to cross the Gogra; on both occasions they were driven back by the Talookdars' levies, whom the civil authorities have by great exertion arrayed against them in somewhat formidable numbers. To the northward these levies, assisted by loyal zemindars, have rescued the police of a frontier post who had been carried off by a party of Oude rebels.

The latter, however, subsequently attacked and burnt a thannah in the same neighbourhood. The police escaped, but the Commissioner is inclined to think the rebels' success was owing to some degree of neglect or misconduct, though the particulars of the affair had not reached him.

The loyal Rajah of Bulrumpore, in Oude, has meanwhile been begged to keep in check this party, who chiefly come from his neighbourhood.

After their discomfiture at Amorha, the rebels, under Mahomed Hussein and the Gondah Rajah, made for some time, and with some success, strenuous efforts to recruit their forces and repair the consequences of their defeat. Within the past few days, however, owing to the arrival of fugitives from Lucknow, and the accounts they have brought from thence, the forces of the rebels have again begun to disperse. They are still, however, formidable in numbers, and are making large preparations for defence.

The agents of the Amorha Rancee, whose conduct has been throughout equivocal, have at length been fairly detected in a treasonable correspondence with the enemy. On learning this discovery, the Rancee herself immediately fled to Fyzabad.

#### *Jubbulpore Division.*

No official narrative has reached from this division. The only event of importance which has otherwise transpired is the escape from Chirkaree of Mr. Carne; he left that place in disguise on the 6th, and reached Purneah on the 11th. The Rajah was closely besieged in the fort, and reduced to considerable straits. Native accounts from Calpee report, however, that many wounded sepoy had returned from Chirkaree who received their hurts in the storming of the town. News from Calpee confirm the general outline of accounts before given, but describe the rebels as much in want of money, and as greatly dispirited by Sir H. Rose's approach.

E. C. BAYLEY, *Officiating Deputy-Secretary to Government,  
North-Western Provinces.*

					<i>Rs.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
* Benares	..	..	..	..	2,266	7	9
Ghazeepore	..	..	..	..	13,241	1	11
Mirzapore	..	..	..	..	4,450	12	0
Azimghur	..	..	..	..	44,766	15	0
Jounpore	..	..	..	..	51,892	15	16
Total ..					<i>Rs.</i> 1,16,617	4	6

## No. 38.

*The Governor-General of India to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Allahabad, April 4, 1858. (No. 10.)*

IN continuation of my despatch dated the 31st ultimo, No. 8, I have the honor to forward for your information a copy of a narrative of events for the week ending the 20th March, submitted by the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

## Inclosure in No. 38.

*Narrative of Events in the North-Western Provinces for the Week ending March 20, 1858.*

*Meerut Division.*

THE general state of this division has not undergone any material change. Minor events are detailed below.

*Seharunpore.*—A spy of the enemy was captured on the 9th at Kishenwala ghaut, who confessed he had been promised 100 rupees for his trip; and during the week a small party from the rebel camp at Nagul crossed and burned the thatch of a police chowker, but immediately disappeared.

The disarming of the district is proceeding gradually here and there, with some manifestation of reluctance on the part of the populace, but without any other resistance. In Pergunnah Rampore a small gun was found buried in the fields. Towards the close of the week a body of about 400 rebels appeared in the neighbourhood of Nagul.

*Mozuffernuggur.*—The numbers of the rebels at Daranuggur ghaut have considerably increased; but except a few mutinous sowars, they are a mere half-armed rabble.

The largest gun in the Bijnore district has recently been casually burst; three rebels were killed by the accident.

*Meerut.*—Beyond a very doubtful report that Gurhmuktesur is threatened by an expedition from Bareilly, nothing is reported from this district, in which the collections for the week amounted to rupees 7544 10 2.

*Bulundshuhur.*—A considerable body of the enemy, under Ruheem Ali, of Khylea, has been, during the past week, moving about the opposite bank of the river near Ramghat. Waledad Khan is believed to have been with them for a short time, but has now returned to Bareilly or to the bodies of rebels near Furruckabad. On the 13th, a few horsemen made a demonstration of crossing, but fell back on being opposed by the police. The chief object of the rebels appears to have been to collect revenue, in which they had not previously had much success in that quarter.

The presence of this enemy, however, prevented General Penny, on his downward march, from reducing the number of troops in the district; but subsequently he considered it necessary to withdraw the bulk of Her Majesty's 61th Foot.

More recently, spies report Ruheem Ali Khan's forces as consisting of ill-armed irregular levies, but with a few guns.

The Ganges was very low till the 17th, in which and the succeeding day, it rose considerably; so much so, as to render many fords impassable, and several persons were drowned in attempting to cross. On the 19th, the water again fell rapidly. A permanent increase in the volume may, however, now be looked for from the melting of the Himalayan snow.\*

*Kumaon.*

Nothing has been received from this division.

*Rohilkund Division.*

There can be but little doubt that the Nana has been, during the week, at Bareilly and Shahjehanpore; but, it is said, has, after leaving his family at the former place, gone westward to join Mohsum Ali Khan at Allygunge.

\* The revenue collected for the week ending 13th March was 3,173 rupees.



No other news of importance has transpired, though warlike preparations on an extensive scale are still reported: 500 rupees and two villages have been offered for the head of Dara Sing, the loyal zemindar of Oorhel, who repulsed the party which crossed at Kuchla ghaut, as mentioned in last week's narrative. A person suspected of corresponding with the British, is said to have been blown away from a gun at Bareilly.

The arrival of a great General and troops from the eastward at Bareilly is rumoured throughout Western Rohilkund; this probably alludes either to the arrival of the Nana or that of some of the fugitives from Lucknow.

The forces under Fazl Huk are said to be entrenching themselves at Baherec.

Native rumours also describe the rebels as destroying their records, and preparing false ones purposely to embroil with us persons loyally disposed.

#### *Agra Division.*

The state of this division has not changed much since the last narrative. Perhaps in some parts it is more tranquil than before. The revenue collections are noticed separately below in the reports from each district.

*Muttra.*—The Commissioner reports the state of this district as satisfactory: 50,000 rupees have been despatched to Agra.

During February, 93,482 rupees were collected; and in the first two weeks of March, from three pergunnahs, 16,253 rupees have been released.

*Agra.*—No proof of the Bhudowrea Rajah's connivance with the party who attacked Bah has been as yet secured.

His troops at that place, however, permitted the latter to remain for two days undisturbed in the place, and when the rebels proceeded to Punnahut, the Rajah's people there parleyed with them from the walls, and the dacoits then retired without a shot being exchanged. Our own police had already fled. The previous success of the rebels at Bah, the Commissioner considers clearly attributable to the treachery not only of the Bhudowrea Rajah's men, but also of that of some of the new levies.

The villages of Luckumpore, Basowna, Narah, and Kaomai Khara, which have been long the head-quarters of Gunga Sing and in open rebellion, were attacked by Brigadier Showers on the 14th and 15th; the latter-named village was deserted, but at the former some slight resistance was experienced, and about 150 of the enemy were killed.

*Mynpoorie.*—This district is quiet, except in the neighbourhood of Mustafabad, where the Ahoers, who have for many years been notorious for turbulence, are causing some slight uneasiness. On the 12th, Colonel Riddell's detachment moved on to Etawah, and on the 14th, 300 Punjaub police arrived. On the 18th, some auxiliary horse, under Lieutenant Bromley, left with 25,000 rupees for General Penny's camp at Eytah.

About 30,000 rupees of revenue and canal balances were collected during the two first weeks of March in this district; and the following table exhibits the general result of the Khurcef kists:—

January, 1858.		February, 1858.	
Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.
<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
8,02,142	2,79,492	5,66,954	1,03,618

9,95,980 rupees are therefore still due.

*Farruckabad.*—The only event of importance during the past week in the Farruckabad district has been another demonstration by about 400 Cavalry, under Niaz Mahomed (the rebel leader who was wounded in the fight near Shumshabad with Brigadier Hope's column) against Kumpel; they were evidently in league with the Mahomedans of Shumshabad and Kaimgunge, but effected nothing.

The enemy has thrown a bridge of boats across the Ramgunga, and on the 18th crossed some guns by it, but they retired the same evening, having, it is believed, been alarmed by a reconnoitring party sent from Futteghur.

No exact intimation of the purposes of the rebels has been obtained. They threaten loudly to attack Futteghur, but Mo'auun Ali Khan, their chief, is described as a drunken brawler, whose want of courage has, it is said, done much to disgust and dishearten his followers. About the middle of the week, however, the appearance of the rebel detachments was so threatening that Colonel Watson's moveable column was called in from Meerut Ke Serai, and reached Farruckabad (by a forced march of thirty-four miles in twenty-four hours) on the 16th.

The outstanding balances of revenue are still large, but are in process of collection. Their amount on the 1st of March was 9,41,936 rupees.

The barracks and public buildings are proceeding rapidly.

*Eltawah.*—The presence of Colonel Riddell's moveable column has had a beneficial effect in this district, which remains tranquil, except the Oreyah pergunnah, from which contradictory accounts have been received. The numbers of the rebels there, however, have probably not increased, and their advanced party has certainly fallen back from Ajeet Mul.

*Eytah.*—The arrival of General Penny's force has restored confidence in this district. The Aheers about Mustafabad on the Agra and Eytah road are still troublesome; and Mr. Daniell purposed taking advantage of the neighbourhood of General Penny's force to punish them.

The revenue collections are proceeding steadily. Since the reoccupation of the district 8,55,314 rupees have been collected, and only 1,74,399 rupees of outstanding balances remain. 7,794 rupees were collected during the first week in March.

#### *Allahabad Division.*

*Allahabad and Soraon.*—A boat proceeding down the river with two Europeans on board was fired at from the right bank of the Ganges, in the Khyraghur pergunnahs. Stringent measures have been taken to discover and punish the perpetrators of that outrage. Emboldened by the continued presence of the Nazim, some of Bence Bahadoor's men early in the week returned to his fortalice of Kumayepore, and commenced collecting revenue in his pergunnahs. Mr. Mayne applied for two guns, which with a squadron of the 6th Madras Light Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Whistler, were sent to his assistance.

This force was joined at Phoolpore by the two companies, Her Majesty's 54th, a party of the Ferozepore Sikhs, under Lieutenant Lee, 32nd Native Infantry, and 200 of Captain Dunbar's levy, under that officer's command.

Before this force the rebels quickly fell back, and Mr. Mayne, in contravention of instructions furnished to him by the Governor-General, pursued them to Tiroul, a strong fort within the Oude frontier.

In this position the enemy were upon the 20th of March attacked; it proved to be of such strength as to render its capture by a coup-de-main, and by the force employed impossible, except at an enormous sacrifice of life. Colonel Whistler therefore withdrew his men, not however until they had suffered considerable loss. Lieutenant Lee and seven of his Sikhs were killed, and another officer and several men wounded.

The details of this unfortunate affair have been separately reported, and after its conclusion, the force fell back to Soraon. The revenue collections during the past week were rupees 26,813 12 7.

*Kuttehpore.*—Nothing of any importance has occurred in this district since the date of the last narrative. The rebels watch all the ghauts of the Jumna in considerable force. The revenue collections during the week were rupees 2,700.

*Cawnpore.*—The rebels from Humeerpore about 2000 strong, but without guns, crossed on the 14th. The following day the Sikh corps, reinforced by Her Majesty's 88th and Captain Blunt's Battery, marched to Akburpore; on the 16th the enemy re-crossed.

The Tehsildar of Russoolabad, an influential and loyal zemindar, named Hindhur Sing, has raised 500 men at his own expense, in addition to the force allowed by Government, for the defence of his pergunnah. The rebels have not ventured to attack it.

The revenue collections amounted to rupees 36,148 for the week under review, a good portion of it having been obtained from the Russoolabad pergunnah, almost under the guns of the Gwalior rebels.

*Banda and Humeerpore.*—From these districts the only report is that a body of 400 sepoys had gone from Banda towards Tiroban; they were at first opposed by Narayn Rao's men, but subsequently allowed to pass on showing a perwannah from the Nana; their ultimate destination is not stated.

#### *Benares Division.*

The Azimghur district is now seriously threatened; with that exception the division is quiet.

*Benares.*—Collections during the week rupees 2,248.

*Mirzapore.*—The Magistrate, with half Mr. Catania's levy, has returned to the station. The weekly collections were rupees 1,887.

*Ghazeepore.*—Nothing of importance has been reported from this district. A party of twelve mutineers, who were sheltered by a bunyah, were pursued, but escaped. The bunyah, however, and part of their booty were seized.

The weekly collections were rupees 12,358.

*Azimghur.*—The advanced guard of the rebels, under Koer Sing, plundered Atrawlia on the 20th. They were supported by Koer Sing's main body, and by Gholam Hussain, with several guns. Colonel Milman, with a weak wing of Her Majesty's 37th Regiment, proposed marching on the 21st to meet them, and detained a portion of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry at Koelsa to assist him. The revenue collections were rupees 42,923 10 1 during the week.

*Jounpore.*—Mr. Jenkinson's report from the Murriahoa pergunnah has been received; it relates no event of importance. All the leaders in the acts of violence committed in this pergunnah had

fied, and Mr. Jenkinson had been occupied mainly in collecting all the evidence existing against them, confiscating their property and levelling their houses.

Revenue to the amount of rupees 46,983 5 6 was collected during the week.

#### *Goruckpore Division.*

Two of the police stations on the northern border of this district have been temporarily occupied by parties of Oude rebels, but no loss of life, and little injury except to the confidence of the people, occurred from these raids.

On the 17th, however, at Salona ghaut, about ten miles above Tandah, an affair of some gravity occurred.

Bulleo Sing, a notorious dacoit, had been for some time threatening to cross the Gogra: to oppose him, the Thannadar had collected a considerable body of the Rajah of Gopalpore's men, and of other levies, and had succeeded in arresting some of Buller Sing's followers.

These he imprudently retained in his camp, and their comrades accordingly determined to rescue them. In pursuit of this design, a body of about 100 crossed the Gogra on the evening of the 16th, and concealing themselves during the night in a heavy jungle, at daybreak surprised the Thannadar's camp.

Panic-struck, the raw levies fled in every direction without firing a shot; but the Thannadar, two policemen, and a jemadar in the Rajah of Gopalpore's service were killed.

The rebel sepoys who still hold the Belwa ghaut intrenchment are nearly 2000 in number. The forces of the rebel Rajahs and of Mahommed Hossain also, still numbered some 5000 or 6000 men.

These circumstances, though not of much intrinsic importance, have maintained an uneasy feeling in the district, in consequence of which the revenue collections have fallen during the past week to rupees 51,000.

#### *Jubbulpore Division.*

No narratives have been received from this division, the Commissioner being in camp with General Whitlock's force.

It is known, however, that the detached brigade of Sir H. Rose's force, stormed and took Chundeyree on the 17th instant; our loss was not heavy, but at least one officer, Captain Keatinge, is known to have been wounded.

E. C. BAYLEY, *Officiating Deputy-Secretary to Government,  
North-Western Provinces.*

#### No. 39.

#### *The Governor-General of India to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Allahabad, March 31, 1858. (No. 7.)*

I HAVE the honor to forward for your information a copy of a despatch from the Chief Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces, dated the 12th ultimo, submitting narrative of events to the 12th idem, and bearing testimony to the assistance received by him, in administering the provinces under his control, from the several officers of the Government, and forwarding likewise a memorandum of the services of the 3rd European regiment.

#### *Inclosure 1 in No. 39.*

#### *The Chief Commissioner, North-Western Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.*

My Lord,

*Fort Agra, February 12, 1858.*

1. IN continuation of my despatch of the 15th ultimo I have the honor to submit my narrative diary of events to the 12th instant.

2. February 1.—The accounts received from Etawah and Calpee, regarding the Gwalior rebels, are of a conflicting nature, for there is no doubt that they have recrossed the Jumna into the Doab, in considerable numbers; it is scarcely possible to surmise their intentions.

3. February 2.—From a telegram of Mr. Hume's, it appears that the rebels in the Etawah district are numerous, and have four Government guns, with others of small calibre and native manufacture. I have authorized Mr. Hume to fall back on Mynpoorie, assured of the intentions of the rebels to attack Etawah. Spies report that a part of the Gwalior mutineers, and the Rajah of Chirkaree had had a fight on his refusal to pay them revenue.

4. February 3.—A telegram from Mynpoorie mentions that Mr. Hume was keeping the rebels in check, and at a distance, with a rabble of his own, and that they had been fighting at Anantram. It appears also that a detachment had marched from Cawnpore on Bhogneepore, thus rendering his position much easier. Colonel Scaton telegraphed from Futtelghur last night, that, consequent on the departure of Brigadier Walpole's column, he would be too weak to take the field, in the event of the rebels again crossing into the Doab in his direction, and begged that the water of the Ganges Canal might be turned into the river, with the view of increasing its depth, and preventing inroad. I have frequently already been urged to do this by persons ignorant of the fact, that the canal water, added to that in the Ganges, would not, after a time, sensibly increase the depth of the river, even thirty miles below the canal escape.

I have for many weeks, even months, been desirous of punishing the rebel village of Seerpore, on the left bank of the Jumna, about two marches from Agra, and have taken the opportunity of organizing a small detachment to proceed against it to-morrow, with positive orders to return on the 8th instant, at latest, as by the 11th or 12th the regiment here will be relieved by Her Majesty's 8th Foot, and will then have to proceed with the convoy of ladies to Mynpoorie, the post assigned to it by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

5. February 4.—Brigadier Showers to-day assumed command of this garrison. It is believed in many quarters, that the rebels again mean to recross the Ganges, and occupy Khasgunge (some even go so far as to say that the Nawab of Furruckabad intends to accompany them), but the general impression is that they will avoid all posts occupied by any of our regular troops, and will merely endeavour to plunder and interrupt our communications. All quiet in Dholepore and Bhurtpore, and the Mewattee population settling down peacefully in the latter.

6. February 5.—The village of Deerpore, referred to in the latter part of my 4th paragraph, and which has long been a thorn in the side of the Local Government, was this day attacked and punished, without any loss on our part. Etawah all quiet on the 4th instant.

7. February 6.—The Thannadar of Pinnahut reports that some armed men have crossed the Chumbul (which is fordable in many places) into the Agra district, at a spot in the ravines about six miles south of Bah, and that more were expected to follow. It is not yet known who these men are, or with what particular object they have moved into that part of the Agra district. The Government authorities in the northern Doab still anticipate inroad into it, but the Punjab reinforcements, if properly handled, will most likely prevent this to any great extent, though I fear that the communication between Cawnpore and Agra to Meerut may again be interrupted, and closed for a time. Letters continue to reach individuals here from several parts of Central India, from which it would appear that the advance of the Nerbudda Field Force has already begun to have its effect. One of these letters represents the Gwalior mutineers as quite dispirited, and about to march on Jhansi, where the rebels are numerous, but parts of the country are ready to rise and side with the British.

8. February 7 and 8.—The armed party that crossed the Chumbul into the Agra district, south of Bah, have been dispersed by the police, and two of them apprehended. Writing on the 2nd instant Major Ramsay mentions that Captain Hearsey had arrived at Sahooghat in disguise, having since the outbreak been hid in the Onde Ternie by a zemindar. He also adds that Mr. Brand, of Shahjehanpore, and a Sergeant Major (whose name was not known), were likewise expected to arrive soon; two more officers had been protected by the same zemindars, but one had died in August, and the other, Captain Hastings, in December, both from fever.

9. February 9, 10, and 11.—Captain Alexander, with Messrs. Hume and Maconochy, had a brilliant little success against a large body of insurgents at Anantram, in the Etawah district, on the 7th instant. Copies of the despatches regarding it will, in due time, reach your Lordship. Intelligence was received here on the 10th instant of the relief of Saugor, and the third idem, putting 170 women and children out of peril.

10. February 12.—The convoy of ladies, for the most part *en route* to the Presidency, left this yesterday morning; but, in consequence of rumours of an advance on the part of the Nana, who was represented to be in great strength, and likely to obstruct its progress, I considered it right to halt it for a day, till in possession of more positive information. Subsequent orders, were, however, received from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, directing it to push on by forced marches, with the view of forming a junction with Captain Tombs' troop of artillery and 400 horse, now in progress towards Cawnpore. In the course of the day, I had the honour of receiving your Lordship's resolution, in the Home Department, dated 9th instant, which I immediately directed to be published. Your Lordship will, I trust, here permit me to tender my thanks for the kind terms in which you have, in that document, expressed your sense of the manner in which the administration of these Provinces has been conducted during my incumbency. Unversed, however, as I was in civil administration, it was reasonably to be expected that I might have failed in giving satisfaction, but for the able, cordial, and cheerful advice and assistance which I have invariably received from the members of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, from Mr. Reade, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, and from Messrs. Muir, Thornhill, and Oldfield, to all of whom I am deeply indebted.

11. Major Williams, Superintendent of Police; Messrs. Wilson and Cocks, Special Commissioners; Major Macpherson and Captain Nixon, the Commissioners of the Agra and Meerut Divi-

sions; and the Magisterial and Revenue authorities (many of whom have been brought to your Lordship's notice in these narrative journals,) in these Provinces have, at all times, given the Local Government their cordial co-operation; and I am not aware of a single civil or political servant of Government who has failed to do his duty. I am also under obligations to the military authorities, and to the few troops at my disposal, but more particularly to the 3rd European Regiment and to No. 2 Horse Field Battery, to whose efforts the collection of much of the revenue of the Muttra, Agra, Allyghur, Mynpoorie, and Etawah districts, is attributable, and who have mainly tended to preserve the peace of these districts. I do myself the honour of appending a memorandum of the services of this regiment, which has almost always been accompanied by detachments of the artillery since the outbreak, and deem myself fully justified in bringing their services to your Lordship's favourable consideration, and of suggesting the grant of a few months' batta, in reward of their incessant labour and meritorious conduct.

12. In conclusion, I have merely to observe that improvement during the last twelve days has been as progressive as it was during the previous fifteen; that on the 1st inst. the cash balance in this Treasury was rupees 13,31,958 15 2; and that our districts, whilst I write, are, with the exception of the south-eastern part of Etawah, in the enjoyment of comparative repose.

I have, &c.

H. FRASER, *Brevet-Colonel,*  
Chief Commissioner, North-Western Provinces.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 39.

*Memorandum of the Services of the 3rd European Regiment quartered at Agra, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Riddell, since the commencement of the Outbreak on the 10th of May, 1857.*

1. ON the 12th of May, the Light Company was sent into the Fort under Captain Paton.
2. On the 20th of May No. 3 Company, under Captain Strover, proceeded to the Hurree Purbut (Mr. Boldero's house) as a guard over the Central Jail.
3. On the 31st of May a guard was furnished for Government House, under Ensign Wimberley.
4. On the 23rd of June, No. 7 Company, under Captain Forsyth, proceeded to the Central Jail for the relief of No. 3 Company.
5. On the 3rd of July, Nos. 5 and 6 Companies were sent into the fort, under Captain Ross and Lieutenant Heberden.
6. On the 5th of July, the head-quarters of the regiment, seven companies, 568 men and officers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Riddell, were engaged in the action at Susseu, in the vicinity of the cantonments of Agra, against the insurgent Neemuch Brigade, on which occasion 29 men were killed in the field, and 73 wounded, including 3 officers, Major Thomas and Lieutenants Pond and Fellowes; of the wounded, Major Thomas and 13 men subsequently died from the effects of the wounds.
7. On the 9th of July, Captain Paton, with a few men of the Light Company, proceeded to Shahgunge, and brought in a gun left on the field on the 5th instant.
8. On the 29th of July, No. 1 Company, under Lieutenant Fellowes and Ensign Pigou, proceeded to Futtehpoore Sikrie, were engaged in an affair with some insurgents, and returned on the 31st.
9. On the 14th August, a party of 100 men (Grenadiers) and No. 4 Company, under Captain Pond, Lieutenants Forbes and McPherson, and Ensign Holdsworth, proceeded into the district to punish insurgent villages near Ferozabad. Ensign Holdsworth and one private were severely burned by an explosion of gunpowder.
10. On the 20th of August, three Companies (Nos. 2, 3, and 8) were detached with the force under Major Montgomery, and were present in the action fought on the 24th of the month in the vicinity of Allyghur, against a large force of insurgent Ghazees and other Mahomedans; three men were killed and fifteen wounded, many of them by sword cuts in hand-to-hand encounters with fanatic Mussulmen. The following officers were present on this occasion:—Captains Strover and Bacon; Lieutenants White, Blake, Wimberley, and Ensign Berkett. Lieutenants Davis and Ensign Mitford subsequently joined this detachment in room of Captain Bacon and Lieutenant White, sent in sick.
11. On the 15th September, No. 5 Company, under Captain Ross and Ensign Goschen, accompanied the Magistrate to punish an insurgent village on the Dholepore road.
12. On the 28th of September, the detachment out under Major Montgomery was made up to the strength of a wing by the addition of two companies (No. 7 and Light), under Captain Forsyth, and Lieutenants Orchard, McPherson, Thomson, and Saunders, and Ensign Goschen; on these officers joining, Captain Strover and Ensign Mitford returned to regimental head-quarters sick.
13. On the 10th of October the regiment (leaving the Garrison guards standing) under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Riddell, 543 officers and men, was engaged in the action fought at Agra against the Mhow and Indore mutineers from Dholepore, one staff serjeant and one private wounded.
14. On the 13th of October, 3 companies, Nos. 1, 5, and 6, were detached to garrison Allyghur, under Captain Ross, Lieutenants Heberden and McPherson, Ensigns Chambers, Pigou, and Goschen.

15. On the 26th of October, the Grenadiers, Nos. 2, 3, and 4 Companies, under Captain Pond, Lieutenants Anderson, Forbes, Davies and Wimberley, Ensigns Mitford, Holdsworth, and Birkett, marched with the force under the late Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton, to Futtehpoore Sikri, and round by Muttra, and were engaged in an affair with a band of insurgents at the former place on the 28th of that month. Lieutenant Wimberley and 10 men were wounded.

16. On the 13th of November, a wing of the regiment of Grenadiers, Nos. 2, 3, and 4, and Light Companies, with head-quarters under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Riddell, proceeded into the district with a moveable column under that officer, towards Eytah and Khasgunge, returning to Agra on the 2nd of December.

17. On the 2nd of December, 100 men, No. 4 and Light Company, under Lieutenants Anderson and Orchard, with Ensign Holdsworth, proceeded to Futtiabad, with a detachment under Major Hennessey, to punish insurgent villages. Two men were wounded, and on their return on the 7th, No. 4 Company proceeded to Allyghur for the relief of No. 6 Company.

18. On the 19th of December, the Grenadiers, Nos. 2, 7, and 8 Companies, under Captain Pond, formed a portion of the escort with commissariat stores, proceeding towards the Commander-in-Chief's camp, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell.

19. During the months of November and December, the detachment of the regiment in garrison at Allyghur was engaged in several expeditions into the district under Major Eld, and a portion was present with Brigadier Seaton's force in the actions fought at Gungenee and Puttiala.

20. On the 21st of January, 1858, a party of 100 men, No. 3, and Light Company under Lieutenants Forbes, Orchard, and Ensign Mitford, with Ensigns Campbell and Evans, late 15th Native Infantry, doing duty, proceeded on escort duty with the guns and ammunition, for the camp of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and on their return from Mynpoorie were halted at Etimadpoore to join the following detachment.

21. On the 4th February the Grenadiers, No. 2 and 6 Companies (making with the foregoing detachment a wing), under Captain Pond, Lieutenants Heberden, Davies, and Wimberley and Ensign Chambers, with Lieutenant Gellie, late 9th Native Infantry, doing duty, proceeded into the district with a small force of Artillery and Police Levies under Major Hennessey, to punish insurgent villages in the vicinity of the Trunk Road at Etimadpoore, and returned on the morning of the 7th.

Fort Agra, February 10, 1858.

W. RIDDELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*  
*Commanding 3rd European Regiment.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 39.

*Office Memorandum.*

*Allahabad, March 17, 1858.*

READ a letter from the Chief Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces, dated the 12th February, submitting narrative of events to 12th instant, and bearing testimony to the assistance received by him in administering the provinces under his control from the several officers of the Government, and forwarding likewise a memorandum of the services of the 3rd European Regiment.

Ordered, that a copy of paragraph 11 of the above letter, commencing with the words "I am also under obligations to the military authorities," together with a copy of the memorandum of the services of the 3rd European Regiment therein alluded to, be sent to the Military Department for information and any orders that may be necessary.

I have, &c.

G. F. EDMONSTONE,  
*Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.*

*The Governor-General of India to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.**Allahabad, April 4, 1858. (No. 9.)*

I HAVE the honor to forward, for your information, a copy of a narrative submitted to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, of occurrences, in the portions of Rohilcund, in which Mr. Sub-Conductor A. Bremner and his family were prisoners, in 1857-58.

## Inclosure in No. 40.

*Narrative of Occurrences in the portions of Rohilcund in which myself and family were prisoners in 1857-58.*

Nynee Tal, February 20, 1858.

June 2, 1857.—From Kylas to Pilleebheet eighteen miles. Received a letter from Mrs. Bremner about 2 o'clock A.M., in which I was informed that there had been a disturbance at Pilleebheet and at Bareilly, and that Mr. C. P. Carmichael, Magistrate of Pilleebheet, had left the former city for Nynee Tal. I started at once, and arrived at about 7 o'clock A.M., with a few Poorbia contractors, sawyers, Gholam Moyaoddeen Khap (my jemadar of chuprassees), Bansee, my head carpenter, and two of my kukars, the rest having left me through fear. I found, on arrival, that Inactoolah Khan, Abdool Resheed Khan, Choonah Khan, Moonab Khan, Kureemoollah Khan, the people of the north side of the Kukra bridge, and others, had looted the treasury and Mr. Carmichael's property. I at once commenced to make arrangements to defend the property of Government that I had charge of. In the afternoon, I told some of Inactoolah Khan's men that if he or any of his brothers came by themselves, they would be at liberty to come and go un molested. Abdool Resheed Khan, Moonab Khan, and another, came in Mr. Carmichael's buggy, and after a great deal of talk of what they had done, invited me to go with them into the city, to see what good arrangements they had made. On my accompanying them, I found the shops shut, and the whole of the budmashes up in arms; the crowd was so great that it was with difficulty that we could proceed. Several times guns were pointed at me; but as they saw that I was prepared for them (one of those who did so was Mr. Carmichael's head mason), they did not fire. Abdool Resheed Khan at last took off his cap to them, and begged of them not to fire, as I had come with him at his request, and he then begged of me to gallop off. I told him that I could not do so, as I had a few men with me, and would not leave them; he then turned the buggy and drove off. I got safe to the bungalow. The state of affairs in the city made me determine to defend the bungalow to the last.\* The Government and private property left at the kylas was looted by my head mason, Emam Bux, well sinkers, and masons: the cash there was about 1,500 rupees. These people were looted near the village of Sudderpore by the Poorbia contractors, and these again, in a short time afterwards, were reloomed by Heera Singh, of Boora.† This latter then went, accompanied by the villagers, of several villages near him, and looted my books, &c., left at the kylas.

June 3.—Hard at work in the smith's shop, making spear heads with my own hands out of the tools, as no smiths would come to work for me.‡ The sepoys and Poorbia contractors took their oaths to be faithful and stand by me to defend the Government property and us. I had the treasure chest broken open, and gave 500 rupees to the sepoys, and 300 to the Poorbias, out of the Government money (1,000 rupees), the rest was kept as a reserve, to purchase food for the people with me.

June 4.—Busy all day making arms for the people; had my tent struck, the jungle cut down, and the place put in a proper state of defence. Threatening notices sent daily to me to leave this, but no notice taken of them. Cast upwards of 600 balls and made them into cartridges. Had all my arms, four guns, two kookrees, one sword, three boar spears, one English bow and arrows, and other weapons distributed to the people, keeping one gun, a pair of pistols, and a kookree for myself. In the evening Gholam Myooddeen Khan, jemadar of chuprassees, after planting the sentries, made off with a kookree, a gun, powder flask, and shot belt, and pouch; my servants (Musselmén) making off, a sure sign of a falling house; only one hour's sleep nightly; men collected on all sides of the bungalow to attack us, but they were deterred from so doing by our firm attitude.

June 5.—The same work and arrangements of yesterday, only that this day directed Mr. Carmichael's servants to leave the compound, as we were surrounded by upwards of 500 men, and they gave out that they would attack us in the night. The sepoys and others said that the females would be in the way. Khan Bahadoor, a chuprassee of Mr. Carmichael's, came in the evening, and got the bow and arrows from a Poorbia's hand, and was going to shoot me; I put my hand on my pistol, he then discharged the arrow in front. The sepoys and Poorbias again took their oaths to be faithful; did not go to bed at all. For, about midnight, guns were fired in the city, and a great noise; at the same time about 300 men were collected in the mangoe tope near the Deolia river, about 300 at

\* The Government bungalow in which Mr. Bremner lived.

† In my letter to Captain Maxwell, dated 27th October, 1857, I only mentioned Heera Singh, leaving out the fact of the Poorbias having looted the masons, &c., first.

‡ Mr. Bremner had a guard of 1 naik and 4 *sepoy*, from one of the Bareilly regiments.



Mr. Carmichael's kotee, some under the tamarind tree, on the road to the city, and a number in the havalat near to my bungalow.

June 6.—At about 8 o'clock A.M. went to sleep, and awoke about 4 o'clock A.M. On my getting up found that I had been deserted by every one. I got hold of the last man (my sirdar bearer) as he was marching off, and made him take up one of my little ones and show us the way to my nutsuddie's house; we arrived there without being discovered, although the naik and four sepoyas had gone direct to Inayatollah's house after they had deserted me, and told them to go and do as they liked, as we were asleep; they had been promised 100 rupees by Inayatollah Khan the day before to leave us; they got the money and departed. On our reaching Wuzer Khan's house, I asked him to try and save our lives if possible; he sent his brother Ameer Khan, who came back from Mahomed Bushen Khan, with the said assurance that my family would be saved, but that they could not answer for my life. I was then directed to come down from the roof of the house, as Wuzer Khan said he did not wish my blood to be shed in his house, for perhaps his would go also, and then my family could not be saved; he also told me to leave my gun, pistols, and kookree on the roof of the house; he said if I only was to kill one man my family could not be saved. I thought better that my life alone should go to ransom my family's. They put me in a small house, and the door looked on me. When I was in there I barricaded the door, and found a thick stick, for I thought it hard to die without a blow struck to defend my life. On the door being opened, I was making a stroke at the person who was coming in, Wuzer Khan called out to hold, for it was he, and that he had brought a person who could save our lives. On my coming out, Abdool Rehman Khan took me by the hand and promised to save us, but that, in case I was asked, I must say that I was a Mussulman. I was led through the streets barefooted to Mahomed Busheer Khan's house; the old gentleman told them to make much of me, and sent off four hackeries to bring my own and the property of Government to his house; but this was not accomplished, for the people of the other side of the city told them on the road that all the principal property had been looted; they were therefore afraid to proceed, as they might hereafter be brought to account for the whole; they therefore returned; so that the whole was looted by Abdool Resheed Khan, Kurreemoollah Khan, and others. There was there a muster of all the budmashes of the city, to have us killed; but Mahomed Busheer Khan, Abdool Rehman Khan, and their relations stood in my defence, my wife and children being still at Wuzer Khan's house. The Koormees also mustered in force under Gopaul Singh, Seeta Ram, and Ishree Pershaud, and joined I am told, by Laikh Raj of Kummurpoora, and his men: by those parties I was saved, and my wife and children sent for. The Paisheer and Nazir of Pilleebheet, under Mr. Carmichael, said to those who were for protecting me, "what is the use of being killed for him? Give him up." The former said so in my presence, they being afraid for themselves, as they were in bad odour with the people of the city, and were protected, along with their families and the families of the tehseldar and kotwal, by Mahomed Bushbeer Khan.

Inayatollah Khan called on me, and told me he had all my sheep and goats, and Government money. I had when I lived in the bungalow all Mr. Carmichael's sheep in my compound. I told him that he and his party might play as they liked for three months, but after that time the Company's troops would be here, and bring them to account.

June 7 to 15.—The party of Kurreemoollah Khan, Inayatollah Khan, Abdool Resheed Khan, &c., daily threatened us. Mahomed Busheer Khan, Abdool Rehman Khan, and his brother, Moulvie Fukurooddeen Khan, and their relations, joined by the Koormees, still refused to give us up. In the meantime I was busy and urgent with Abdool Khan, Ruhman Khan, Moulvie Fukurooddeen Khan, Tota Ram, Ishree Persaud Gopaul Singh, Koormees, for them to get the principal men of the city to form a Panchayat, and conduct the affairs of the city, declaring for no party. This was agreed to at a meeting held in the tehsel by the whole, including Inayatollah Khan; but Inayatollah Khan evaded compliance by not going to the place where they agreed they were to sit.

June 16.—This day a nazim, named Moulvie Fuzl Huq, came to this, sent from Nawab Khan Bahadoor Khan, and has commenced to collect a force.

June 17.—I have recommended Abdool Rehman Khan and the Koormees to collect a force on the side of Government; they have agreed to do this; but Abdool Achman Khan says that the people must first collect money to pay the men, as he was not rich enough to do so himself.

June 18 and 19.—Abdool Rehman Khan and his relations were sent for by the nazim, and asked why they did not come to the durbar, and that they must take service or be considered as enemies. Abdool Rehman Khan refused; these men came to me and asked my advice. I told them "by all means, take service," as their doing so would strengthen the Government interest in the city and prevent it being plundered, so that they have taken service; Moulvie Fukurooddeen Khan (formerly visitor of schools) as tehseldar, Abdool Rehman Khan's son, Abdool Kureem Khan (15 years old) as commandant of infantry, Mahomed Syud Khan, as Ressaldar, and some of their relations.

June 20.—Abdool Rehman Khan's party have commenced to raise men, nominally for the Nawab, but really for Government, and to preserve us and the city.

June 21 to August 7.—I have had no paper to write on, and nothing to relate, but the continual endeavours of Abdool Reshad Khan and his party to get us from our present protectors, and my endeavours to raise the country on behalf of Government, through Gopaul Singh, Lota Ram, and Ishree Pershaud, Koormees, and have succeeded in inducing Laikh Raj, of Kummurpoora, Hurdeo Singh, and Buldeo Singh, of Bitowrah and Pipleah, and the other Hindoo zemindars, to refuse paying the kist due to Government to the Nazim; they have collected their people, and have been supplied with powder, ball, &c., by the Koormees. I also wrote to the Deoreea thakoor (Rooshen Singh) to assist them with men and a gun; he has promised to do so, but none has come yet. I had called on Kalkadas and others to raise 5,000 rupees, to be kept by Gopaul Singh to raise troops; about fifty men had been collected. When the Nazim heard the men were being engaged, although nominally for the purpose of protecting the Koormees, he ordered the whole to be discharged; and as he had called on



the people of Purewa, Umra, Jehanabad, &c., they were not strong enough to resist, so that they had to discharge the men.

The Nazim intends to engage Laikhrjim this morning; in the evening I sent for Tota Ram and Ishree Persaud, and told them to send at once to tell Laikh Raj to be prepared for the forces from this; they did so. Lalla Halkadoas and others, whose names I do not know, informed the Nazim that I and Gopaul Singh, Ishree Persaud, and Tota Ram wanted 5,000 rupees, to raise a force, and that we had instigated the people up in arms to resist.

Before I reached Pilleebheet, my mootsudee, Wuseer Khan, and his brother, Ameer Khan, persuaded Mrs. B. to place some things in his care; she did so, and he only returned about one-fourth of what he had received, and kept 85 rupees out of 165 rupees of mine he had in hand; he also went to the Nazim Fuzl Huq, and told him that Abdool Rahman Khan had taken by force upwards of 30,000 rupees' worth of things from him for me; this was too bad, but as he protected us for a few hours, I forgive him.

August 8.—The force from Pilleebheet went out early in the morning to engage Laikh Raj; after an engagement of some time, the Pilleebheet force were victorious, and returned with thirteen heads; they were hung up in different places in the city. Laikh Raj would have been successful if he had been joined early in the morning by Hurdeo Singh and Buldeo Singh, the Deoria thakoor and others; as his party was unsupported, he could not successfully resist; his son, Thakeeram, fell gallantly fighting, his head was brought in; if it had not been for Abdool Rehman Khan, many more Hindoos would have been killed, and their villages burnt and looted. The Deoria thakoor did not send any men.

August 10.—A false rumour that the Bunjarahs were coming. The whole of the force here was collected in the old gunge, and when they saw that the Bunjarahs were not coming, they gave out that the Nazim had given orders to loot the gunge; God knows whether he did so or not. Immediately on hearing this, Abdool Rehman Khan, Moulvie Fookmooddeen Khan, and others of their party went to the Nazim, Fuzl Huq, and asked him if he had given such an order, for if he had they would at once leave, as they had myself and family in their house, and therefore they must stand by the Koormies. On the Nazim stating that he gave no such order, their reply was then "at once order the force to disperse." He had to comply with the request of Abdool Rehman Khan and the others.

August 11.—Ally Khan, Meewattie and Meean Fan, Syud of Bareilly, came with a force of about 1,000 horse and foot, and a gun with them; they had been sent for by the Nazim.

August 13.—Ally Khan, Mewattie, with the Bareilly and Pilleebheet forces with him, have gone to Naoreea to fight the Bunjarahs, and have got orders from the Nazim to raise the villages of Betowarah and Pipeeah.

August 14.—Ally Khan, with the men from this, attacked the Bunjarahs, and killed four men, and took three prisoners: but lost themselves about 100; but no correct account can be got, as the people who went from this to plunder were the principal parties who suffered.

August 15.—The people who went to fight the Bunjarahs from this returned, and it was with the greatest difficulty that Abdool Rehman Khan could succeed in protecting Betowarah and Pipeeah from the Mewatties. These latter looted every one they came across.

A daughter was born to us at 11 o'clock A.M., to be named Isabella Victoria, if God spares us.

August 16.—Gholam Raibanee Khan, thanndar of Bah, in the Agra district, arrived to-day; he has leave from the Honorable Mr. Drummond for two months; he was upwards of a month on the road; he is well affected to Government; in fact, so is Hakim Khan, of Soosowar, and Ahmed Yar Khan, his father and brother; Koobur Khan, of Dullelunge, and his sons, Gholam Dustakur Khan, and Mustakbeen Khan; this latter keeps a list of the badmashes of Dullelunge who looted several villages.

August 18.—The Nazim, Moulvie Fuzl Huq, showed Abdool Rehman Khan a perwannah from Nawab Bahadoor Khan, for him to send myself and family to Bareilly by fair means, or if not, by force, and to employ Ally Khan's force to take us. Mahomed Bushee Khan, and his nephew Abdool Rehman Khan, Koobur Khan, of Dullelunge, and Hakim Khan, of Soosowar, went to the Nazim, and persuaded him not to send us, for if he determined to use force, all they could do was to defend us. The whole of this is the doing of Abdool Resheed Khan, Hirreemoolah Khan, and their people; they are daily persuading the Nazim to have us sent, and writing urzees to the Nawab, writing all sorts of lies that Mahomed Busheer Khan, Abdool Rehman Khan, myself, Gopaul Singh, and the Koormies were constantly writing letters to Nynce Tal; the fact is, that they want to loot the Hindoos, and this they cannot do so long as Abdool Rehman Khan is allowed to retain forces under him. The worst feature in this is that Abdool Resheed Khan is married to Mahomed Buseen Khan's grand-daughter. The whole of us were afraid to write, in case our letters were caught.

August 28.—Word was brought that five letters had been seized and sent to Bareilly, purporting to have been written by me, Mahomed Busheer Khan, Kootun Khan, Gopaul Singh, and Kalkadoas: as none of us sent letters, for fear of their being caught, and a row got up, they must have been written by some one else at the instigation of our enemies.

August 29.—Abdool Rahman left for Sherepore to try and get a party to assist me in taking the city; he requested myself and family to go and live in his brother's house (Moulvie Fookrooddeen Khan); it was vacated for us, and we went.

August 30. Kurveemoolah Khan, and a number of sowars, wanted to force their way into the house we formerly lived in, but were withstood; they have determined to kill Mahomed Busheer Khan as well as us; we will see whether they will succeed or not.

August 31.—These people still at their tricks. I am trying my best to get the Koormies and Abdool Rahman Khan's brother, Moulvie Fookrooddeen Khan, to join in taking the city, in the event of Abdool Rahman Khan being successful in raising a force at Sherepore.

September 2.—Abdool Rahman Khan came back from Sherepore; he could not make any arrangements with Mahomed Noer Khan, the Zemindar of Sherepore, to assist in taking the city, as he had to defend his own property from Sukkur Singh and others; but he said in the event of the badmashes

still wishing to have us, send us to him, and he would take care of us. Abdool Resheed Khan, and his brother Moonnah Khan, left with the Nazim for Bareilly to try and induce the Nawab to send a force for us.

September 5.—They seized a boy, and have tutored him to say he brought four letters from Nynee Tal; one for me, one for Mahomed Busheer Khan, one for Dair Doss, and one for Koondun Singh. They tried all they could to induce Koondun Singh to implicate Gopaul Singh, but did not succeed. Dair Doss had to bribe Kurreemoollah Khan with (they say) 300 rupees, before he could get off. Our two letters, the boy's mother said, had been lost during the night, and in the evening Inayetoollah Khan had taken what he called the deposition of the boy, and was sending him to Bareilly, when Abdool Rehman Khan went to him, and abused him for trumping up stories against me, Mahomed Busheer Khan, and others, so that the boy was not sent.

September 6.—The man who killed Mr. Aspinall has come from the camp of Kalleh Khan.

September 8.—The son of Ally Bux, the Doudree zemindar, of Doudree, came to-day to consult me how he could send money up to Nynee Tal. I directed him to do so either on an elephant, or sewn in the saddles of several horses, and to put load on them.

September 9.—It was agreed at a consultation this morning, at which were myself, Abdool Ruhman Khan, Moulvie Fukuroodeen Khan, Gholam Dustakin Khan, Gholam Ranbanee Khan, Noer Ahmed, one of the Doudree zemindars, and Tota Ram, Koornee, that, in case of their being any symptom of these people using force, to leave all their houses, and go to the old gunge, and to have two houses prepared for that purpose.

September 10.—Gave Tota Ram my will to keep, and a letter from Captain Maxwell.

September 15.—Men came in from Bhustee with the information that that village had been taken by the Company's troops. Inayetoollah Khan (Naib Nazim) sent off an urzee for the Nawab to send a force from Bareilly.

September 16.—Inayetoollah Khan received a letter from the Honorable Mr. Drummond, in which he was reminded that he had laid himself open to have all his property seized. There was a great row in the durbar about us, between Kurreemoollah Khan and others, with Gholam Dustakin Khan; the former said, why not give us up, or send us to Nynee Tal? In the meantime Abdool Ruhman Khan came in and told them all that if they wanted to fight about me, they had better commence at once, as he was prepared for them. This latter would take the city at once, only he is afraid of the Bareilly forces.

September 17.—After what had taken place yesterday, it was determined that we should leave on elephants this evening for Nynee Tal. Those who were to accompany me are Abdoolah Rhuman Khan, Gholam Dustakin Khan, Nizam Khan, and nine others. During the day, part of the troops written for came in, and about 500 horse; the rest (about 2,500 and two guns) expected in the morning. After all, our departure had to be given up, as Yar Mahomed declined to lend his elephant, and that, too, at the last moment. In the evening I sent for Lalla Kalkadoss to give me 800 rupees of the Government and private funds, in his hands, to take with me to Nynee Tal, and it was with the greatest difficulty that I got 500 rupees from him—short weight, 15 rupees.

September 18.—Bhora Khan, late thannadar of , came to me to-day, and it appears that Kurreemoollah Khan went to the commander of the forces,—(about 2,500 arrived to-day)—and took a burkundaz who has just come from Nynee Tal (his brother had been put in prison at Nynee Tal) with him, and had tutored him to say that myself, Mahomed Busheer Khan, and the Koormees, constantly sent letters every three or four days to Nynee Tal, and that my men were very well known, as they carried a small and red flag with them, and that I was the one who got the Tharoos and Bunjarahs to fight, and so wrought them up that it was with the greatest difficulty that Bhora Khan and Abdool Ruhman Khan could persuade them to the contrary; as the former has known the commander for years, he at last managed to prepossess him in my favor. A ressaldar and the commander of the forces called on me in the evening, and they left prepossessed in our favor.

September 20.—Everything prepared to repel an attack expected to be made on us by Abdool Resheed Khan, Kurreemoollah Khan, and their party, assisted by some of the troops from Bareilly. Gholam Dustakin Khan, and his cousin, Ahmed Yar Khan, left their homes to assist us. The whole of the females here threaten to leave if Abdool Ruhman Khan does not give us up; this he refuses to do. His uncle, Mahomed Busheer Khan, was then asked by Abdool Ruhman Khan that, in the event of Abdool Resheed Khan (who is married to the old man's grand-daughter) making the attack, what was to be done with him? he said, "leave me a gun, and I will shoot him myself, and no one will incur blame." Such men has God raised in our favor. In the afternoon, these rascals (Abdool Resheed Khan, Kurreemoollah Khan, &c.), collected their forces at the tehseel for an attack on Abdool Ruhman Khan's house, but were told by the Nazim Moulvie Fuzl Huq, that they must not make an attack this day, but wait till he gave the order.

September 21.—These rascals have succeeded at last; Abdool Ruhman is not to blame; the Nazim brought an order with him from Nawab Khan Bahadoor Khan for him to send me with the regiments, and not for them to leave till such time as I was given up to them. Mahomed Busheer Khan, Abdool Ruhman Khan, Gholam Dustakin Khan, and others went to the Nazim to try and get me to be left here, but it was of no use, but this much was acceded to, that Abdool Ruhman Khan would take me himself, and not send me with the Bareilly forces; but we must start to-morrow night.

September 22.—It is decided that I go to Bareilly, and take money with me (part to be raised by the people of the city, and part by myself), to bribe those in power to spare my life; the names of those who raised money (500 rupees) for my use are Deedar Bux, Hayat Mahomed, Gopaul Singh, and others whose names I will find out afterwards; meantime the money is to be sent to Bareilly.

September 23.—A letter was sent by me to Juggurnath Singh, the Poorbea Rajah, for a force to assist me in taking the whole of this Pergunnah, also a relation of Abdool Ruhman Khan's (Mahomed Shufort Khan) who took the letter, was to get the Sherepore zemindar, Mahomed Noer Khan, to send his men, and Abdool Ruhman Khan to use the force under him, and the Koormees to take the city this evening. Mahomed Busheer Khan, who had left for Bareilly to use his interest for me not to

leave this, was sent for back by us; he had reached Nawabgunge, and returned; he put a stop to it; as he said that by ourselves we would be unable to resist the Nawab's troops; so it is purposed till an answer comes from Juggurnath Singh and the Sherepore zemindar. The Nazim and Abdool Resheed left this morning. It is agreed that I am to be kept back a day or two, as my boy, Andrew, and Abdool Ruhman Khan's, are very ill.

September 24.—Mahomed Busheer Khan left this morning for Bareilly, when we expressed our fears that he would be put in prison till I was given up. He said he was willing that they should do so, but not to give me up, for he expected that he would be able to get a perwannah from the Nawab for me to remain at Pilleebheet.

September 25.—Inayetoollah Khan, Naib Nazim, called on Abdool Ruhman Khan this morning to know what answer he would send to Nazim Moulvie Fuzl Huq, for a letter had come from him inquiring why I had not gone to Bareilly according to the agreement. Abdool Ruhman told him to ask for two days more grace as both the children were very unwell. The Nazim came back during the day. It was agreed to by Abdool Ruhman Khan, Moulvie Fukurooddeen Khan, Ghulam Dustakin Khan, Ahmed Yar Khan, and others, to send the females to the Koormees, and to take the place. On Abdool Ruhman Khan going to the Koormees he found that no dependence could be put in them for such a purpose, mainly through Tota Ram, but Gopaul Singh, Tota Ram Ishree Pershaud, and their parties, were willing to join. Abdool Ruhman Khan's Mussulmen were afraid, so nothing could be done.

Nazim Moulvie Fuzl Huq asked Abdool Ruhman Khan why his uncle, Mahomed Busheer Khan had gone to Bareilly? Was it to try and get a perwannah for me to be left here? If an order did come from the Nawab he would have me, cost what it would.

September 26.—It was decided that I was to leave this about noon by myself, but on Abdool Ruhman Khan going to the durbar there was a great disturbance. Abdool Resheed Khan, Kurreemoollah Khan, the Nazim Fuzl Huq, and their party, said that my family must accompany me. Abdool Ruhman Khan would not accede to this at first; swords were being drawn. Abdool Resheed Khan and his party took off their caps and placed them at Abdool Ruhman Khan's feet, so that at last, through shame, he agreed to take us all. He came to me and begged of me, with tears in his eyes, for me to take my wife and children with me, as he was sure we would all return in safety. He said he would not return alive if we did not, and I believe him. God help us! it was a sore trial for us. I was willing to go myself, but not that my wife and children should share my fate. That rascal Lalla Kulkadoss, on my sending to him for 1,000 rupees of the Government money, refused to give me any, till at last Tota Ram, Koormee, told him that Abdool Ruhman Khan would send 100 men and take the money by force, and also that the Nazim would be told he had some 50,000 rupees of Government in his hands; as the money was required to save our lives, it was then only that he sent me 500 rupees—15 rupees short weight; it was also decided in the durbar that Abdool Resheed Khan was to furnish two palkees for our use, and to leave during the day, but, as he did not send them till night, it was considered better to leave early in the morning, and to spend two or three days on the road, so as to allow time for Mahomed Busheer Khan and Ghulam Raibame Khan (who gave out when asked by the budmashes of Pilleebheet, "why he was going to Bareilly?" that he was going to look for service from the Nawab), to effect an arrangement with Sobha Ram to get me to be left at Pilleebheet under their care.

Nazim Fuzl Huq left with the troops from this for Jehanabad.

September 27.—To Nawabgunge, twelve miles; Andrew very ill; it was agreed that we should remain here to-morrow, as a man came from Mahomed Busheer Khan for us on no account to come to Bareilly, as we would be sure to be murdered, but to spend two or three days longer on the road, as he was certain that he would be able to get the perwannah from the Nawab through Sobha Ram, and he was to give 200 rupees for it. I heard that Moulvie Fuzl Huq had taken the Pilleebheet troops, with the guns, to join the Bareilly troops at Beheree, as he is to lead them against Nynce Tal.

September 28.—Remained at Nawabgunge, and in the evening Ghulam Raibame Khan came with the perwannahs from the Nawab, and addressed to Nazim Moulvie Fuzl Huq, and the other to Mahomed Busheer Khan, for us to remain in charge of the latter; so there was great joy in the camp.

September 29.—To Pilleebheet, twelve miles. We arrived here in the morning; the people of the city collected to witness our arrival; some even came out four miles to meet and conduct us into the city; the streets were crowded, and congratulations were offered on every side to us, a letter came from the Nazim to send all the powder and shot to his camp.

September 30.—Mahomed Busheer Khan came back in the evening from Bareilly; we have much to be thankful for to this old gentleman, and all his relations, for his exertions on our behalf. About this time Moulvie Fukurooddeen Khan gave in his resignation.

October 1.—It was agreed to say that we should go to Sherepore, as Abdool Resheed Khan, Kurreemoollah Khan, Choonah Khan, Inayetoollah Khan, the Nazim Moulvie Fuzl Huq, and their party, till they get us sent to, and murdered at, Bareilly. Abdool Ruhman Khan means to go to Buheree to the Nazim, and tender his resignation, as he will not fight against the Company's troops. His brother, Moulvie Fukurooddeen Khan, is to accompany us, and to remain some time with us at Sherepore. The zemindar, Mahomed Noer Khan, is well affected to Government.

October 2.—Started for Sherepore (20 cos), early in the morning, and reached by evening. We were hospitably received by Mahomed Noer Khan and his sons, Ally Noer Khan, Husrut Noer Khan, Mahomed Yar Khan, and they told us that they would not give us up, even if the Nawab sent a force for us.

October 7.—A letter from Abdool Ruhman came to-day; his son, Abdool Ayreez, died on the 5th instant. He wrote that Fuzl Huq had written to the Nawab to have us again sent for to Bareilly. He also wrote that he, Abdool Ruhman Khan, had not gone to Buheree, and also that he would not go at all against the Company's troops.

October 8 to 25.—There has been nothing of consequence to write about, with this exception, that on the 13th instant, Ramdend Shah, of Kunchampore, sent a force, who burnt and looted the villagers on the other side of the Sardha river, belonging to the Thakoorain of Jetpoorah. The forces here are not strong enough to force their way to the other side of the Sardha river, in face of an enemy. I recommended them to remain quiet till the Company's troops were victorious, and then the land taken from them and the damage done, would be got back. The people here, viz., Mahomed Noer Khan, zemindar of Sherepore, Roy Singh, and Sobha Singh of Tanda, the Thakoorain of Jetpoorah, Doorjun Singh of Gunshai, and others, have remained faithful to Government, and are daily looking out for our troops to go to Bareilly. The country about here has not been looted, but they are much afraid that the following parties will make a descent on them, viz.: Juggurnath Singh, the Poorkee Rajah, Lakhim Singh of Khattar, and Ramdend Shah of Kunchampore. This last, as above recorded, has done a great deal of damage on the other side of the Sardha river. Mahomed Noer Khan, and the others, would furnish a party for Government purposes, if they were assured that their properties were safe. A perwannah from the Commissioner of Bareilly to Juggurnauth Singh, Ramdend Shah, and Lakhim Singh, to leave them in peace, would be the means of preventing bloodshed, and strengthening the Government interest. They are so strongly in the Government interest, that when the bearer of the letter to Juggurnauth Singh, of the 23rd September, sent by me, came here to engage them in the project to take Pilleebheet, they at once said they would send their forces along with Juggurnauth Singh to Pilleebheet, but as the latter would not send their forces, the project had to be given up.

October 27.—In a letter I this day wrote to Captain Maxwell, I mentioned that the people for Government who are in Pilleebheet have sent to me to know what they are to do with their families in the event of the Company's troops coming to Pilleebheet. Would you be so good as to give this letter to R. Alexander, Esq., Commissioner, for perusal, and for his orders as to what course they are to pursue. I would suggest that a flag be allowed to be hoisted over their several house doors, as a

protection, such as this,



and that if only 500 men of the Company's troops were to come to

Pilleebheet, the whole city and district would at once declare for the Company's rule, and were only withheld from declaring that they were so by the number of troops that the Nawab had at Bareilly, and as they had no better force here than the Nawab, so could not make a stand against him, and would not be allowed time to collect troops, neither have they the money to pay for troops when collected. A few drilled troops from Nynce Tal would give confidence to the people, and they would rise *en masse* to assist. If only 500 men were sent I have no doubt but that I could get 10,000 or 12,000 men from the different zemindars. The zemindars here would alone give 500 men with firelocks, and Pilleebheet would constitute 1,000 ready for service, and the guns then would be at our command, Abdool Ruhman Khan having made an arrangement to that effect. Mahomed Noer Khan of this (Sherepore), has also a gun, and the Thakoorain of Jutpoorah has guns; also Raj Singh and Sobha Singh, of Tanda, have guns, so there would be a respectable park of artillery at hand. Mahomed Noer Khan would assemble 1,000 men or more, if R. Alexander, Esq., would give me orders to raise the money on the part of Government. They would nominally be raised to repel any force sent against them by Roundaund Shah, Lakhin Singh or Juggurnauth Singh; also he will have his and confederates' troops ready to assist Government, when he receives by an assured party that the troops have really left Nynce Tal to attack the Bareilly Nawab. I would urgently press this on the authorities that a few troops raised here could much forward the Government interest.

Mahomed Shefat Khan, late cotwal of Shahjehanpore, informed Ally Noer Khan and Huzrut Noer Khan, that a Pathan from Rampore had come to this to murder me when out shooting, and for them to warn me to be careful. Mollen Khan came this morning with a letter from Abdool Ruhman Khan, for me to send my letter at once, which I did.

October 29.—A letter from Lucknow mentions that the Europeans are in possession of three places in the city: by that it would appear that they have been reinforced by fresh troops. In the evening a man came from Bylah, eight cos from this, and on this side of the main branch of the Sardha river, with intelligence that Rundood Shah, of Kuchunpoora's forces, had burnt the thannah and looted that village.

October 30.—Ally Noer Khan went this morning, with about 100 men and a small cannon. The Thakoorain of Jutpoorah sent some 125 men and a cannon. Rundood Shah's men, on the approach of these troops, recrossed the Sardha river. Some firing between these parties. Ally Noer Khan commenced to form a redoubt, and has written for as many men as he can get together to attack Rundood Shah's men. News came to-day that Mooradabad is occupied by the Europeans.

October 31.—A letter that came from Ally Noer Khan states that the enemy's force is about 400 men, and his own some 300. These two parties have been firing at each other across the Sardha river. On this side one man wounded (ball through hand), and three or four have gone down of the enemy. One Inayutollah Khan, from Kitcha, or Richa, came here this afternoon; he brought word that the Badshah had been victorious and that not an European was left except at Agra, and that these men were besieged by the Bombay troops. Also, that some eight or ten days ago some Europeans had come to Mooradabad, and that the Rampore troops had murdered them all.

November 1.—Ally Noer Khan writes, that Rundood Shah's people have retired some two miles, and that the extent of their loss is three killed and four wounded. A letter from Doorjun Singh, of Gunshai, came to Mahomed Noer Khan for him to join with Lakhin Singh and others, and to send in a durkhast to the Nawab of Poorunpore and Kother. The zemindars here have hitherto paid no kist, or permitted looting in their district. Andrew is very unwell to-day.

November 2.—Heard the report of seven or eight guns in the direction of Bylah. Mahomed Noer Khan, Huzrut Noer Khan, and myself, started for that place. On our arrival there found that there had been no firing there, so that the firing must have been somewhere else. On our arrival, and

going to inspect the enemy's position, they commenced to fire on us. We gave orders for our men not to reply to them.

November 3, 4, and 5.—Nothing to relate—only living under a tree. On the 4th wrote a letter to Rundood Shah, inquiring of him why he had taken forcible possession of land belonging to the Jetpoorah Thakoorain, and to Mahomed Noer Khan, and that a decree had been given to the effect, by the English authorities, that the land in dispute belonged to these parties, and not to him. I had to write in such a manner that Nawab Khan Bahadoor Khan (if the letter should be shown to him), could take no hold of it to my prejudice. Firing kept up by the enemy on our men.

November 6.—Received an answer from Rundood Shah, but without signature. He did not write an answer to the question I put. This letter is in possession of Mahomed Noer Khan.

November 7.—Sherepore, eight cos. Returned to this. I thought it useless to remain as our party would not go across to assault the enemy. I left directions how to proceed if Ally Koer Khan wanted to cross, viz., to get their doongees carried lower down the river on carts, and make a feint in front whilst they were crossing lower down.

November 8.—Heard that the Jetpoorah Thakoorain had got some troops from the Poorbee Rajah, Juggurnauth Singh. When they get them all together, they intend to cross the Sardha in the morning.

November 9.—A man was sent to see if the combined troops of the Thakoorain and Juggurnauth Singh had crossed. He brought back word (falsely), that they had done so. Word was also brought that Mahomed Noer Khan's troops were to do so likewise in the morning. Word also brought that the Lord Sahib had gone with two kumpoos (I do not know how many men in each), to Lucknow; also that the Delhi troops had gone there, and that Rajah Maun Singh had been killed, and that the Company's troops had taken Lucknow.

November 10.—Word brought from Bylah that they intend to cross the Sardha river in the afternoon, and attack Rundood Shah's troops. Husrut Noer Khan and myself at once started for Bylah. On the road, about two miles from that place, met a hukara with a note, by which we learned that our side had made a successful attack on the enemy in the way I had pointed out. They only passed over sixty-five, about two miles lower down the river, and engaged the enemy in front (whose strength was 700 men). On the appearance of the sixty-five men the enemy delivered fire, turned, and fled. The jungle was so thick that they did not find out that only a few men had crossed. Several of the enemy wounded in the action. On our side, one man, Mahomed Shafat Khan, was wounded in the foot. One man burned two villages.

November 11.—Mahomed Noer Khan and myself went to a village burned by the Thakoorain's men, who only passed the Sardha river this morning, and found that these people had killed a wounded man of the enemy, the buxse of Rundood Shah's troops. We were very angry at their having done so. The force from Bylah joined us, and I went, accompanied by Husrut Noer Khan, to scour the country. No plundering or burning villages was allowed, as Mahomed Noer Khan only wants to act on the defensive. When we found that the men wanted to loot we returned. They were very much dissatisfied.

November 12.—The men went out to loot. Husrut Noer Khan and Kurremoullah Khan, the leader of the sixty-five men, went after them, to prevent, as much as possible, their doing so, and they in a measure succeeded. The Thakoorain of Jetpoorah's people burned several villages of the enemy. Mahomed Noer Khan and myself went to the Gogra by ourselves: he wants his ryots to come back. The people who went out to plunder returned in the evening. They did little damage. We remained at the Gogra all night.

November 13.—The Tanda troops, under Nowhereo Khan, came to day. They are all afraid to stay at the other side of the river; so in the evening we all returned to this side. Mahomed Noer Khan's men did not go out to loot to-day. The Jetpoorah people did, and got several of their men killed. I and Mahomed Noer Khan are glad of this, as it will keep them from looting the villages.

November 14.—A letter received to-day mentioned that two or three of the King's houses in Lucknow had been taken by the Europeans, and that 1,000 more European soldiers had come, and that there was fighting daily. Also that the chuckedars had been calling on all the Nawabs, Rajahs, and zemindars to send men. Husrut Noer Khan and self returned to Sherepore, eight cos.

November 16.—Moulvie Fakeenooddeen Khan, who has been with me since I came here, left for Pilleebheet. News brought that Rundood Shah had again collected his troops. They are in three divisions.

November 20.—To Bylah, eleven miles. On my arrival here, and in conversation with Mahomed Noer Khan, he informed me, that the unfortunate gentlemen who lost their lives at Mohundee would have been saved if they had stuck to their original intention of passing through Sherepore for the hills. The thannadar of (name forgotten), had written to Mahomed Noer Khan to provide rumud for the party, and he did so; but it seems Juggurnauth Singh persuaded them to go by Mohundee, although he knew they must meet one of the mutinous regiments. I sincerely believe that Mahomed Noer Khan would have preserved them if they had come; but God ruled it otherwise.

November 27.—Nothing to relate since the 26th instant. This day went to the other side of the Sardha river, Mahomed Noer Khan's men being afraid to go. They said that they heard firing at the other side. Mahomed Noer Khan is a plucky old man.

November 29.—To Kittara, on my way to Sherepore. Husrut Noer Khan informed me that the Europeans at Lucknow had taken a number of guns, so that they must be in force. Word also brought that the Company's troops had crossed the Ganges at Koochla Ghaut.

November 30.—To Sherepore. Got news on arrival that my old enemies, Abdul Rashed Khan, Choonah Khan, Memah Khan, and others, had been dismissed the Nawab's service.

December 1.—I heard to-day that there had been a fight at Lucknow, in which the Lord Sahib and two officers had been killed; also that the Europeans had penetrated as far as the gate of the King's Palace, but that the next day the native troops had assaulted the Europeans, and were

victorious, but with a great loss of men on their side. On the other hand, the Nawab of Bareilly's troops were thrashed at Kuchla Ghaut and lost a regiment. The Nawab has discharged the General of the beaten troops.

December 2.—The troops of Jetpoorah looted the Bunjarrahs without orders; the Thakoorain ordered them to return all the loot. These Bunjarrahs are leagued with Rundood Shah, and loot the villages on the other side of the Sardha river.

December 5.—Roshen tells me the news from Lucknow, that there are about 7,000 Europeans encamped in Nuccagunge, so it is all lies about the Baily Guard having been taken. He also heard that the Nawab's troops got a thrashing at Huldwin. By a letter received last night from Husrut Noer Khan it appears that the Rajah's troops had again collected the other side of the river.

December 6.—Heard to-day that some 1,000 Europeans were at Mynpoorie, and a force of Europeans near Budaon. It is to be hoped that this is true. Twenty-five men have come from Husrut Noer Khan's brother-in-law, the Nawab of that place, to assist him against Rundood Shah, whose forces have again come to the Gogra, and been firing upon the people of this side of the river. Husrut Noer Khan then sent a letter for us to send all the men that can be spared to Bylah. Roy Singh, of Tanda, came to-day. It appears that Lukhim Singh has given in a durkhast for this Pergunnah, and is coming with 1,000 men, and a few of the Nawab's, in addition to his own troops. This is the second durkhast that has been given in for this district and sanctioned; the former was given by Juggurnauth Singh, Poorbee Rajah. This latter has paid 25,000 rupees to the Nawab and Sobha Ram. I suppose we will have fighting by and bye.

December 7.—The people from Aurungabad have brought word that the Europeans have left the Baily Guard and gone to Alumbagh, and have a great number of elephants with them, and also that some 700 fresh troops had arrived at that place. On to Bayla, eleven miles. On my arrival found that the Rajah's troops had decamped during the day. Kurreemoollah Khan went with some eighty men to the Gogra. The Rajah's troops are about 500 or 600 men and two goordas, or small cannon, and plenty of plunderers, who have carried off some 500 head of cattle, and completely plundered the people of their rice, &c.

December 11.—To the Gogra, to give confidence to the ryots to cut their grain, and bring it to this side of the river. Found on inspection that the Rajah's people had completely gutted the village, and dug up all the old grain in store. Two gurrahs of gunpowder were found in the jungle on our return.

December 13.—Word brought by the villagers that the Rajah's troops had given out that they would pay us another visit about noon. Some sixty men went over with Husrut Noer Khan, Kurreemoollah Khan, and myself, and returned by evening. Received a letter from Mahomed Noer Khan, in which he wrote that Roy Singh and Subha Singh, of Tanda, Dunjun Singh, Dall Singh, and others, have been constantly, lately, asking him to go to Bareilly to give in a durkhast for this district of Poorunpore. Lakhun Singh is coming with a regiment of infantry, commanded by Kaith, and some sowars, in addition to his own men.

December 14.—Sherpore, eleven miles. I am told that there are four regiments, two guns, and 500 sowars at Pilleebheet from Bareilly, sent by the Nawab, to raze Mayet Oolah Khan and his brother's houses, and to get the money looted from the treasury, and public and private property they and others had looted. Inayetoollah Khan is in prison at Bareilly, and his brothers have absconded; their reign has been short.

December 15.—Mahomed Noer Khan left for Bareilly to-day, he is to be accompanied by Roy Singh and Shibha Singh, of Tanda, Darjun Singh, of Gunshai, Dall Singh Kavinda, of the Jetpoorah thakoorain, &c. He goes much against his wish; but what can he do? He is surrounded by his enemies.

December 17.—News brought that Abdool Resheed Khan has gone to Mama Kot, and the Nazim has sent a force after him. His brother, Inayetoollah Khan, Moonah Khan, Choonah Khan, and Berket Oolah Khan, are in prison, and all the loot taken from them. Kurreemoollah Khan is also in prison.

December 18.—News that Kavoo Sahib has had a defeat.

December 20.—Moulvie Fukrooddeen Khan came from Pilleebheet. It appears that Inayetoollah Khan and fourteen of his relations are in prison, handcuffed, and irons on legs; and all those who have looted public and private property are made to give it up. Edjurit Khan (one of those who looted my property), arrived to-day.

December 21.—To Tanda, six cos. They have cast a very good gun here. They have four guns now.

December 22.—A letter came to Kurruck Singh from Ally Noer Khan, informing him that two news writers, chuprassees, had been to Sherpore, and were going to call at Tanda, and that during the time they are here to keep me out of sight.

December 24.—I told Kurruck Singh that if Roy Singh would raise 300 men, Husrut Noer Khan would raise the same number, to be drilled by me, so as to be at hand to assist the Europeans. He said that when his brother Roy Singh came it would be done.

December 25.—Bayla, twelve miles. I was told before I left Tanda that 200 sepoy of the Nawab's had arrived at Poorunpore, to collect the kist for Lakhun Singh. This person has sent in an urree to the Nawab, informing him that two European men and two females were in hiding at Sherpore.

December 26.—By two letters received to-day, it appears that the Mullaghur Nawab has again been defeated, and that there is a disturbance at Furruckabad. Ally Noer Khan writes for me not to go to Sherpore for a few days, for fear of the Nawab's troops.

December 30.—To the other side of the Sardha river, with six men. The Rajah's people looted four men last night.

December 31.—No news to-day. This is the end of the year. We have been now five days less than seven months prisoners. We have been kindly treated by our present protectors. I trust in



God that our countrymen will be victorious, and speedily release us from such a state as we have been living in.

January 1, 1858.—A new year has commenced. I trust that this year will end better with us than it commences. Sherepore, eleven miles. When I arrived here found that Lakhim Singh is determined to raise a disturbance. He says he will have the kist. I expect it is not so much for the kist that he is here, but the death of Budhen Singh Dacoo (his uncle), killed by Mahomed Noer Khan years ago. He has some 700 or 800 men of the Nawab with him at Poorunpore. He says he will loot Sherepore. More troops on the road.

January 2.—It appears we are not safe here. God help us; we are not allowed to leave for Nynsee Tal.

January 3.—Ally Noer Khan sent a letter to Mahomed Kusheer Khan for him to send the Nawab's perwannah for him to keep us prisoners, as another perwannah had come from the Nawab for him to give us up.

January 4.—Heard this morning that the people were running away from Shahjehanpore.

January 5.—Ally Noer Khan sent for me to inform me that a man of his had come from Agra, and brought the news that Furruckabad had been taken by our troops. I saw the man, who told me that the Mynpoorie Rajah had been defeated, and the Rajah had run off to Furruckabad, and that heavy firing had been heard in the direction of Furruckabad; and some people whom he met on the road, who had escaped from that place, said the city had been taken. One Bukhs Khan (rather Kumbukhs Khan), late soohadar of the artillery of Bareilly, who first went to Delhi, next to Bareilly, and then to Furruckabad, had run away from the latter place with his troops, and has been going about looting the country. He has some 1,500 women, Hindoos and Mussulmen (whom he and his troops have dishonoured), with him; has gone towards Oude. It is to be hoped he will soon meet his reward.

January 7.—A hackery load of property, belonging to Abdool Roonee Khan, late Deputy-Inspector of Schools, came here to-day. He and his family are expected here to-morrow.

January 8.—Letters brought by Hoolassee, two for me and three for Ally Noer Khan, &c. In one of mine was a perwannah from Moulvie Fuzl Hug, Nazim, to Lakhim Singh (which accompanies this), for the latter not to interfere with me. The news to-day is, Furruckabad is taken, and the Nawab is come to Jellabad. Khan Bahadoor Khan has sent ten regiments and guns to assist him.

January 9.—Abdool Ronee Khan, Deputy-Inspector of Schools, the city buxee of Shahjehanpore, and the Pilleebheet Nazir, came here to-day. They bring news that Furruckabad is taken.

January 10.—The Nawab's troops at Poorunpore threaten, except the kist is paid, to come and loot this. A chumar of Poorunpore was shot in the thigh to-day by one of Lakhim Singh's sepoy. A bunniah of Poorunpore was put in the stocks to-day by these people.

January 11.—The whole of the bunniahs of Poorunpore, with their families, are leaving that place. Lakhim Singh's men have seized six hackeries belonging to Sherepore to-day. In the afternoon heavy firing was heard in the direction of Poorunpore. We all turned out. It seems that the Nawab's regiment have got new colors, and fired guns on that account. They gave out that they will attack this in the night or to-morrow morning.

January 12.—Word brought this morning that Lakhim Singh's men had seized some of Simriah. We all turned out. We expected it to be a feint of the enemy to get us all to leave Sherepore. To save that village only some thirty men went. Before they got there Lakhim Singh's people had decamped. Two villages belonging to Tanda were looted to-day by these people. A sowar, rough rider, 6th troop 1st Light Infantry, named Ahmed Khan, come to me to-day for me to give a chit, as he wanted to join our forces at Furruckabad. He says he was the means of the serjeant-major (Nudin) and his wife being saved, and was wounded by a trooper, named Gool Khan, for having done so. God knows whether he states the truth or not. I told him that I could not give him a chit. He says he will remain with me.

January 13.—Laikh Raj and his son, relations of the Tanda people, were seized to-day. The troops at Poorunpore are dishonouring the women of the villages around. In the evening some 100 or 120 of the Nawab's troops came here. There was a bit of a row.

January 14.—The Nawab's troops at Poorunpore seized a woman coming from Pilleebheet and dishonoured her. Ally Noer Khan has given 400 rupees as subsistence allowance to the Nawab's troops.

January 16.—Nosherra Khan came to-day. He brings news that this zillah has again been transferred to Juggurnauth Singh. More people from Shahjehanpore came to-day. Four hundred more men of Lakhim Singh's have come to Poorunpore. Kurnuck Singh sent word that if I wanted money to send to him, and he would give it me. I sent word that I required none.

January 17.—The Nawab's men were here again for more money.

January 19.—Abdool Ronee Khan informed me that Moulvie Ahmed Hoosein, a well wisher for the Company's rule, had been murdered as he left the durbar, and his brother wounded at Shahjehanpore. My two boys had a narrow escape yesterday from the Nawab's sepoy. They were going to shoot them, but one, better than the rest, stopped them. Husrut Noer Khan and Ally Moer Khan, said it would be better for Mrs. B. and children to go to their havilee, as the troops at Poorunpore were coming to attack Sherepore. I sent them, and went to the trenches to the west of the village. About noon the Sherepore men mustered to the west of the village, and I advanced with two men to observe the movements of the enemy, and discovered the combined troops of the Nawab and Lakhim Singh come out about 2 o'clock p.m. in three divisions; to the north-west, about 1,000 of the Nawab's, and to the west and south-east from 1,200 to 1,500 of Lakhim Singh's. Those to the north-west divided into two parties, one of which took up a position north-east of the village, so that they formed three sides of a parallelogram. Those to the west had two heavy guns, 12 and 9-pounders, and to the south-east, a short gun with them. The enemy opened fire about 3 o'clock from their guns, and we replied from our 1-pounder. After firing four shots from their heavy guns they became

disabled, but fired one shot from their short gun. No damage was done to our side, or to any in the village, although their balls passed into and over the village. They lost some five men wounded. Ally Noer Khan hindered me from firing any more, as part of the enemy (Nawab's troops), had called for a parley. Much against my will this was granted. The force we had in Sherepore was only about 800 men. Ahmed Khan's sowar stuck to me during the fight. The Tanda and Jetpoorah people sent none to our assistance. About 8 o'clock P.M. word was brought that Mahomed Noer Khan was coming with a force of 200 men and a gun from Gunshai. The enemy did not retire till 9 o'clock P.M. We all remained in the trenches all night.

January 20.—In the evening it was agreed to attack the enemy in Poorunpore with our small force, but the commander of the Nawab's regiment sent an urzee for us to defer doing so till they left, which they intended to do in the morning.

January 21.—The Nawab's regiment left this morning, and I have been trying my best to get Ally Noer Khan to attack Lakhim Singh's troops before they get the reinforcements that are on the road, but he will not consent. Heera Singh, the commander of Lakhim Singh's troops, came at night, and said he would vacate Poorunpore by noon to-morrow. I doubt if he will do so. The Tanda people came to Mahomedpore with about 200 men and two guns.

January 22.—Lakhim Singh's troops have not left; they have received reinforcements.

January 24.—My family returned to-day. A letter received from Mahomed Noer Khan, in which he states that the Poorbee Rajah's troops are on the way here, and, therefore, to wait two or three days before we attack Lakhim Singh's men. Ally Noer Khan will not attack them at all I firmly believe.

January 26.—The city buxer, of Shahjehanpore, came back from the city to-day; the old news. Furruckabad taken; he also told me that after the outbreak, he had interred six gentlemen near to the church, one of them was the late Mr. Ricketts.

January 27.—Part of the Nawab's regiment has returned to Poorunpore; so much for not having attacked Lakhim Singh's men when weak. In the afternoon, a proclamation of the Nawab's was sent here, in which all Mussulmen and Hindoos were informed that they must repair to Bareilly, as the Mahomedan Jhunda had been hoisted, and to assist in repulsing the Europeans, who had taken Agra, Delhi, Mynpoorie, Furruckabad, &c.; also a proclamation of the chuckladars of Shahjehanpore to Abdool Rooree Khan, for him and his family to repair (within four days) to that city; if he did not do so, his property would be confiscated.

January 28.—Some 100 men of Juggernaut Singh's have come to a village near Peepleeah, to assist in getting Lakhim Singh's men out of Poorunpore. The Hindoo force under Mahomed Noer Khan, at Peepleeah, is some 700 men and two guns. The force of Lakhim Singh is being daily augmented; the Deoria Thakoor having sent men to his assistance, I made some shell yesterday for our small gun.

January 30.—Fired one of the shell to-day; it broke into nine or ten pieces. I hope these shells will be the means of getting the better of Lakhim Singh's and the Nawab's troops.

January 31.—The commander of the Nawab's regiment at Poorunpore has sent for perusal a perwannah of Khan Bahadoor Khan's for myself and family to be sent forthwith to Bareilly. Ally Noer Khan and Mahomed Noer Khan have sent letters to Mahomed Busheer Khan and Abdool Rahman Khan, to come here at once with men if they wish us to be saved. Ally Noer Khan told me I must leave the trenches and go into hiding for a few days. The Tanda people are leaving Mahomedpore for Tanda; so much for these kutchah Hindoos. Nosherra Khan tells me there will be a fight to-day. About noon, Lakhim Singh and the Nawab's troops attacked Peepleeah, where Mahomed Noer Khan is with the troops of Doorgim Singh and the Jetpoorah; the enemy set fire to some sugar cane, and, under cover of the smoke, got the better of Mahomed Noer Khan's force, but he managed to secure his guns. Lakhim Singh's men then fired and looted the village: two men of the gunners of the Jetpoorah gun have been seriously injured.

February 1.—About 2 o'clock A.M. the whole of the females of Sherepore left the village. Mahomed Noer Khan sent word that myself and family had better go at once with them; we did so, and arrived at Tanda in the morning. On our arrival, Mahomed Shafat Khan told me to go on in the afternoon to Pilleebheet, but I said "No; I will go into the forest with my family, as I had no inclination to see my wife and children murdered; for the Nawab could have us from Pilleebheet much easier than from this;" so that it was agreed at last that I should be allowed to go; they tried all they could to persuade Ahmed Khan, the sowar of the Light Cavalry, not to accompany me, but he said he would stand by me and my family. A letter came from Ally Noer Khan, stating that they had offered as far as 500 rupees to the commander of the Nawab's troops to leave us alone. Ahmed Khan says he will manage to take us to Birindeo. Nosherra Khan also said, "Go, live in the jungle, and try and get to Birindeo."

Abdool Rooree Khan goes back towards Shahjehanpore. We have been speaking several times about raising a force under himself and the brother of the late Moulvie Ahmed Hossein who was murdered at Shahjehanpore, and himself wounded; he intends to act up to it, and has no doubt but that he will be able to render considerable assistance to our force by making a diversion in our favor in the Shahjehanabad district.

February 2.—To a village seven cos from Tanda. Kurruck Singh gave four sepoyas, and Mahomed Yar Khan two men; Ahmed Khan, the sowar, accompanied us. By his assistance, I hope to meet our countrymen again. Mahomed Yar Khan sent a letter to the Lalla here, to make us as comfortable as possible.

February 3.—Nosherra Khan and Gholam Khan came with two men they had engaged for me; the four men Kurruck Singh sent with us, his brother, Roy Singh, ordered to return to Tanda.

February 4.—Chandpore jungle six cos. No house or trees; no house nearer than one and a-half cos. Managed to make a slight covering from the dews.

February 5.—Abdool Ahmed came from Sherepore with four men. Nosherra Khan brought the



people from Pilleebheet to join me in the afternoon; they were Moulvie Fukurooddeen Khan, Gholam Rawanee Khan, and nine others; Nushorra Khan returned to Tanda.

February 6.—Very heavy hailstorm about 10 o'clock P.M., the whole of us were completely soaked through. I had to sit up the whole of the night to dry a few things for my wife and children.

February 7.—Dubee Singh, of Tanda, came to see us in the evening, and went back again; Ahmed Khan trying his best to get them to allow us to go on to Birmdeo.

February 8.—To Khereea seven cos. News brought that the Tanda people were preparing to take to the bund like ourselves, as the Nawab's troops were going to Tanda.

February 9.—To Parsee jungle at side of Chucka river, opposite Manpore. Nothing to cover us; sent off a man to Pilleebheet, and a bunyah to Nugla to see what forces were at those places, the latter being on the road to Birmdeo; Ahmed Khan trying his best to persuade Moulvie Fukurooddeen Khan to allow us to leave for Birmdeo.

February 11.—The man returned from Pilleebheet with instructions for us not to go into Birmdeo, as a force had left from Nugla and Susayah, the plains where we must pass. It was with much ado that Ahmed Khan and myself could persuade Moulvie Fukurooddeen Khan to allow us to go (he being afraid would be raised (*sic*) if he allowed us). I told him I would not go if he desired me otherwise but that our deaths would be at his door if we were taken, he consented at last. We left in the afternoon for the jungle at the Susayah side of Maharajpore. A man of the name of Doomee (a Shiekaree, who has been often with gentlemen shooting) and Loolah Matteah, of Maharajpore, is to accompany us. Moulvie Fukurooddeen Khan and Gholam Raelanee Khan (these men go back) gave us a man named Hoolasee; he and Sheikh Kummer Ahmed Khan and others accompanied us. It came on to rain heavy, but we determined to start in the morning and travel through the jungles, leaving the road altogether.

February 12.—To Chirreeah Dang ten cos by the road, but upwards of fifteen cos by the jungles. We crossed a branch of the Sardha early in the morning, and recrossed it at this place in the afternoon; it was with difficulty that we got across, the whole of us completely scarred by the jungle.

February 13.—To Bunsah, above Birmdeo, twelve cos. Left early in the morning, and reached about 2 o'clock P.M.; was well received by the thannadar Rieldun Singh and Chowdree Mog Singh.

February 14.—To Kataunnia six and a-half cos, Kussara Puddan. The following gave men to see us safe, viz., Buteah, Dunnah, Got, and Barragnon; both these last have gone on picquet. Lall Singh and Davi Singh, burkundauze, accompany us.

February 15.—Huspoore fifteen cos. Passed a number of mountain torrents; Hussoorea Pudan accompanied us part of the way.

February 16.—Huldwarie fourteen cos. Started at daybreak, and reached in the afternoon; we were met on the road by most of the European gentlemen of the station. Thank God for permitting us to be amongst our countrymen again. Ahmed Khan is to have a court of inquiry on him in the morning.

February 17.—A court of inquiry assembled to try Ahmed Khan, sowar. I sincerely trust he will be rewarded for his kindness and fidelity to myself and family.

From the time I left Sherepore, on the 1st instant, I have had to spend about 150 rupees before I could reach Huldwanee. Nothing was given by the authorities to the men for assisting us to come here; I had to pay all myself—rather hard.

A. BREMNER.

#### No. 41.

*The Governor-General of India to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Allahabad, April 15, 1858. (No. 11.)*

I HAVE the honor to forward, for your information, copies of a despatch from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, dated the 12th February last, and of the reply to it, dated the 25th ultimo, relating to the services performed by the Meerut Volunteer Force, during the late disturbances.

2. I beg to recommend that a step of brevet rank be conferred on Major Williams, and Captains D'Oyly and Tyrwhitt, for their valuable services.

#### Inclosure 1 in No. 41.

*The Assistant Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.*

Sir

*Agra Fort, February 12, 1858:*

BY direction of the Chief Commissioner, I have the honor to submit, for the consideration and orders of the Governor-General, the accompanying correspondence elucidatory of the services performed by the Meerut Volunteer Horse, during the past disturbances.

5 X 2

The Chief Commissioner concurs in opinion with the Commissioner of Meerut, expressed in the last communication of the present series of correspondence, that Major G. W. Williams, and Captains D'Oyly and Tyrwhitt, holding prominent posts in the Meerut Horse, have earned a title to some substantial recognition of the services rendered by them; services so undoubted that the Chief Commissioner has no hesitation in bringing the claims of these gentlemen to the favorable notice of the Supreme Government, with reference particularly to paragraph 5 of the letter of the Magistrate and Collector of Meerut, of the 21st December last.

I have, &c.

R. C. OLDFIELD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 41.

*The Commissioner of Meerut to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Agra.*

Sir,

July 11, 1858.

I HAVE much pleasure in forwarding the accompanying reports from Major Williams and Mr. Dunlop, of a most creditable piece of service performed by the District Volunteer Corps raised by the Major with the view of suppressing insurgent Goorkhas and others who have been getting very bold in this district, forming themselves into large gangs, and plundering in every direction.

2. Intelligence of the gathering of a strong party of them at the call of the zemindar of Seekree, with the intention of plundering Begumabad, a village about sixteen miles from the cantonments on the Delhi road, having been communicated to me by Mr. Dunlop, Major Williams was requested to take his volunteers to prevent the attack, if possible.

3. The party, of the strength noted in the margin,\* marched at 3 A.M., on the 9th. On arriving at Begumabad, they found that the Goojurs had attacked and plundered it the evening before, and killed a number of Jats.

4. The volunteers immediately advanced to Seekree, where they heard the Goojurs were in force. The result is given in Major Williams's report.

5. The destruction of a large body of insurgents strongly posted in a village with their most determined men defending a still stronger post most obstinately, is more than somewhat creditable to the volunteers, for they killed more than double the number of men actually engaged in the attack; part of their force having remained with the baggage. I am sure the Lieutenant-Governor will consider the corps deserves great praise.

6. I trust to receive most efficient aid in restoring order from this little force, which, within a few days of its being raised, could bear about sixteen hours of hard work, during fourteen of which the rain was very heavy, accomplish a long march, and so effectually punish a party of rebels, some hundreds in number. Already the fame of the affair, and the rapidity and severity of the punishment have had good effect.

7. Hoping to be permitted to communicate to Major Williams, and his corps, the Lieutenant-Governor's approbation.

I have, &c.

F. WILLIAMS.

Inclosure 3 in No. 41.

*Major Williams to the Commissioner of Meerut.*

Sir,

Camp, Meerut, July 10, 1857.

AGREEABLY to the orders received, the District Volunteer Force under my command marched yesterday at 3 A.M. for the village of Seekree. The Magistrate, Mr. Dunlop, accompanied the force.

2. At Begumabad, two divisions, under Captains D'Oyly and Tyrwhitt, took up positions so as to prevent the insurgent Goojurs from escaping. On nearing the village the insurgents came out in force, firing matchlocks and brandishing swords; but these were driven in with a loss of about thirty. They then kept up a desultory fire from the walls.

3. Seeing a number of men collected on the tops of the houses, a howitzer was placed in position, and a few rounds fired to clear the village. The Jats of Begumabad, who had collected in the hope of recovering the losses of the previous night, were directed to enter, but were met with a determined opposition.

4. A party of European volunteers then dismounted, to attack a large walled enclosure with double stories and gates, in which the jemadar and principal men of the village were assembled. Captain D'Oyly headed the volunteers, and attempted to force the gates, whilst another party gained the walls and kept up a heavy fire on the insurgents. The gates being strongly barricaded, it was necessary to bring up the gun. A determined resistance was offered by the insurgents, but the attacking force carried the inclosure, and I believe few, if any, of the enemy escaped. Upwards of seventy bodies were found in this one spot, and amongst them the jemadar, or leading man of the Goojurs.

\* 33 European mounted volunteers, 1 duffadar, and 7 mounted Sikhs, total, 41. Infantry, 2 sergeants, 22 musicians, total, 24. Artillery, 2 sergeants, 8 golundaz, total, 10. Grand total, 75, with 2 mountain guns.

5. Parties then sallied out, in different directions, to clear the village, and here, also, numbers of the insurgents fell, many fighting desperately, some of whom were recognised as rebel sepoys and troopers. Two muskets and a carbine were taken from the rebels. The village was then fired, and the volunteer force returned to cantonments at 7 p.m.

6. It is difficult to state the exact number of insurgents killed, but it is believed that it cannot be less than 170 or near 200. Every endeavour was made to spare women and children from harm and insult, and all found in the village were immediately placed in safety, and the Jats then permitted to plunder.

7. All behaved with great spirit and energy, and I would more especially notice the assaulting party, who were not only well led but ably seconded. Captain D'Oyly was slightly wounded at the gate. Serjeant Croydon and the party of artillery accompanying the force were zealous in the discharge of their duties. I trust I may be permitted to remark that the sudden and unexpected move, at an hour's notice, the march of sixteen miles, the attack of a strong village with inclosure, and the return to cantonments, all in most inclement weather, borne with great cheerfulness by every volunteer, with the perfect success attending the expedition, is somewhat creditable for so newly an organized force.

8. Should you think the result of this expedition worthy of the notice of the military authorities, I would beg the favor of your making such report as you may deem necessary.

I have, &c.

G. W. WILLIAMS.

Inclosure 1 in No. 41.

*The Magistrate to the Commissioner of Meerut.*

Sir,

Meerut, July 11, 1857.

THE District Volunteers having been employed on Government service during the night of the 8th and the whole of the 9th instant, I have the honor to transmit the following report of the origin, object, and result of the expedition on which they were employed.

2. The Goojur village of Seekree, distant about sixteen miles from Meerut cantonments, on the Delhi road, took an active part from the very commencement of our present disturbances in the dacoities and disgraceful butcheries for which their tribe has become notorious. The first act by which they marked their defiance of all legitimate authority was the seizure of a fine biswa, portion of the neighbouring village of Kazimpore, belonging to some Hindoo saqueers (byrazies), killing seven of them. Soon after, supposing that their practices found impunity, they drove out the policemen of the Begumabad chowkee. A number of Jats commenced collecting at the important village, and bazaar of Begumabad, for the purpose of defending themselves against the three Goojur villages of Seekree, Nugla, and Deosa; but this was met by a counter-collection of Goojurs, not only of these three villages, but others in the neighbourhood. The Goojurs very rapidly outnumbered the Jats, being better armed, less divided among themselves, and more habituated to acts of violence. The Goojurs very soon declared their intention of attacking the Jats at Begumabad, destroying the village, and plundering the bazaar. Urgent solicitations for assistance were sent to Meerut by the parties threatened, but there being much more important work, of apparently more immediate necessity, to employ the reasalah, we were obliged to tell them that they must defend themselves for a time, but that they might count on our taking steps, when possible, to assist them. The news of this fact, probably, went to Seekree as well as to Begumabad, and at 9 o'clock at night on the 8th instant, information was received that the attack at Begumabad had taken place that day, and the usual ruthless atrocities been committed, the Jats, greatly outnumbering, scarcely offering any resistance. The District Volunteers had been ordered to parade at 2 o'clock that night, for service in another direction, but the course of events having rendered prompt punishment of the rebels of Seekree all important, the march was altered for that village. The suddenness of our advent defied even the vigilance of the Goojur intelligence department. By grey dawn we had reached the ruins of Begumabad. A drenching rain had set in, which lasted all day; the fires were still smouldering, the bazaar on the road side, the Government chowkee, and the dawk bungalow, tenantless, with but blackened walls standing, the flooring in many instances dug up, while here and there, in the fields wandered a few miserable fugitives from their village. At this point, Captain D'Oyly taking eleven of the Europeans and three Sikhs with him set out at a gallop for the village of Seekree, distant about two miles. We swept rapidly round the village, leaving two or three horsemen at various points to encircle it. No inhabitant was in sight, and our encirclement was completed ere the first few startled villagers appeared. Armed men rapidly collected. The small number of the advance guard had the appearance of a Magistrate's party attempting an ordinary arrest, and within a few seconds of our arrival a crowd of men, women, and children issued, the men shouting defiance and brandishing their swords. A few carbine shots taking effect in the crowd drove them back to cover, whence they commenced an ineffectual fire with matchlocks, the fuzes of which were soon put out by the rain. Our post, numbering five only, about twenty men pushed on in front of us. Captain Tyrwhitt had, however, galloped up in front of the guns, with a few District Volunteers, and noting the movement of the Goojurs, cut off and killed thirteen men of the few who obtained an exit.

3. Major Williams, meanwhile, having brought up a small 12-pounder howitzer, opened with shot, shell, and carcasses. The rain, however, prevented the thatch igniting, and a strong body of Goojurs were seen collecting in a large double-storied mud havalee. Our only footmen, excepting those by the guns, were some musicians of the late 11th Native Infantry, and fifteen nujcebs. These not being sufficiently well disciplined for the work, Captain Tyrwhitt dismounted some of the reasalah,

and led them into the village to carry the havalee, the howitzer being brought in to blow open the doorway. Here considerable resistance was at first offered, and Captain D'Oyly (who had exposed himself much throughout) being struck by a splintered ball in the throat, fell on his sword, cutting his left hand severely. The door being found impracticable, Captain Tyrwhitt's party scaled the walls, and rapidly destroyed all the men within the place, two more of our party only getting wounded. The village was then effectually fired, and the assembly sounded, five hours having elapsed from the commencement of the attack, and all women and children having been carefully protected throughout.

4. The Jats who followed had been so cowed by their losses of the previous day, that they were useless except for plunder; hundreds of them flying from any house containing Goojurs.

5. Any notice of acts of individual courage may, perhaps, be deemed invidious where all did their duty; but I trust I may be allowed to note the efficient service rendered by Mr. Furnell, who, getting first over the wall of the havalee, killed several of its armed defenders with his own hands.

6. This being the first duty of the kind on which our newly-raised volunteers have been engaged, I have entered into details, the notice of which would not, under other circumstances, be warranted, and which may, in the face of the struggle in which many of our brothers are engaged, be deemed trifling; the general character of our duties, however, once shown, I shall redeem the prolixity of this letter by the brevity of my future reports.

7. I trust that the services of the commanding officer and men of the resallah may be deemed worthy of being brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor.

I have, &c.

R. H. DUNLOP.

Inclosure 5 in No. 41.

*The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Commissioner of Meerut.*

Sir,

*Fort Agra, July 22, 1857.*

HAVING laid before the Lieutenant-Governor your letter, dated 11th instant, with its accompanying reports from Mr. Dunlop and Major Williams, on the successful operations of the District Volunteer Corps against the insurgent Goojurs at Seekree, I am desired to express his Honor's high approbation of the service therein reported. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish you to convey on his part his best acknowledgments for the admirable spirit and forwardness of the volunteer horsemen, and the exertions of Major Williams and Captains D'Oyly and Tyrwhitt, in leading them. The whole affair, in its rapidity, vigor, and success, is regarded by the Government as most creditable to all engaged.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has not failed to observe the statement in paragraph 3 of Mr. Dunlop's letter, in regard to the gallantry of Mr. Furnell, who first got over the wall of the havalee within the village.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 6 in No. 41.

*The Commissioner of Meerut to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

*Meerut, August 7, 1857.*

I HAVE much pleasure in forwarding reports of Major Williams and Mr. Dunlop, of the proceedings of the District Volunteer Corps, strengthened by a party of forty of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, sent, in the hope, happily realized, of disposing of Shah Mull, a jhat who, by collecting some bad characters, and getting aid from the rebels at Delhi, had gradually gained strength and boldness to attack and plunder the tehselee of Burouth, then to destroy the bridge of boats over the Jumna, at Baghput; then, with the assistance of a force of mutineers from Delhi, again to destroy the Baghput bridge, which had been reconstructed by Mr. J. Campbell, and was defended by the contingent of the Jheend Rajah, of the strength noted in the margin;\* and finally, after all these successes, to seduce the inhabitants of eighty-four villages, principally Jats, known as the Chowrassee Des, from their allegiance to Government, and from nothing became a rebel of some importance, collecting and sending supplies to the mutineers at Delhi, and entirely stopping the direct communication between the head-quarters camp and Meerut, and when he was attacked had threatened to raise the whole country to the west and north-west, and entirely close the only remaining lines of communication between Meerut and the rest of the country under British rule.

2. The force available, noted in the margin,† was very small considering the number Shah Mull was supposed to have with him; but many of the Jats had declared they would not assist him; on the contrary would help in capturing him; and confidence was placed in the superiority of even the small party of rifles and the untrained but previously tried Europeans of the District Volunteers, to any force that was likely to come against them.

3. Shah Mull managed to escape the first attempt to surprise him at Busodh, and raising village after village prepared to meet the small force at Burouth, to which place, after chastising the inhabitants of Busodh, who were armed for resistance, and where traces of Shah Mull and his men

\* 300 Infantry, 200 Cavalry, 4 guns.

† 2 mountain guns, 2 serjeants, 2 golundaz, 40 mounted volunteers, 2 mounted Sikhs, 2 mounted orderlies, 40 of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, 2 serjeants, 20 musicians, 15 Sikhs, 12 nujeebs.

and a very large quantity of grain, &c., collected for Delhi, were found, the District Volunteer Force marched.

4. The reports submitted show with what steady gallantry the small European band resisted repeated attacks, and defeated the horde of insurgents that had gathered against them. At least 3,500 men, according to all accounts, were beaten off, and Shah Mull was killed.

5. From the first intelligence received from Major Williams, it appeared possible that the deluded villagers would collect in still greater numbers, and a reinforcement was, therefore, sent in support, to the banks of the Hindun; but though followed at a respectful distance, the District Volunteers had only to accomplish a trying march through a flooded country with two rivers to cross, and the next day proceeded with the reinforcements of Sirdhanah, and after punishing a village which had at the commencement of the rebellion attacked the tehslee and bazaar of Sirdhanah, and the head man of which, on been summoned, had shown fresh proof of sedition, returned to cantonments.

6. During the short time that has elapsed since this successful expedition, the value and importance of the service rendered to the State have been gradually but clearly disclosed.

7. The open disaffection, excited by Shah Mull, and the irritation, caused by the death of him and many leading men of the insurgents, has subsided; communication direct with the camp, via Bagput, has reopened; the collections from the Pergunnah have begun to come in, though slowly, because perpetual rumours are propagated that mutineers are coming from Delhi, and the tehseldar has been installed in the Pergunnah from which he had been expelled; but at Bulegnce, on the Bagput road, within reach of cantonments, instead of Burouth, which is thirty miles off.

8. But though the accomplishment of all this, and the destruction of such a bold rebel by such a small force, amidst such overwhelming numbers, will, I trust, be considered by the Government to be highly creditable to the few fine soldiers of the Royal Rifles and to the District Volunteer Corps, it is not all that has been effected.

9. A great change has been produced, not only in this, but in the neighbouring district of Mozuffernuggur, and a serious amount of smouldering disaffection has been crushed.

10. The performances of the District Volunteer Corps, and the volunteered services of Mr. Wilson, Judge of Moradabad, with a small party of the 8th Irregular Cavalry, who have been making most valuable demonstrations of force wherever aid was required, have caused the collections to increase from about 2,000 or 3,000 rupees a-day to about 20,000 a-day, and the cash balance in the treasury, notwithstanding heavy disbursements, has risen from 50,000 rupees to above two lacs.

11. I beg to recommend, to the notice of Government, Mr. Augustus Tunnochy, who personally encountered Shah Mull and, aided by two good native volunteers, killed him.

12. I had promised a reward of 1,000 rupees for the apprehension, or the head of Shah Mull. I would beg that—

500 might be awarded to Mr. Tunnochy;

300 to Azeem Beg, sowar, 4th Irregular Cavalry; and

200 to Bood Singh, Sikh sowar, of the District Volunteer Force.

13. But Mr. Tunnochy, a copy of whose note is appended, has solicited that, if possible, an attempt may be made to secure a recommendation for a commission for him. I have brought this to notice in my report to the General commanding the division. If the Lieutenant-Governor could forward the application, and it were successful, I would propose that the 500 rupees, which Mr. Tunnochy would then decline, should be divided among the rifles and volunteers of the party by whose gallantry the success was achieved.

14. I heartily join in the commendation recorded by Major Williams of the good services of Captains Tyrwhitt and D'Ooly, and of the whole of this gallant little band, and I beg to add my cordial assent to the remark in Mr. Dunlop's report regarding Dr. Cannon.

15. This officer has not only carefully tended the sick and wounded, but distinguished himself, first when aided by only one of Captain Craigie's men, Duffadar Abdool Uzeez Khan, he gallantly faced a mass of about 200 rebels who had concealed themselves at Busodh till the force had drawn off, and at Burouth, when he led a party against the enemy threatening the baggage, and most successfully attacked a considerable body.

16. Serjeants Anderson and Readie, who worked the mountain-train guns, are favourably noticed by Major Williams.

17. The admirable soldiers of the Royal Rifles under Lieutenant Mortimer, were the saving of the small party in a most dangerous situation. The attention of the General commanding the division will be drawn to Major Williams's remarks regarding Lieutenant Mortimer and the men with him. I would solicit from the Lieutenant-Governor also an acknowledgment of the service rendered.

18. The guns under Lieutenant T. P. Smith, with a party of the carabiniers and a reinforcement of the rifles, had a trying march to the Hindun, and most effectually prevented any further opposition there or at Gurhee.

19. I need not point out to his Honor that, for the existence of the District Volunteer Corps and the successful handling of it and the whole party on this occasion, the greatest praise is due to Major Williams.

20. Mr. Dunlop's account shows how he took every opportunity, at much risk, of personally meeting the misguided people. When all was without avail, he gave good aid, as a member of the corps, in defeating them.

21. Mr. Lyall, the Assistant of Bolundshuhur, lost a valuable horse—killed under him: I trust the usual compensation allowed for chargers may be granted to him.

22. Inquiries will be made regarding the heirs of Ghunseam Singh, and an application for a pension for them separately submitted.

I have, &c.

F. WILLIAMS.

Inclosure 7 in No. 41.

*The Magistrate to the Commissioner of Meerut.*

Sir,

*Meerut, July 26, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith an account of the proceedings of the District Volunteer Horse (or Khakee ressalah) from the date of our leaving cantonments to our return the day before yesterday. I shall limit myself principally to detailing the reception we met with at different villages, and the revenue prospects; my object is to place on record instances of misconduct or otherwise, on the part of the zemindars, with a view to their protection or punishment hereafter.

2. We marched from Meerut to Dulhaura, on the left bank of the Hindun, on Wednesday, the 15th instant, detail as per margin.\* We heard heavy firing in our front, and it was reported that Shah Mull had collected a great number of his men at Bussowd to destroy Deolah and Hussowdah; the firing proved to be only a jezail discharge kept up by the Deolah men to frighten off assailants; we received every assistance as to information, &c., from Nawul Singh Rajpoot, of Deolah.

3. Revenue collections having actively commenced in the Meerut Pergunnah, I sent orders to Bulaynee, Deolah, Hussaodah, and other villages, to pay their May and June kists when I passed these villages. We marched at 2 at night, fording the river Hindun. The Bulaynee men did not make their appearance, and have not since paid, but have been threatened with a visitation if they longer delay. Deolah paid 709 rupees, and Hussaodah 712 rupees.

4. We passed on to Bussowdah, a Mussulman Juggar village, one cos north of Deolah, from which Shah Mull and his men had only gone the night before, and where their large cooking pots were found. All the inhabitants were armed, and very large quantities of grain were found in store (about 8,000 maunds of wheat, grain, dall, &c.); all the male inhabitants left in the village; about 180 were killed; all the khoosa stacks and choppers of the village were burnt, but we found it impossible to destroy the grain—it would not burn, and we had no means of transporting such enormous quantities even to the nearest well. The Deolah people distinctly refused to touch any of it for fear of Shah Mull's vengeance.

5. Flying reports of three "pultuns" and four guns being dispatched from Delhi to crush us, were received; a picquet of two collectory sowars was, however, posted at Rudhowlee, and we marched that night for Burrowth. One of the two sowars was, the next night, seized and taken into Delhi.

6. I had but little idea, when leaving Deolah, of the extent to which disaffection had reached in some of the villages between that place and Burrowth; and being well aware that the easiest plan for realizing the revenue would be to arrest the principal lumberdars, and, with so small a number of men that they should not be frightened away on my arrival, I determined on visiting all the villages near the line of march, taking the tehseldar and two sowars with me.

7. The first village I went to was Choparah, inhabited by Juggars; they had all fled, and I was unable to get any representative of the community. The next village of Jafurabad had also been abandoned; we, however, got hold of one man belonging to it, and sent him to reassure the zemindars. We then came to the Goojur village of Biehpoorie: this had taken an active part in all Shah Mull's misdoings and deserved destruction, but as we had a long march before us, we had no time to attack it; I, however, went to the village, thinking I might arrest the lumberdars and secure the jumma. Numbers of armed men were leaving it as I arrived, and I told a nujeeb who had voluntarily followed me, to catch one of the fugitives and make him show me the lumberdar's house; the first man, however, when he went up to cut him down, wounding him in two places, but paying the penalty with his own life directly after at our hands. Having no European with me, I was obliged to give up the intention of arresting the lumberdar. I then passed through Ghutica, Sudoolpore, Alawulpore, and Andrespore, taking one or more lumberdars with me from each. These villages appeared glad to see the tehseldar, and are, I believe, well affected toward us. I took an opportunity of purchasing twelve sheep for rassud, so had a considerable train to take care of when we arrived at the friendly village of Burka. Here, however, we found all the inhabitants swarming out of their houses and the gates closed; on recognizing the tehseldar, they whispered a warning to him that he should fly as fast as possible after the troops, as the whole of Chourassee Des were being raised by Shah Mull for an attack on us; directly after, a large crowd of armed men, some thousands in number, issued from the neighbouring Manee Ghaut village of Huldwanee, where I afterwards learnt the collection was made, and where Shah Mull and some of his principal dacoits were assembled. When I passed I did not know at the time exactly where the troops were, but we moved off slowly in the direction of Burowth; our assailants soon overtook us, and commenced firing matchlocks; and a leader named Bugha riding close after us and showing great insolence, I reined up to chastise him; my horse, however, became utterly unmanageable, rearing and plunging so much on my discharging my pistol, that I was quite unable to use any weapon. My companions rode off, and as I had wounded Bugha in the hand, he waited for the crowds with him to come up. On reaching Burowth, I found that an attack by the Mullickpore men and some of the townspeople had already been repulsed; and the Khakees returned just in time to meet the swarms of hornets which I had raised from Huldwanee; these latter had sheltered themselves, and were firing from behind walls and trees, but were quickly driven out by the rifles, and charged and cut down to the number of about 200 by the Khakee ressalah. Among the dead Shah Mull was recognized, he having been killed by Mr. Tunnochy assisted by a sowar.

8. A duffadar and three men of the nujeebs behaved very well; the duffadar being unfortunately killed after a hard fight with one of their swordsmen who killed Mr. Lyall's horse.

9. Mr. Tunnochy was wounded by Shah Mull in two places. All the lumberdars but three, whom I had arrested, got away when I was attacked near Huldwanee.

\* 40 Khakee ressalah, 40 rifles, 20 musicians, 20 nujeebs, and 2 mountain guns.

10. We marched the same night for Hurra, on the bank of the Hindun, fording the Kishnee and Hindun rivers. We were followed down to the ford by a large body of Mahee Jats, who hoped they might find an opportunity of taking the head of Shah Mull from us. It is evident that the long impunity allowed to Shah Mull had done very great mischief round Busowdh, many of the villages having determinedly entered on rebellion. I believe, however, that the country will quiet down now that he is dead; and I have issued a proclamation calling on all of the Chowrassee Des who wish to save their lives and property, to come in and disavow all connection with Shah Mull's party, paying, at the same time, their revenue.

11. We reached Sirdhanah on Monday morning, the 20th instant, and were there joined by some reinforcements, viz., two guns, forty carabinieri and forty riflemen.

12. I issued perwannahs to all the neighbouring lumberdars to come in and meet me; they all came in or returned civil messages, excepting the men of Akulpooa alias Rarhdhaah Gurbee, who turned out the messenger and asked who the hakim and tehseldar were? The head man of Akulpooa, Nirput Singh Rajpoot, had headed the attack on the Sirdhanah tehsel on the 11th May, of which a warning was sent to the tehseldar by Rhondal of Rarhdhanah. We, therefore, attacked Akulpooa next morning, burning the village and killing the males, who were all armed; and although they had declared that Nirput Singh was absent from the village, his corpse was found among the others.

13. The lumberdars who had come to pay their respects the previous day, had been sent off with peons and sowars to collect the revenue; we received 1,578 rupees on account of Burowth Pergunnah; and 6,534 rupees on account of Sirdhanah, making a total of 8,112 rupees since starting.

14. The service rendered to Government by the expedition is very great; it has made the collection of revenue very general, excepting in the Pergunnahs of Moradnuggur and Hawper, bordering on Delhi and Bolundshuhur. We get from 5,000 to 1,500 rupees per diem principally from Pergunnah Meerut, where Gunga Pershaud has made himself conspicuous by his bold, energetic, and loyal conduct; and where Mr. Wilson, of Moradabad, has been laboring hard to enforce order, visiting villages while I was on duty at Burowth.

15. I trust I may, as on the last occasion, be excused for bringing to the notice of higher authority, a single name as deserving of high approbation for zeal and devotion in the service in which we have been engaged. The services of Dr. Cannon have been voluntary and valuable, and I observed that he was always to be found wherever sword cuts or gunshot wounds were most to be expected.

I have, &c.

R. H. DUNLOP.

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Inclosure 8 in No. 41.

*Major Williams to the Commissioner of Meerut.*

Sir,

Meerut, July 31, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report proceedings of the force in the margin,\* which, in conformity to instructions received, proceeded into the district to disperse insurgent bands and aid in collecting the revenue.

July 16.—Marched at 2 A.M. for Dalhara, on the right bank of the Hindun. Firing being heard in our front, parties sent out, returning with information that Shah Mull, with 3,000 insurgents, were close to Deolah, intending to attack and plunder the village.

July 17.—Marched at 1 A.M. The ford at the Hindun having been marked out, to facilitate the crossing of the troops at night, the force proceeded with all expedition, hoping to surprise Shah Mull. The Volunteer Horse made a rapid advance from Deolah towards Busowdah, when it was discovered that the marauders had fled during the night, leaving their large cooking pots, &c. The inhabitants having joined Shah Mull and offering resistance, all males were destroyed, two Ghazies from Delhi fighting desperately in a mosque; a large amount of grain stored in the village was destroyed (as far as practicable), it being found impossible to save it for the commissariat. The force then returned to Deolah, having been ten hours in the saddle.

July 18.—Marched at daybreak on the left bank of the Eastern Jumna Canal for Barouth. On reaching that village, the advanced guard were attacked. The Volunteer Horse drove back the insurgents, killing upwards of thirty in the skirmish. An attack was then made on the force by a large body of the insurgents, commanded by Shah Mull, who took up a position in a wood south of Barouth. Two parties of the Volunteer Horse threatened the flanks of the insurgents, and the rifle, advancing, the enemy fell back into high fields of grain. The force advancing thus, with the two mountain guns following, drove the enemy back, killing large numbers, and a party of Volunteer Horse in pursuit of a body of mounted men, fell in with Shah Mull, who was slain by Mr. Tunnochy and two sowars. A third attack was then made from an opposite quarter, but feebly sustained, as the news of the death of their leader had reached the insurgents. Two rounds from the guns, with an advance of the Rifles and Volunteer Horse, sufficed to disperse them. The force having been engaged upwards of three hours after a long march, and no further opposition being offered, they were encamped on the right bank of the canal.

July 19.—Marched a little before midnight, crossed the Kishnee and Hindun rivers at daybreak, and encamped at Hurrah, three miles from the left bank at 9 A.M. From the country being much under water and the crossing of two rivers, this was a most trying night march.

\* 2 mountain guns, 2 sergeants, 8 golundaz, 40 mounted volunteers, 8 mounted Sikhs, 2 mounted orderlies, 40 of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, 2 sergeants, 20 musicians, 15 Sikhs, 12 nujahs.



July 20.—Marched at daybreak for Sirdhanah ; there joined by two artillery guns, fifty carabinieri, and twenty of Her Majesty's 60th Royal Rifles.

July 21.—Encamped at Sirdhanah. Duffadar Hossein Bukah, formerly in the Meerut cantonment police, was tried by drumhead court-martial for taking service with the rebels at Delhi, and sentenced to be hanged.

July 22.—Marched at daybreak to punish the insurgent village of Gurhee, who had plundered and burnt the Gunge at Sirdhanah, also attacking the tehseel, and had refused to pay in the revenue to Government. All males in the village were killed, amongst them the leader in the attack of Sirdhanah on the 11th May, 1857.

July 23.—Marched at daybreak for Meerut. The force has, in some measure, carried out the object of the expedition by dispersing the hands of marauders assembled to plunder Deolah. The leader of the insurgents, Shah Mull, killed, and (though it is difficult to state the exact number slain in such assaults), yet I imagine not less than 300 of the insurgents were killed on the 17th, 18th, and 22nd at Bussoudah, Barouth, and Gurhee. A large amount of grain, which was doubtless intended for the rebel army, has also been destroyed.

With respect to the collection of revenue, though no very large amount was paid in (8,112 rupees), yet the effect of passing through the district would, I fancy, facilitate the collections, and have a good moral effect on the inhabitants.

The conduct of all the force was admirable, sustaining fatiguing marches (through a country under water), crossing rivers with great cheerfulness, and, though attacked on the 18th by large numbers, repelling these attacks with great coolness, and inflicting signal punishment on the insurgents.

I would especially bring to your notice the good conduct of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, under Lieutenant Mortimer, who was ever present with his men, leading them to the attack, and sharing with them every fatigue.

I beg to submit Mr. Tunnochy's statement of the death of the insurgent leader, Shah Mull.

I would also especially notice Mr. Lyall, who had a valuable horse killed in a personal combat with one of the insurgents.

The Volunteer Horse were, as usual, gallantly led by Captains D'Oily and Tyrwhitt, and they express their high satisfaction at the conduct of each division. Duffadar Ghunseam Singh, killed, and Nujeeb Dabee Singh, wounded, behaved with great gallantry.

Serjeants Anderson and Readie, of the Artillery, I can favorably notice, as they were with me during the whole of the attack of the 18th, except for a short time, when I was absent with the rifles.

Mr. Dunlop, the Magistrate, was indefatigable in procuring information and supplies. He will be able to furnish a full account of the proceedings of the force in the Civil Department.

I have, &c.

G. W. WILLIAMS.

Inclosure 9 in No 41.

*Mr. Tunnochy to Captain Tyrwhitt.*

Dear Sir,

July 20, 1857.

AGREEABLY to your intimation, and that of the commanding officer, I take upon myself to give you an account of the killing of Shah Mull, the Jat rebel. When with the squadron headed by Major D'Oily, in the charge made against the Jats, who came out to attack us, I saw, in the distance, two horsemen armed with spears flying from us as fast as their horses could take them, I put spurs to my horse, and overtook them after a chase of two minutes. The horseman nearer to me, whom I never for a moment imagined to be Shah Mull, dropped his sword just at that time, but still retained his spear, the folds of his turban were also trailing on the ground ; upon this I fired one barrel of my pistol at him when he suddenly turned his horse at me, and, while doing this, I gave him the second shot which went through him, having entered his back, upon which he at once dropped from his horse ; but recovering himself at a moment when I never fancied he could have risen, he took me at a disadvantageous turn and wounded me in two places, one in the hand and the other in the left region of the stomach ; the second wound might have proved fatal, had I not suddenly held the spear which he was driving with all his force at me. I then had time to draw my sword and give him a gashing wound on the neck ; just at this moment Azcem Beg, sowar, came up, and thrust him with his spear, on which he fell swearing, and abusing the sowar. After this, a Sikh and Mr. Parker came up ; the Sikh, jumping from his horse, began hacking at the fallen man. Mr. Parker then remarked, that his head might be cut off, as the description he had received coincided with the features of the present man ; the identification is only due to Mr. Parker, as we were just then going to leave the place. In my opinion, the sowar, Azcem Beg, is entitled to some reward, as the Sikh who is making such a fuss about the affair only acted the part of a butcher.

I have, &c.

A. TUNNOCHY.

P.S.—I have something more to write about besides the above, which is merely to the following effect, viz., that I would rather not have a remuneration in money, but if the commanding officer and yourself could only give me a strong recommendation to the head-quarters in India, publicly at present, and privately after all our troubles are over, I think, with the interest my father possesses in England,



together with that of my brother, a captain in Her Majesty's 81st, at the head-quarters in India, I should stand a very fair chance of getting a commission in some cavalry regiment; as it is, my name is down at the Horse Guards as a candidate for a commission, but my father changed his mind, and wished me to manage his estates at home.

A. T.

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Inclosure 10 in No. 41.

*The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Commissioner of Meerut.*

Sir,

Agra Fort, August 21, 1857.

HAVING laid before the Lieutenant-Governor your interesting report of the further operations of the District Volunteers, aided by the military, together with its accompaniments, I am directed to communicate to you the following remarks and orders.

2. The success of the expedition and the results which have followed are considered highly satisfactory.

3. The distribution of the reward of 1,000 rupees, proposed in your 12th paragraph, is entirely approved. Any recommendation of Mr. Augustus Tunnochy for a commission should be submitted when the operations have been of greater duration, and his part in them is seen to have remained conspicuous. The apportionment of 1,000 rupees reward, in the mode detailed in your 12th paragraph, is approved.

4. Mr. Cannon's general and professional services have been very meritorious.

5. Mr. Dunlop's conduct in proceeding to the different villages, attended only by the tehseldar and two sowars, was spirited and worthy of special commendation.

6. The excellent zeal and forwardness of the other officers and men need not be observed on in a further numerical detail.

7. Compensation may be given to Mr. Lyall, as recommended in your 21st paragraph, for the loss of his horse.

I have, &amp;c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

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Inclosure 11 in No. 41.

*The Commissioner of Meerut to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

Agra, August 14, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward Major Williams's report of the discomfiture of the rebel force. Wully Dad Khan had advanced to Gulowtee on the 29th ultimo. The party under Major Williams's command was of the strength noted in the margin.\*

2. Captain Wardlaw's little troop swept away the enemy's advance, and the courage of the main body, considerably shaken by the carabinieri, disappeared after a couple of rounds from the horse artillery guns, under Lieutenant T. P. Smith; and so quickly did the mass disperse that they could not be overtaken.

3. With reference to the possibility of Major Williams's party being intercepted by a large body of mutineers thrown out of Delhi, on their flank, it was considered advisable to prohibit any attempt on the fort of Malaghur.

4. The admirably managed and perfectly successful charge of the dragoons, and the execution done by the other portions of the force, effectually secured the object of the expedition, which was to drive back the rebels who threatened the friendly Jat village of Bhurtonah and the town of Haupper. Collections have been progressing favorably in that tehslee ever since, and the rebels have been, for the present, utterly discomfited.

5. A large force is required to secure the capture of Wully Dad and his fort, but as soon as the obstacles which have been separately reported can be overcome, this will be done.

6. The surprise and destruction of the rebel advance guard by the carabinieri under Captain Wardlaw, is described by every one as a very pretty affair. There was little for the rest of the force to do, but that little was well done, and I am sure his Honor will hear with pleasure of this successful demonstration.

I have, &amp;c.

F. WILLIAMS.

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Inclosure 12 in No. 41.

*Major Williams to the Commissioner of Meerut.*

Sir,

Meerut, August 8, 1857.

THE rebel chief of Malaghur, Nawab Wully Dad Khan, having advanced his posts to Gulowtee, the force named in the margin† marched on the night of the 27th July, reaching Haupper the following morning at daybreak.

\* 2 Horse Artillery guns, 2 mountain guns, 12 Artillerymen, 50 of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards, 30 mounted volunteers, 50 of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, 20 musicians, 15 Sikh infantry.

† 2 Horse Artillery guns, 5 mountain guns, 12 Artillerymen, 50 of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards, 30 mounted volunteers, 50 of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, 20 musicians, 15 Sikh foot.

5 Y 2

2. Information gained on the 28th, proved that the Nawab had posted 400 sowars and 600 infantry, with a body of 1,000 insurgent Goojurs and Rajpoots, at Gulowtee, having taken possession of and fortified the thannah, and threatening an advance on Haupper. An immediate attack on the Nawab's position was at once decided on; and a party of twenty armed musicians with two sergeants, under an officer, being left to guard the camp, the rest of the force marched at 2 A.M. of the 29th for Gulowtee.

5. Learning from some friendly Jats that a body of rebel troops were posted at a bridge four miles from Gulowtee, a surprise was arranged and ably carried out by Captain Wardlaw, of the 6th Dragoon Guards, commanding the advance. The Jats being placed in front, enabled the Dragoons to come close on the rebels at grey dawn. The rebel party, consisting of twenty sowars, amongst them some mutinous irregulars, fled, seizing, however, every opportunity of resisting and firing, but were so hard pressed by the Dragoons, gallantly led by Captain Wardlaw and Lieutenant Bird, that they suffered the heavy loss of upwards of forty men, and few or none would have escaped but for orders not to approach Gulowtee till daylight. Captain Anderson, of the late 54th Native Infantry, here did good service, killing many of the enemy.

4. Rebel troops having taken up a position in the high fields of grain on the right and left of the road, the rifles were directed to clear the flanks whilst the guns and horse advanced on Gulowtee. A mile from the village a body of horse appeared holding the road. My chief object being to inflict signal punishment on the enemy with as small a loss of valuable European life as possible, instead of directing an advance of the Carabiniers and Volunteer Horse, I requested Lieutenant T. P. Smith, in charge of the artillery, to disperse the gale of horse; this he most effectually did by a couple of rounds, inflicting a heavy loss on the rebels. The force then advanced, and found the position of Gulowtee had been abandoned, when the Carabiniers and Volunteer Horse proceeded in pursuit, but in conformity to orders received, they were directed not to approach Malaghur. The breastwork on the thannah walls with the large gates, were destroyed, to prevent this being again made a rebel post of defence. It appears they intended to have held it, from trees having been cut down to form barricades on the Grand Trunk Road.

5. The punishment inflicted on the rebels has been severe. The bodies of seventy-two slain were counted, and twenty-seven are said to have been wounded. The enemy acknowledge a loss of ninety-two killed and wounded: the appearance of two of the leaders, Ismael Khan and Khajee Mooneer Khan, with severe sword cuts on the face, with the number of wounded, caused a panic in the fort, during which, Mohun Lall (of Cabool notoriety) long detained a prisoner, managed to escape, and many of the Nawab's party deserted him.

6. A couple of guns, made from the iron of the telegraph posts, with a box of gun cartridges, composed of telegraph wire and Government powder, portfires, a powder barrel marked "Delhi," telegraph wire, furniture belonging to a dawk or road serjeant's bungalow, were found in the thannah and brought into Meerut on the return of the force on the night of the 30th July.

7. From the numbers engaged and the loss inflicted on the rebels, I trust I may be permitted to observe that it is evident all did their duty well. The brunt of the affair was borne by the Carabiniers, who so successfully surprised the rebel advanced guard. The Rifles did good execution on the flanks, led by Captain Austin and Lieutenants Young and Blackburn, and the practice of the artillery, under Lieutenant T. P. Smith, caused the rebel horse to make a precipitate retreat. The Volunteer Horse, ever anxious to be actively engaged, were not able to take the prominent part they wished, but it was expected a strong opposition would have been offered on entering Gulowtee, when I have no doubt they would have done good service under their leaders Captains D'Oyly and Tyrwhitt. From Mr. Sapte, the Magistrate of Bolundshuhur, much valuable information was received regarding the position and numbers of the enemy; the Jats and others in Gulowtee friendly to Government, sending in accounts of the proceedings of the Nawab's party.

I have, &c.

G. W. WILLIAMS.

Inclosure 13 in No. 41.

*The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Commissioner of Meerut.*

Sir,

*Agra, September 5, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 14th ultimo, submitting copy of a report from Major Williams on the proceedings of the District Volunteer Force against the advanced post of Wully Dad Khan at Gulowtee, and in reply, to state that this report is considered by the Lieutenant-Governor to be very satisfactory, and specially creditable to the detachment of the 6th Dragoon Guards under the command of Captain Wardlaw.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 14 in No. 41.

*The Commissioner of Meerut to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

*September 23, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to transmit, for the information of Government, an extract of a report from Captain D'Oyly, commanding the Meerut District Volunteer Force, bringing to notice the good

conduct of the corps on a late occasion when troops were detached from Meerut, and when an attack was made on the enemy's picket thrown out from Gulowtee, which threatened our camp at Haupur. I trust the coolness and steadiness of the volunteers under a heavy fire, which won the admiration of the whole force, will be received with approbation by the Government.

I have, &c.

F. WILLIAMS.

Inclosure 15 in No. 41.

*Captain D'Oyly to the Commissioner of Meerut.*

(Extract.)

September 22, 1857.

I TAKE this opportunity of reporting the good conduct of the corps on the occasion of our attack on the enemy's picket which was thrown out from Gulowtee, and threatened our camp at Haupur. The volunteers, in company with the troop of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards and two horse artillery guns, forced the enemy to retire. They were followed up by the guns, covered by the cavalry. During the pursuit, the enemy opened fire from their guns (four in number), but our troops pressed them so closely, that their shots passed over our heads. The steadiness of the men under fire was admirable, and they formed up to the left of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards, under fire, with great coolness and precision. I should be omitting a duty, were I not to bring to your notice the satisfaction I felt with their conduct on that occasion.

Inclosure 16 in No. 41.

*The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Commissioner of Meerut.*

Sir,

Agra, October 3, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 23rd ultimo, submitting an extract of a report from Captain D'Oyly, of an attack made on the enemy's picket thrown out from Gulowtee, and in reply, to state the testimony therein borne by Captain D'Oyly of the good conduct, steadiness, and gallantry of the Meerut District Volunteer Force, has been received by the Chief Commissioner with much satisfaction.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 17 in No. 41.

*The Commissioner of Meerut to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

October 6, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward a copy of a letter received from Captain D'Oyly, commanding the Meerut District Volunteer Corps, and my reply.

2. I trust that the good services of the members of this gallant little corps will be cordially acknowledged and rewarded by Government as suggested in my answer to Captain D'Oyly.

3. I believe that a very useful volunteer corps can be raised here, in which many of the members of the old corps will re-enlist, and many old soldiers to whom the rate of pay offered (only twenty-five rupees a month) formerly, was not sufficient inducement.

4. A separate letter has been submitted on this subject.

5. A full account of the expenditure on account of the old corps, will be shortly submitted for sanction.

I have, &c.

F. WILLIAMS.

Inclosure 18 in No. 41.

*Captain D'Oyly to the Commissioner of Meerut.*

Sir,

Camp, Kandlah, September 28, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report for your information, the following circumstances connected with the volunteer force under my command, and request the favor of being informed of your wishes thereon.

The Meerut District Volunteer Force, raised for service in the district, has, during the last three weeks, owing to so many members having left to rejoin their appointments, or having resigned from other causes, become so reduced in members, that there will be left for duty when the Mozuffernuggur force leaves us to-morrow, about twelve or thirteen members. The only officers who will then remain

attached to the corps, will be Cornet Jervoise, 3rd Light Cavalry, and Ensign Gregory, 56th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Under these circumstances, I think it will be advisable to pay up and disembody the corps on their arrival at Meerut, which is expected in a few days.

It will take a short time to clear the accounts and make up the monthly papers, and until the date of these being finished, I would beg the favor of your sanctioning the keeping on the adjutant's office with the writer attached thereto.

Having performed a duty in recommending the disbandment of a body of men with whom I have been closely connected for the last three months, and being witness to the cheerfulness and willingness with which duties involving much exposure and fatigue, sometimes in the most inclement weather, have been performed, it rests with me to bring to your most favourable notice the good conduct and discipline of the corps since it has been under my command.

If I may be permitted, I would especially notice the Adjutant, Captain Tyrwhitt, late commandant of the 14th Irregular Cavalry. His name is already too well known to Government by the good service he has performed on former occasions, to need any further praise from my pen.

Mr. Turnbull, of the Civil Service, proved himself a good soldier, and he was invaluable to the force from his knowledge of the language and country.

Messrs. Sapte, Wigram, Lyall, and Mr. Shakespear, have all done excellent service as members of the volunteer corps.

Messrs. Ray and Fraser, of the uncovenanted service, have given me the highest satisfaction, both in quarters and in the field.

Mr. Tunnochy, as baggage master and prize agent, has worked well, and deserves the thanks of the corps.

I have received great assistance from Serjeant-Major Cornwall, of the late 4th Cavalry, and Serjeants Rawson and Halloran have behaved themselves well.

The military officers\* attached to the force have, without any exception, done their duty admirably, and given me much assistance.

I have, &c.

CHAS. W. D'OYLY, *Captain.*

Inclosure 19 in No. 41.

*The Commissioner of Meerut to Captain D'Oyly.*

Sir,

*October 2, 1857.*

IN answer to your letter of the 28th ultimo, I have the honor to request that you will inform the members of the District Volunteer Corps, that as almost all have either joined or have to join their substantive appointments, and there will be in a few days none left, it is better that the corps should be at once disembodied.

2. Should there be any member who can and will enlist for general service anywhere for one year, on the terms prescribed in the notification of Government, a copy of which is annexed, and under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1857, of which I believe you have a copy, I shall be happy to receive applications.

3. The members of the old District Volunteers should be paid up according to the scale of allowances they at present receive, but I request that you will inform all, that an application will be submitted to Government for sanction of payment of the full rate of pay entered in the notification to every member, with retrospective effect from the date of enlistment to the date of the disembodiment of the corps.

4. I feel confident that this application will be sanctioned by Government in consideration of the really good and gallant service performed by the corps, and as a well-earned reward for most daring conduct when opposed to large masses, crowned invariably with signal success; for the cheerful accomplishment of severe marches, in the worst months of the year, under a hot sun or through heavy rains in a flooded country; and for cool and steady bravery under a smart fire of all arms on different occasions.

5. I feel myself deeply indebted to all the members of the corps for the aid rendered for the chastisements repeatedly inflicted on rebels, owing to which, some degree of order has been maintained in the Meerut district, and much revenue has been collected and much smouldering disaffection checked.

6. I beg of you to convey my thanks to the corps, to communicate the same to Major Williams and Captain Tyrwhitt, and to accept the same yourself.

7. A copy of your letter, in which you notice the services of many members, will be forwarded to Government, and will, I doubt not, elicit the special thanks of Government.

8. I request the favor of your sending an account of the whole expenditure incurred in maintaining the corps, as soon as the accounts can be closed; for which, of course, the adjutant's office and writer can be kept as long as is necessary.

I have, &c.

F. WILLIAMS.

\* Lieutenant S. Clarke, 4th Lancers; Lieut. M. Clarke, 3rd Light Cavalry; Lieut. Fairlie, 3rd Light Cavalry; Lieut. Jervoise, 3rd Light Cavalry; Lieut. Webster, 3rd Light Cavalry; Ensign Gregory, 56th Regiment; Lieut. Anderson, 3rd Europeans; Ensign Blair, Cornet Robinson, Ensign Elton.

## Inclosure 20 in No. 41.

*The Commissioner of Meerut to the Assistant Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

October 6, 1856.

IN continuation of my letter of this date, regarding the disbanding of the Meerut District Volunteers, I request permission to organize a new corps of volunteer horse, under the conditions of the notification of Government, 23d July, 1857, and the provisions of Act XXIII of 1857, for general service.

2. Many members of the Meerut District Volunteers, who have seen and done much and good service, would enlist; and I believe some very efficient troops could be soon raised, which would be very useful at present in this division in re-establishing order, and would be a welcome addition to any force advancing for the reoccupation of Rohilcund.

3. Some of the best of the late volunteer corps have undertaken to get recruits; and in anticipation of the sanction of Government I have encouraged them to induce men of the late corps to enlist and to look out for others.

4. I shall not proceed to enter into engagements binding Government to employ those willing to enlist till I receive the orders of Government, but as good cavalry is much wanted, and there will be many men ready to join who have already distinguished themselves by gallant conduct in action and steadiness under fire, I trust I have not done wrong in encouraging preliminary arrangements, and that the requisite authority will be readily granted.

5. The Meerut District Volunteers were engaged for district work, and were not enlisted under the notification, nor were the members, under the provisions of the Act, as a corps for general service should be.

6. There will be a number of horses and arms of the old corps available for the new volunteers.

I have, &amp;c.

F. WILLIAMS.

## Inclosure 21 in No. 41.

*The Commissioner of Meerut to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

December 29, 1857.

THE important and timely service rendered by the Meerut District Volunteers during the late disturbances has been represented to Government on various occasions in my letters, and I have now the honour to submit a report from the Magistrate of Meerut recording in general terms the result of the aid rendered by the volunteers and their officers.

2. I heartily join in the hope that Government will be able to recognize the services of the gallant little body, as suggested by the Magistrate, and I trust, if the troopers can receive no reward, the honors proposed may be conferred on the corps which, led by the gallant officers for whom the distinction is solicited, unquestionably deserved the praise that has been repeatedly bestowed upon it, and any honorary reward that can be granted by Government.

I have, &amp;c.

F. WILLIAMS.

## Inclosure 22 in No. 41.

*The Magistrate of Meerut to General Hewitt.*

Sir,

Meerut, June 28, 1857.

WITH reference to the conversation which I have lately had the honor of holding with you regarding the advisability of reorganizing a body of mixed Europeans and native volunteer horsemen, I have the pleasure to submit herewith a detail of some of the reasons which call for the arrangements I propose, the means and men at our disposal, with nominal rolls of those ready to serve, and indents for the Government assistance we should require if you approve of and support these proposals.

2. The Goojurs throughout the district are in open rebellion, and either with or without his consent have elected Kuddum Singh, of Pureechutghur, Rajah of the Eastern Pergunnah of Meerut; the police have been driven out of Pureechutghur, and report that Kuddum Singh has mounted three guns on the fort, these having been there concealed underground. In furtherance of the plan of establishing a Goojur government, the Goojurs of Booklave Hinmutpore, and a number of Goojur villages in the neighbourhood of Pureechutghur have attacked and plundered the well affected Jat villages, burning the houses and butchering without mercy the inhabitants. Kuddum Singh can command some 2,000 men.

3. The zemindar of Bignour, Shah Mull, *alias* Maho Singh, having plundered the town and tehsel of Barde, the bazaar of Bhaghat, and broken the bridge, has now at his command some 5,000 ruffians, nearly all Goojurs, of whom the most dangerous are 200 escaped prisoners of the Meerut jail. Shah Mull is now reported to be about to destroy the bridge over the Hindon, which would, during the rains, interfere materially with our communication with head-quarters.

4. The Goojurs, accustomed many of them to a life of robbery and danger, and assembling in

thousands under regular leaders, who act without scruple in defiance of Government, are more than a match for our Jat friends, scattered over a large territory and without recognised chiefs. The Jats have almost invariably behaved nobly in the support of law and order, Jumayut Singh and Ruttun Singh having especially distinguished themselves in the service of Lieutenant Tyrwhitt, at Babooghur.

5. The Rajpoots of Deolah, also under Nawab Singh, are most anxious to be organized for the Government service. All the friends of Government throughout the district complain that their hands are tied, while our enemies are free to act as they list. It will be the duty of the Meerut Volunteer Horse to raise the friends of the Government throughout the district, to assist and encourage them in fighting our sworn enemies, the rebel Goojurs, and in punishing such villages and bands of dacoits as can be disposed of without regular troops.

6. It will also be the duty of the volunteers to assist in keeping open the communication between this station and the neighbouring ones, in fact, undertaking, either within the district or beyond it, such duty as their limited number can perform.

7. In consequence of the district being at present left totally unprotected, it has become almost entirely disorganized, wholesale butcheries and plunderings are prevalent throughout it, and unless some vigorous measures are taken to assist our friends and punish our foes, we shall be totally deserted by the mass of the people; those still faithful to us are becoming disgusted at our apparent apathy, and mutiny and rebellion of to-day may become a revolution.

8. There are about twenty to twenty-five gentlemen in the station whose services can be obtained as volunteer horsemen, and about thirty to forty natives who can be trusted in the same capacity. Major Williams, Captain D'Oyly, and Lieutenant Tyrwhitt have expressed their willingness to give their services as Commandant, second in command, and Adjutant, and if the assistance of a couple of small mountain guns can be allowed us, I shall be happy to provide twenty-five drilled footmen, armed with fusils and sword bayonets, to assist us in protecting them.

9. I consider that it is of great importance having guns, however small, with us, as it inspires great confidence in our Jat auxiliaries, and will greatly facilitate our raising them in such numbers as to insure the destruction of the Goojur bands.

10. Many of those included in the number expected as volunteers have already important duties to perform for Government; their proper duties must, of course, take precedence of those for which they may now volunteer, but I believe for all important expeditions nearly all named in the nominal roll inclosed can parade together.

I have, &c.

R. H. DUNLOP.

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Inclosure 23 in No. 41.

*The Magistrate to the Commissioner of Meerut.*

Sir,

*Meerut, December 21, 1857.*

DETAILED reports of most of the expeditions on which the late Volunteer Horse, or Khaakee reessalah of Meerut, was engaged, have been supplied to you for the information of superior authority, but as I have reason to understand that an official report, recording generally the good effect of their timely service and the important results which their frequent patrolling through the district during the height of the disturbances have produced, is required of me, as being in charge of the district, and is certainly due to the three officers—Major Williams, Captain D'Oyly, and Lieutenant Tyrwhitt, whose honorary services were devoted throughout to the management of the reessalah, I beg to submit the following particulars for such support as you may deem desirable in forwarding them to Government.

2. About the 12th June, the date on which I returned from the Hills and resumed charge of the district, no revenue had been paid by any of the zemindars since the breaking out of the mutinies, and the cash balance in the treasury amounted to 3½ lacs only, which was rapidly disappearing by calls for Commissariat expenditure, works of defence, pay of troops, &c.

3. The political aspect of the district is fully detailed in my address to the General of the division, dated 28th June, 1857, of which I inclose a copy. The difficulty in obtaining any regular troops for district work at that time is well known, and despite every economy in disbursement, the amount in the treasury sunk in a month to less than one lac; the Volunteer Horse had, however, by that time been organized, and they rapidly changed the aspect of local affairs—revenue began to pour in from all Pergunnahs they had visited, and summary justice was executed on the numberless mushroom growth of rebels and robbers; traversing the district, alone, or in parties of two or three only, which at first ensured attack, soon became practicable, and though the tide of war has but very lately passed over from this quarter, an amount of tranquillity and safety is enjoyed, which is very much attributable to the gallant exertions of the volunteers, and the troops allowed to aid them, when once organized, while the realization of the revenue has in no former years been so fully or promptly effected, much of it, indeed, being paid in advance, and the payers therewith committing themselves to the side of order; the advances paid from the Pergunnah of Sirdhana alone, on the 30th November, were 62,000 rupees.

4. Throughout the expedition to Pouchellee and Nugla, to Seekree, Bussowed, Burouth, Gurhee, and Golaothee, of which reports have been made, Major Williams commanded the volunteers, having, on principle, exchanged his post in the quiet of Mussoree for hard work and exposure on service gratuitously rendered in the plains. Throughout these expeditions Captain D'Oyly was present, and he commanded the troop at Pouchellee in Buroulee, at Nugla, and Hopra, in Burnawa, and throughout the operations by Haupper and Goolaothee, and the expedition to thannah Bhowun, after which the volunteers scattered to their proper appointments or employments. The contrast between his quiet and

retiring manner in ordinary intercourse and his forward gallantry in danger will long be remembered by his companions. Throughout the whole period of their existence Lieutenant Tyrwhitt was employed as their Adjutant, and himself commanded in the absence of the other two, the duties of his office called for incessant exertion.

5. Now, the greater number of the volunteers were civilians, whom custom precludes from receiving any honorary acknowledgment for such services; and indeed it would be difficult to arrange any suitable reward for the troopers, but I believe they would all be grateful if it should please superior authority to recognize their services by conferring the honorary step usual in similar cases on these officers, and I trust your support may be accorded in submitting this report to higher authority.

I have, &c.

R. H. DUNLOP.

Inclosure 24 in No. 41.

*The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

*Allahabad, March 25, 1858.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Assistant-Secretary Mr. Oldfield's letter, dated the 12th ultimo, written by direction of the Chief Commissioner of Agra, with inclosures, relating to the services performed by the Meerut Volunteer Force during the late disturbances.

2. In reply, I am directed to state, that the Governor-General concurs in the opinion formed by the Chief Commissioner of the gallant and valuable service rendered by the Meerut Volunteers, and desires that his cordial thanks may be conveyed by the Commissioner of Meerut to all those who thus assisted, by their personal exertions, and at the risk of their lives, in suppressing rebellion throughout the Meerut district and its vicinity, and in making the authority of the Government felt and appreciated.

3. His Lordship's thanks are more especially due to the civilians in the force, who, when their own functions were in abeyance, did not fail to undertake military duty in support of the Government they served, and to Major Williams and Captain Tyrwhitt, to whose professional knowledge and direction, and praiseworthy zeal, the organization of the corps and its efficiency may be assumed to be mainly due.

The Governor-General will recommend the Court of Directors to grant a step of brevet rank to the abovenamed officers, for their undoubtedly valuable services.

I have, &c.

● G. F. EDMONSTONE.

No. 42.

*The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Fort William, January 9, 1858. (No. 4.)*

WE have the honor to transmit, for your information, the accompanying Narrative of the progress of events in connection with the revolt.

2. This document describes for the most part events which have occurred or have come to knowledge within the last fortnight, but is on some points somewhat fuller.

3. We deem it right to state that the information used in the preparation of this Narrative has not in all cases been confined to documents which have been brought upon official record, though we believe that it may in every case be fully relied upon.

Inclosure in No. 42.

*Narrative of the Progress of Events in connection with the Revolt.*

*The Commander-in-Chief's Field Operations.*

UPON the dispersion by the Commander-in-Chief of the mutineers around Cawnpore in the early part of December, his Excellency was detained for some time to recruit and re-arrange his forces, to ascertain the security of the convey of the survivors of Lucknow dispatched to Allahabad, and afterwards to send some necessary supplies to Sir James Ostran, and to obtain shot, clothing, &c., for the European soldiers, in lieu of those unfortunately lost among the Cawnpore stores. But having completed all these arrangements, active operations were resumed in the latter part of December.

Colonel Barker, R.A., has been employed with a force in clearing the district of Pattachan, and several small detachments have been posted at various critical points in the Lower Doab between



Cawnpore and Allahabad. It is hoped that the consequence will be to give us a complete and secure possession of the districts of Allahabad, Futtelhpore, and Cawnpore, such as we have never yet had since the outbreak of the mutiny. Hitherto it can only be said, that we have maintained a precarious hold on the line of the Grand Trunk Road, the little interruption to which was due rather to the extraordinary want of enterprise on the part of the enemy, than to our real military occupation of the country.

On the 18th December, Brigadier Walpole was dispatched with a force consisting of 3 regiments of Infantry, 3 squadrons of Cavalry, and 10 field guns, along the line of the intended railway, by Akberpore towards Etawah and Mynpooree, with the view of clearing the south-western portion of the Cawnpore District, and the districts of Etawah and Mynpooree, and communicating with the small force and large convoy expected down from Delhi. He was instructed to proceed so as to give time for the re-establishment of civil authority, and, if possible, to reach Mynpooree in fifteen days, where he would communicate with the Commander-in-chief, who would then have moved towards Furruckabad. In the early part of his progress he arrested some turbulent zemindars and two officers of the Nam, (who has all along pretended to authority in that part of the country,) whom he hanged, and he proceeded to re-establish civil occupation.

On the 24th, the Commander-in-chief, with a force consisting of about 6,500 Infantry, 500 Cavalry, and 1,000 Artillery, total 7,000, marched from Cawnpore *en route* for Furruckabad.

The state of things in the districts of the Doab above Cawnpore appears to have been this. It is known that since the beginning of October we have occupied the Doab Districts down to Allyghur. Their possession has not been seriously disputed, the Ganges having formed a division line between our districts and those in complete possession of the enemy. This part of the country has only been disturbed by the passage of broken parties of the Jounpore and other mutineers whom the Goojurs at one time showed a disposition to join. But, as it proved, they very rapidly marched across into the enemy's districts, and no prolonged disturbance was occasioned. The enemy in Rohilcund have shown and threatened on the other side of the Ganges, and reports of irruptions have been rife, but down to Allyghur nothing of the kind has really occurred. Where the enemy has been seen on the opposite bank of the river, they have been successfully driven away by cannonading.

When Brigadier Grant's column moved down from Agra to Cawnpore in October, the circumstances of Lucknow were so pressing that it was not thought advisable to attempt the military occupation of that portion of the Doab. But at that time the enemy also were not in great force in the Doab Districts. The large zemindar called Rajah of Mynpooree and chief of an important clan of the Rajpoots, who had shown hostility to us, fled on the approach of Brigadier Grant's column, and it was hoped that it might be possible to establish in his place his relative and rival for the chief, ship, who showed himself friendly to us, and was then left in charge of the station and district on the part of Government. In Etawah also, the inhabitants of which appear to have been friendly, although from the want of troops to protect them it was not possible to send out British officers, the district was in some some managed through influential natives armed with the authority of the British Government. The Furruckabad District had been in possession of the rebel Nawab of that place, who was supported by a considerable number of his Pathan clansmen—(they muster in strength in some places of the district though but a small minority of the general population)—and by some mutinous regiments halted at Futtelghur. But Brigadier Grant's column drove in and cut up his outposts, the regiments were said to be abandoning him, the country seemed friendly to us, and his strength appeared not great. Subsequently, however, to the departure of Brigadier Grant's column, the state of things in all these districts appears to have altered very much for the worse. The Rajah of Mynpooree obtained aid from the mutineers then south of the Jumna, expelled our friend his rival, regained Mynpooree, and allied himself with the Nawab of Furruckabad. The expelled Nawab of Malaghur, the Nana's brother, who had been with him, and a person who passed as a Shahzada, or prince of the blood, seem also to have made a rendezvous at Furruckabad. Accessions were likewise no doubt received from Rohilcund, and the regiments from Delhi and Seetapore seem to have after all remained with the Nawab. The Furruckabad people not only regained their own district, but appear to have sent a force to occupy the Etawah District, where also our influence ceased. Then also as is known the Gwalior and other mutineers took partial possession of Cawnpore. So that in the beginning of December the whole of the Middle Doab was more completely than ever in the possession of the enemy, and the communication by Cossids, which in the worst times had been well maintained, almost entirely ceased. Nothing was heard from Agra for many days together, and it now appears that at this time the Agra authorities were in immediate expectation of the appearance of the enemy close to Agra and Allyghur, and hurried on aid from Delhi in consequence.

On the dispersion of the Cawnpore mutineers the immediate neighbourhood of that place was cleared, but the enemy still held the intermediate districts towards Agra; and the Furruckabad people, not content with this, began in December to push their conquests further westward into the country occupied by us. A large gathering of their brother Pathans of Rohilcund seems to have taken place on the opposite bank of the Ganges, with a view to aid them. Indeed some of these crossed the river, just too late to do anything.

The force already alluded to as dispatched with a convoy from Delhi, consisted of about 2,000 of all arms,\* and had altogether about 13 guns. Of the whole number about 700 were cavalry, and another cavalry regiment was to follow. It brought down a large quantity of carriage, some tents, and native establishments for five or six regiments. Large quantities of carriage and other commissariat supplies had also been prepared at Agra to accompany it downwards. So that the supply of carriage and commissariat of all kinds to be received from this source will be very great.

By the time Colonel Seaton with his convoy reached Allyghur, on the 12th December, the Furruckabad rebels, after annexing Khargunge, and killing a faithful native servant of Government,

\* Including 1st Bengal Fusiliers, a Sikh regiment, part of the 6th Carabiniers, and Hodson's Horse.



the tahsildar of that place, had pushed so far as to have occupied Gungaree, in the Allyghur district. It was therefore absolutely necessary to drive them back, and Colonel Seaton therefore, leaving his convoy at Allyghur, marched against them. At Gungaree he found a rebel force with three guns, which appear to have been taken almost exclusively by the charge of a small cavalry party of British and Hodson's horse, the enemy being routed with great slaughter. Subsequently marching to Futtalee, Colonel Seaton encountered the main body of the enemy, attacked them, and was completely victorious, taking all their twelve guns, their camp, etc., and pursuing them to their utter destruction and loss of seven to nine hundred men. The effect was great, the whole of that part of the country, including all the western portion of the Furruckabad district, was abandoned by the fugitive rebels, and their Rohilkund allies hastily re-crossed the Ganges. Colonel Seaton then made a small retrograde movement to regain the main road and pick up his convoy. He reached Mynpooree on the 27th, and there found the rajah of that place posted outside the town to oppose him. He routed him, took six guns, and killed about 250 of his rabble followers, after which he took possession of the place.

Altogether, since his departure from Delhi, Colonel Seaton had up to that time captured twenty-two guns and killed 1,400 insurgents. Of the twenty-two guns ten were good brass ones, of our own manufacture.

The Commander-in-chief's march towards Furruckabad enabled the civil officers to re-establish their police posts as he proceeded. The telegraph wires are also put up as the camp advances, but it is feared that there is not wire on the spot to continue the line to Agra or Allyghur, where telegraphic communication with Delhi and the Punjab commences. No time will be lost in sending it up. His Excellency seems to have met with no opposition till he reached the Kalee Nuddes, one march from Furruckabad, where the bridge had been broken. On the 2nd instant the repairs of the bridge were just completed, when the working party were attacked by the enemy, who were routed and pursued, with the loss of their seven or eight brass guns, including two 18-pounders.

The same night the enemy abandoned Furruckabad, and the town and cantonment of Futteyghur were on the 3rd occupied by the Commander-in-chief. The rebels had fled across the river, and were said to have taken with them three light guns. Their heavy guns were found in position. Much property belonging to the gun and clothing agencies was recovered.

Thus, then, we find ourselves in possession of the Doab; and the communication between Upper and Lower India is restored. The mutineers have been for the most part driven beyond the Ganges, and the chief remnant of the Forces lately opposing us left in the rear of the Commander-in-chief; in fact almost the only considerable fragment of the proper military mutiny throughout India still in the Ganges, is at Calpee, where some yet remaining guns of the Gwalior Contingent form a nucleus round which the routed Gwalior troops have gathered. It is said that there are there twelve guns. When the contingent moved across to Cawnpore it is understood that a good deal of ammunition and these few guns were left behind, and it is reported that some of the men of the contingent, natives of Gwalior, numbering about 850, also stayed behind. Most of the Dinapore and other mutineers joined the contingent, and the majority, since their defeat, are supposed to have fled into Oude. But in what proportion the fugitives have divided themselves between Oude on the one side and Calpee, with the country west of the Jumna, on the other, is very uncertain.

Of the state of the British districts of Bundelcund, lying along the Jumna, comparatively little is known. They seem to be given up to anarchy. But it appears that the Nana has partisans there, and he no doubt asserts the old Mahratta claim to that part of the country; in fact, would have liked to carve out a kingdom for himself from the Lower Doab and Bundelcund. The report of his having appeared at Nagode is not authenticated, but as he does not appear to take a leading part in the affairs of Oude, and is in fact but a refugee there, it seems not impossible that if that asylum be likely to fail him, and he have (which may be doubted) the courage of despair, he may try his fortune in Bundelcund, or further south; and possibly in the western Mahratta country. Much valuable plate has been found concealed in his residence at Bithoor.

As regards the Nawab of Banda, the opinions of British officers seem to vary. He no doubt saved the lives of the Europeans, but subsequently seems to have attempted to assume the rule of the district. He asserts that it was made over to his charge by the British Magistrate; and the Political Agent in Bundelcund seems to regard him with favor, and expected him in his camp, but was disappointed; while the Commissioner of Allahabad appears to have thought him guilty. He is no doubt in the position of many others who, having played a somewhat double game, and being now anxious to declare for us, are placed in the disagreeable dilemma of fearing to come in, lest they should be hanged, while their refusing to do so makes them undoubted rebels.

Native Bundelcund is torn by the intestine wars of the various petty chiefs. The chiefs of Panna and Chirkaree and others appear to behave well, and have with them British officers, but the conduct of some is doubtful, and of some bad, while the Ranees of Tehree and Jhansi make war on one another as if no British Government had ever been heard of.

The Rajah of Chirkaree has proposed to arrange to cross a British force over the Jumna to attack Calpee.

Owing to the interruption of communications we have very little recent intelligence and no details from the Saugor districts, but the British officers at Saugor, Nursingpore, and Jubbulpore, by the last accounts, hold their own, and maintain a tolerably successful guerrilla warfare with the disaffected of their districts. But all the districts partake in the disorder of the surrounding country, and, no military succour having been received, there are not yet the means of restoring peace. There appears, however, to be no very formidable enemy at any one place.

Not only has Lieutenant Osborne successfully held his own in Rewah from the beginning, but, with some troops which he has somehow scraped together, he has attacked and captured the rebel band and fort of Myhore, and has Mohandah a prisoner. It is principally this petty rebellion which

had stopped the Jubbulpore road. Having settled Myhere, Lieutenant Osborne now proposes to attack and besiege the remaining rebel of those parts, at Bijeragoghur, and he expects to shut him up in his fort, and, sitting down before it, at once to open the Jubbulpore and Bombay road. This indeed looks like seeing light through the cloud which has so long concealed Central India from this part of the world.

*The Central Provinces.*—The southern frontier of Oude, adjoining Allahabad, the Benares division, and (since the rebel occupation of Goruckpore) part of Behar has long been a very constant scene of aggression and irritation. Hitherto the Oude rebels have had the best of it since they have occupied Goruckpore, taken occasional possession of some of the frontier Pergunnahs of Azimghur and Jounpore, threatened those stations (though they were never, nor either of them, abandoned of late, as erroneously reported in some of the public prints), and occupied some of the Allahabad Pergunnahs south of the Ganges. In Allahabad it seemed as if by a kind of tacit consent while we did not molest them they did not interfere with our use of the Grand Trunk Road in their immediate vicinity. Indeed, they had a strong picket within six miles of Allahabad on the opposite side of the Ganges, and very near the road, but no molestation seems to have been experienced from it. Our people rode out and looked at it, and the Oude Governor is said to have been kind enough to fire a salute on Christmas day for our benefit. It now, however, appears that this armistice has been rudely interrupted, since a telegraphic message from Brigadier Campbell announces that he has defeated the Nazim with heavy loss. As that functionary is no doubt driven from his position, and Brigadier General Franks is impending on the Jounpore side, we may suppose that the road between Benares and Allahabad is now held by a better tenure than the sufferance of the enemy.

On the Azimghur and Jounpore frontiers the rebels were by no means civil, and it has been before announced that it was found necessary to stop some of the upward troops and to send Brigadier General Franks to command them in addition to the Goorkhas, in number between two or three thousand, who had long been in those districts. Brigadier General Franks is to have at his disposal three European regiments (10th, 20th, and 97th), and a considerable artillery. Pending ulterior arrangements, he has made the following dispositions for the defence of the frontier. The force to form three divisions, first, one regiment, one thousand Goorkhas, and six guns, to be posted a few miles in advance of the town of Azimghur; second, one regiment, one thousand Goorkhas, and eight guns, including two 18-pounders, to be posted a few miles in advance of Jounpore; third, one regiment, one thousand Goorkhas, and six guns, to be posted at Budlapore, to the left of the last-mentioned division. Detachments of each regiment will be left to garrison Azimghur, Jounpore, and Benares. It may be presumed that this force is so strong as quite to secure those districts against aggression, and to afford materials towards a forward movement hereafter. Meantime some of our police posts which had been attacked have been relieved, and we hold civil possession of that country.

Troops are also advancing into Goruckpore. It appears that a collection of mutinous sepoys had taken place on the frontier of that district, towards Chuprah. Their object was said to be to force their way to the Arrah district, and Koer Sing's brother was reported to be among them. Colonel Rowcroft, with his frontier party of Goorkhas, and seamen from Her Majesty's ship "Pearl," was believed to be hard pressed. Eventually, he found himself strong enough to move out against this enemy, crossed the Goruckpore border to the aid of the friendly Rajah of Majhowlee, and there met and altogether defeated them on the 26th December, taking their guns, camp, and baggage. He pursued them to Selimpore, and occupied that place.

The Nepaulese force, under Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, had at the same time reached the Goruckpore frontier, at a point further up the Gunduck, at Pipra Ghaut. On the 26th, the Maharajah camped there, and between that day and the 31st the whole of his camp and baggage was crossed over into the Goruckpore district—a party of the rebels being engaged and driven away by his advanced guard. On the 31st, his Excellency was ready to march for Goruckpore, which he expected to reach by the 5th or 6th instant. He detached a brigade with the view of surprising the enemy and occupying Piprowan, an important place, likely to furnish supplies, &c. It will be desirable, presently, to go back to give some particulars regarding the Nepaulese force.

In anticipation of the re-occupation of the Goruckpore district civil officers have been appointed to it and have joined the Goorkha camp. They will take immediate possession, and, besides re-establishing order, will arrange for the collection of carriage and supplies, and make the resources of the district available as a basis for the advance of the Nepaulese force in any combined operations which may be undertaken in concert with his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

Few particulars have been lately received regarding the civil management of the districts under the Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces, and it may be inferred that there is nothing of great importance to report.

Many executions of mutineers and others appear to be daily taking place at Benares and Allahabad.

The progress to Calcutta by water of the women and wounded of the Lucknow garrison was unfortunately much interrupted by the low state of the river and the consequent detention of the teams.

*The Goorkha Auxiliary Force.*—It is already known that the Government have accepted the services of a large body of Nepaulese troops, tendered by the Nepaul State, through the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, in the most friendly and hearty spirit, and that the Maharajah himself was in person to command the force which has now entered upon the scene of action. From the time when the minister heard of the horrible massacre of Cawnpore he was urged to be allowed to aid in the extermination of those foul murderers of women and children. But the matter was hampered with embarrassments and depended on several considerations. Besides, the season was altogether unfavourable to an expedition on a great scale in a country

intersected by innumerable streams, and only reached by passing the Terai, at that season only to all men, especially to hill-men. Accordingly, it was not till the cold season, when the neighbouring country had been recovered, and the Commander-in-chief was satisfied that the Government formally accepted a large Goorkha force. Meantime, however, the detachments which were accepted for the local protection of several of the British districts of Nepal, did excellent service. They held, with comparatively little assistance, Jounpore, Almora, and Garun. A little time back they engaged the Oude rebels on the Jounpore frontier with great bravery and success, and with an exhibition of personal heroism, on the part of several of the Goorkha officers and men, which has called forth the marked notice of the Government of India. But they were contending against enormously superior and increasing numbers, and the exigencies of the service further west having made it necessary, from the beginning, to order rapidly up country the European regiments as they arrived, the Goorkha regimental commanders felt their troops to be hard pressed. The European force under General Franks was, however, now organized, and the acceptance of the main Goorkha force had been communicated to the Nepal Minister. Jung Bahadoor had already made many preparations in anticipation of the acceptance of his proposal. He had formally communicated the offer which he had made to the ministers and officers of the State and Army, and it was accepted by them with pleasure. When the result was at its worst he explained to the Resident that he and those who with him had seen England, appreciated her power, and felt well convinced that, whatever local events might occur, her imperial force would certainly and inevitably bear down all opposition in the end; that whereas the Nepaleses formerly believed England to be a small country, principally supported by India, they now knew that she is so great in men and materials and wealth, that India is to her but an outlying and little considered province, and it was not less their interest than their inclination to be on our side. Overtures which were made by the rebels, through the insurgent Rajah of Churdah, at the foot of the Nepal hills, were at once rejected. In the idea that we might hesitate about trusting him, the Minister offered to place in our hands every possible guarantee. He would send to Calcutta his wives and children; he would take all the most solemn oaths. When the final acceptance of his proposal was received the details were arranged and preparations completed without delay. The Goorkha soldiers and officers received the news with every symptom of satisfaction. The British Government accepted the offer of the Nepal force only on the express condition that it should defray all the expenses caused to the Nepal State, and make an allowance for the subsistence (we call it by that name) of each man from the time of their leaving the hills. The minister, however, and the principal officers absolutely refused to permit their personal salaries to be taken into the account. Jung Bahadoor was informed that the Government had the fullest trust in his personal faith, and would accept no guarantee. On his part he only made such stipulations as, in a military point of view, he deemed to tend to the efficiency of the force. He begged that he might be accompanied by some European officers, and especially that some European soldiers might be associated with his own to show them the example of British daring. "With Europeans to emulate," he said, "my men will fight like tigers." Brigadier-General Macgregor, with a staff of officers, was appointed to accompany him, and has joined his camp. He expressed a wish to have also the co-operation of some cavalry, an arm which he does not possess, a few Europeans, if possible. "I would rather," he said, "have one hundred Europeans than one thousand natives." He also wished to have some assistance in gun carriages, as his own were very rickety. It was arranged that ammunition, percussion caps, treasure, and such clothing and stores as are supplied from the plains, should be furnished to him at convenient places on his downward march. He expressed anxiety to have European surgeons and hospital stores, and these have been sent to him.

The first operation of the Nepalese force was to be the occupation of the Goruckpore District. Jung Bahadoor was anxious to make his force as complete and efficient as possible. It was settled that it should be composed of about 10,000 men, including artillery men, and twenty-four guns, and was to form two divisions and four brigades, all of which were to be commanded by generals related to, or enjoying the especial confidence of, the minister. The force selected was the very pick of the Nepal army, comprising all the best regiments and officers, and the best men were transferred to it from other regiments. In a very short time, Jung Bahadoor was able to parade the force before the Resident, ready to march. On that occasion, he voluntarily insisted on making in public, before his God, his people, and his army, the most solemn oath which can bind a Nepalese. "If," he said, in a loud voice, "I, by word or deed, in any way injure or depreciate the interests of the British Government, or in any way fail to support them, to the utmost of my power, may I be proved to be the son of two fathers." He then commenced his downward march, and his troops started in the highest spirits. The Nepalese Government appear to have continued to the Goorkha Regiments, during their absence, the Jagheers, by which they are chiefly paid, which, with the subsistence money paid by the British Government, will make them exceedingly well off.

The minister's brothers are to perform his duties, and to take care of the State during his absence. He has made provision for keeping sufficient watch on the semi-independent Rajahs, and troublesome subjects, within the Nepal limits.

The march of the Goorkha force, through the Behar districts, has gone off exceedingly well. The Maharajah was met by the local officers, and in his progress was joined by the Military Commissioners, the doctors, and the other officers. His troops have behaved with the most remarkable discipline and decorum, neither plundering nor injuring the people, and paying for all they want. This good feature in the Hill men has been before remarked in the Goorkhas of our service, in favorable contrast with both Hindoos and Sikhs.

The Rajah of Bettiah seems to have cordially entertained and assisted the Nepalese force. General Bower, commanding the British body of Goorkhas, and, in the Behar district, has been placed under the orders of Brigadier-General Macgregor.

The Government of India has proposed that it should take upon itself the task of providing for the families of Goorkhas killed in the campaign, and for men disabled by wounds: and the benefit was received with great delight by the Nepalese soldiery. It has been suggested, that pensions involving a prolonged dependence on the British Government, would probably be disagreeable to the Nepalese rulers, and it is proposed that the benefit should be given in the shape of single payments, made at once, in lieu of pensions.

During the march of Jung Bahadur, through Behar, he received a letter from the Oude Nazim, of Goruckpore, expressing surprise that he should ally himself with the killers of cows, and intimating that though the British had certainly been in possession of Delhi for three days, during which they had defiled all the temples with cow's blood, they had been, on the fourth day, triumphantly kicked out again, with tremendous loss, and the British power was now altogether on its last legs. For the disposal of the sick man's effects, he offered, in the name of the Emperor, to Jung Bahadur, the District of Sarun, and any other districts which he might choose to seize from the British. This overture was treated with contempt, and immediately communicated to the British officers.

*Oude and Rohilund.*—The accounts of the state of Oude, are very meagre and conflicting. Sir James Outram, after driving back, on the 22nd December, the only serious demonstration made by the enemy beyond their entrenchments (with the loss to them of four guns), maintains his position without difficulty, and is in pretty regular communication with Cawnpore. The ground around his camp seems to be now clear and unmolested. The private reports from the camp of desertions and dissensions in Lucknow, were, in some measure, borne out by native reports from Benares; but such stories were so continually repeated throughout the siege of Delhi, and proved so little worth, that small reliance can now be placed upon them. In particular, the story of the firing of the rebels at one another, was so often repeated at Delhi, and so continually proved without foundation, that it fell into discredit. There is no accounting for native firing and noises. Sir James Outram at one time thought the rebels increasing in numbers and spirit; but his last accounts are very favourable. A disposition to appeal to us for terms has been shown by some of the Begums, and others of the Court, whose followers begin to hover about his camp. In fact, the idea of a compromise seems rife in the native mind; our withdrawal from Lucknow no doubt produced a bad effect, but under the circumstances, it is pretty generally understood on the spot, that we were not defeated.

It is no doubt with a view to eventual accommodation, that some European prisoners are still retained in the hands of some of the rebels in Lucknow, and that all attempts to exchange them have been unfortunately fruitless. Sir James Outram offered to give for them the state prisoners in his hands, without success, and he has again proposed to receive favorably the overtures of the Begums, provided they come into camp, accompanied by the prisoners.

In Lucknow, the rebels are said to be doing much to entrench and strengthen themselves, and the Kaiser Bagh, in particular, to be very strongly fortified as a last citadel. They search for and collect all the shot and shell which can be found lying about. It is reported that the Residency, and all the buildings connected with it, have been levelled, and that the ground around the Kaiser Bagh is being cleared.

Our intelligence from Rohilund, is also very scanty. It appears, however, probable that the collection of Pathans and Mahomedan rabble, is very large, and that among them may be great part of those Irregular Cavalry who have joined the mutineers, men of much individual vigor and courage, as judged by a native standard. But there seems no reason to suppose that mutinous sepoy regiments are collected in Rohilund, which is not their home, nor now held by a race with which they have much in common. It is also difficult to suppose, that the Bareilly rebels can have any powerful artillery; but still guns do now spring up in such numbers in every direction, that they may probably be supported by batteries of some kind, if they make a stand. It was at one time said, that small guns were being cast at Bareilly. A native report says, that the Nawab Khan Bahadur, of Rohilund, has thirty-five guns of sorts, and 18,000 Infantry, most of which are a rabble, with 5,000 Cavalry; 2,000 good, and the rest bad. Of these, a large force is said to be posted at Budoun, and the rest at Bareilly, Shajehanpore, and other places. It is impossible at present, to say how much of this is true.

The Commissioner of Kumaon has ready for a descent, as soon as operations against Rohilund are commenced, the strong and good 66th Goorkha Regiment, some Goorkha levies and allies, a battery of guns, and a troop of horse.

The Nawab of Rampore has, throughout, acted a friendly part towards the European residents of Nynce Tal, and is believed to be altogether well inclined to Government, but, surrounded as he is by a large Pathan population, by whom he is already vilely abused, he is weak to aid us, and seems unable to declare quite openly in our favor. He will, however, probably manage to avoid committing his principality against us, and is understood to hold Moradabad in a friendly way.

*North-Western Provinces.*—In the upper districts of the North-Western Provinces, the work of re-organization proceeds, and instances are mentioned of a most friendly spirit on the part of the better masses of the population. Owing, however, to the interruption of communications, we have few recent details. Our civil possession of the Upper Doab appears to be pretty complete, and we have punished the guilty, and collected munitions of war, wherever found. The Agra and Muttra Districts, also seem to be in our complete possession, a successful expedition having put down the opposition of some villages of the former district. The districts of the Delhi Division, which contain a very large number of the compromised classes, are also settling down, since the departure of the broken Joudpore mutineers: and the marauding Mohwattoes, who have latterly given most trouble, are submitting. This tribe appears, however, to be dangerous, especially as they extend far into disturbed Rajpootana, and the most conspicuous among the besiegers of Neemuch, appear to have been Mohwattoes. The Delhi Districts are occupied by various Irregular and Native forces, and a new Police Battalion, raised in the Punjab, has left Lahore for Delhi.

The Delhi Division is administered under the orders of the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, who has a very intimate personal acquaintance with it. Organized Police Battalions, at Agra and Meerut, are said to be making excellent progress, and 300 new horse-men, fit for irregular service, are offered from Agra, to the Commander-in-chief. Captain Gowan, so long protected by the Rajpoots of Rohilund, has been authorized to levy 500 men of that class. The upper studs supply 400 horses or mares, which will soon be fit for cavalry.

The Chief Commissioner of Agra is introducing the provisions of the Arms Act, in the districts under his charge.

Mr. J. C. Wilson, C.S., an officer of great energy, formerly employed in the Thuggee Department, has been made a General Commissioner, for hunting down mutineers, on something of the Thuggee system.

It is stated, as a proof of returning confidence and revenue, that the merchants are ready to pay into the treasury, twenty lakhs of rupees for salt passes, the moment the road to the eastward is open. The land revenue collections progress favourably, and the Treasuries of Agra, Meerut, and Delhi, are well supplied.

The neighbouring states of Jeypore, Bhurtpore, &c., appear to be quiet, and the Jeypore tribute money had been received. Only in the more distant Kotah, the mutinous troops of that State are said to be in possession of the city and palace gates.

It will be remembered, that the Dholepore Raja, near Agra, was involved in the affairs of the Mhow, and other mutineers, who attacked Agra, in the early part of October, since they obtained his big guns, and brought them into Agra, where they lost them. It now appears, that the Maharajah of Pattiala, who is related by recent marriage to the Dholepore Rana (himself the ancient head of Jats), has been permitted to send a force of 2,000 men down the right bank of the Jumna, to the aid of his relative. But for this arrangement no further particulars are known. It is anticipated that the march of the Pattiala troops will have a good effect in the districts through which they pass, on the right of the Jumna.

A number of Christians (about 20), principally Eurasians, have escaped from Rohilund with their lives, and safely reached Agra. Hopes are entertained that there may be some more survivors in Rohilund. Two sergeants and their families have also escaped from Scindia's territories, where they had been concealed since 17th June.

The Prime Minister of Scindia, the shrewd and able Dunkur Rao, paid a formal and public visit to the Government, at Agra, and has been well received. The minister expresses his hope that the Maharajah will get the better of his refractory subjects, and that the road to Indore will soon be open. He thinks that our Government is not without faults, but that upon the whole we give satisfaction, and that neither the ferment about religion, nor the movement against us on the part of the soldiery, was shared by the people generally.

On Christmas day Scindia himself arrived at Agra.

At Agra it appears that a somewhat bitter party feeling has prevailed among the European and large official community respecting the treatment of some Mahomedan servants of Government, and others of that faith, arising out of the belief of one party in the hostility of the Mahomedans, and the opposition of the other to their too sweeping condemnation.

At Delhi the king has been brought before a military commission for the purpose of investigating and recording any criminal matter against him. His life having been promised, he is not to be arraigned on a particular charge, but the facts, whatever they are, will be recorded. He will have every opportunity of defence.

The Nawab of Jhujjur has been hanged, and his principality is in the hands of British officers. This man's ancestor was made a prince by Lord Lake, and he was particularly devoted to us, but, close to Delhi, he committed himself to the king's cause.

The Rajah of Bulahghur, and the Nawabs of Dadree and Furrucknugger, are also under trial on account of doubtful conduct.

Some of the most notable rebels, including many members of the royal family, have been executed.

It may be considered that tranquillity is restored in the Delhi country.

*Central India.*—Communication has been so long interrupted that the news from Central India and Rajpootana received in Calcutta is almost entirely of comparatively old date, and will no doubt be anticipated by news direct from Bombay, but the recent opening of telegraphic communication with Madras and Bombay, and the prospect of immediate postal communication with Jubbulpore consequent on the fall of Myhere, will, it is hoped, place the Government in much more speedy communication with its agents. The Bombay and Madras columns have advanced, and Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, in command of that from Bombay, has reached Indore. The political confusion left by the mutiny in the whole country from the Nerbudda to Delhi and the Jumna is no doubt great, but it has seldom taken the shape of actual hostility to the British Government on the part of native States; and the large bodies of military mutineers, our own soldiers or trained by us, having been without exception broken or driven into Oude, it may be anticipated that the country will be settled by a smaller force than might otherwise have been necessary. It is hoped that the columns which the Governments of Bombay and Madras have been directed to supply will suffice for that purpose. Our mutinous regiments from the cantonments of Central India have all come to defeat at Delhi, Agra, and Cawnpore. The Kotah Contingent joined them early in the day. The Jounpore Legion has been broken and passed into Oude. The Malwa Contingent has been dispersed at Mundisore. Of the Bhopal Contingent, the Hindoostanees seem to have joined one of the other forces, and the Sikhs have come in to us; in fact, not one of the Contingents remains.

In Rajpootana and the Central Indian Agency, the form taken by the anarchy which has resulted from the absence of the power that keeps the peace, has almost universally been the rebellion of the



feudatories, the thakoors, and hereditary nobles, against their liege chiefs. Throughout all this country a feudal system prevails, and every where the result has been the same. Several of the chiefs themselves are friendly to us, and even where the good-will of the chief or of the Durbar has been doubtful, the political agents have generally maintained their positions. The political agents remain at Jeypore, Joudpore, Bhurtpore, and in Bundelcund, and Rewah, and other places.

In most instances the troops of the chiefs have not altogether followed the example of the Contingents, but in some instances, as at Indore and Kotah, they have done so. The Beekaher troops served us well; those of Jeypore were brought towards Delhi, but it was found prudent to withdraw them. It appears that the terror of Hindoostanee troops inspired by our sepoy, has extended to the native chiefs.

About Nussereabad things were quiet by the latest accounts, and military aid had reached from Deesa.

In Nagpore, and the Hyderabad Territories, and all the country south of the Nerbudda, except in the Raepore District of Nagpore, where some incursions had been made from the Jubbulpore Districts, but the resident had the satisfaction to report the state of feeling to be such that he was able again to employ his cavalry, and, having re-armed them, he had dispatched a force to quiet Raepore and march on to Sumbulpore.

Much carriage and large supplies had been collected at Nagpore and other places to aid the troops advancing from the southwards, and to send, if necessary, to Allahabad when the route should open.

Saugor is still held by a small force of sepoy of the 31st Native Infantry, with some volunteers, and raw levies.

The relief of Saugor will be effected by the force from Madras or Bombay, which ever may come first within reach, probably the latter.

Meanwhile the assailants who threaten Saugor are not very formidable or enterprising.

*Bengal.*—Bengal is quiet, and the small mutinies in Eastern Bengal seem to have blown over without involving any further conflagration or serious injury. The Dacca mutineers, after having been met and signally defeated in the Sylhet District by the late Major Byng, who unfortunately lost his life on the occasion, retreated into the Cachar Hills, where they had been followed by parties of the Sylhet Infantry, and repeatedly driven with loss further and further into the jungles in a more and more dispersed and fugitive condition. Lieutenant Ross has had two affairs with them in the hills, in both of which they suffered considerably, and the Sylhet Infantry are stated to have behaved exceedingly well. Several parties are now in different quarters watching for their exit from the jungles, and it is believed that they must either be killed or starved. Tranquillity is restored in Chittagong, Tipperah, and Dacca, and is maintained in Assam, though it is clear that the latter province narrowly escaped a crisis. The Rajah suspected of treachery is still in confinement at Calcutta, and the Dewan has been sent up to Assam for trial. The local corps is behaving well. At Julpigoorce the head-quarter portion of 73rd Native Infantry still actually remains, and, the mutinous portion of the regiment having disappeared, the sepoy madness having passed off, and a number of Goorkhas and others having been enlisted in the corps, it seems probable that this almost last remnant of the Bengal Army will actually pass through the crisis with arms in their hands, which they had not used against the State. The presence of the party of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment, sent to and beyond Dacca, and of European parties, principally sailors and invalids, at Dacca, Julpigoorce, and other stations, will secure the peace of that part of the country. Both the Dacca mutineers and the Julpigoorce Sowars appear to have been driven into the Nepal Sub-Himalyan Hills and jungles, and are for the present somewhat lost sight of, but Jung Bahadoor is using every endeavour to hunt them down, and will probably do so, unless they again emerge into the plains, where our parties are waiting for them.

At the western extremity of the Bengal Frontier, the Sumbulpore affair is still troublesome, and that road is altogether closed. The rebellion appears to be a purely local one of some tribes of those parts, instigated by the persons who unfortunately obtained their release from the jail. These aboriginal tribes seem always liable to such commotions. Our party at Sumbulpore now holds its own but little more. It is, however, hoped that troops concentrated from different quarters will suffice to put down the rebellion in the short time intervening before the unhealthy season commences. Madras troops are dispatched from Cuttack, to which division Sumbulpore has been temporarily attached, which, with those already there, will make two regiments and a battery. The force dispatched from Nagpore has probably by this time made considerable progress, and the Shekawatee Battalion marching from Raneegunge is not so much diverted from Sumbulpore as sent by the only practicable though somewhat circuitous road, through Chya Bassa, where en route it will help to quiet the country there. In Chya Bassa affairs seem to progress favorably. The Raja of Poorahat at first behaved well and made over a number of Sepoy mutineers, but when called on to come in he hesitated, and was eventually declared a rebel. He has now raised the Coles, but by the last account they seem to be retreating into the jungles. Pachote is quiet, and the Rajah has surrendered.

In Palamow things are easier and no great force is required. The rising of plundering savage tribes seems to be subsiding. The remainder of the Chota Nagpore Territories is pretty quiet. The Sonthals are behaving well.

Behar has been much relieved by Colonel Rowcroft's victory and the advance of the Goorkhas. The districts north of the Ganges, Tirhoot, and Sarun, are very quiet, and the people well disposed. South of the Gange in Shahabad and Behar, sepoy districts, there is still necessarily some uneasiness, but, Rhotasghur having been abandoned by the rebels, there is now no open mutiny or rebellion in those districts, and the road is pretty safe.

In Bengal proper, the people, both Hindoos and Mahomedans, have throughout behaved well. The revenue is well collected. In the Patna Agency the opium advances have been made as usual,

and, although in the Ghazee-pore Agency it has not been possible generally to do so, as cultivation is reported to have gone on so much as usual in spite of the rebellion, it may possibly turn out that the people have sown opium on their own account, and that a supply will be obtained.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has entertained for the protection of different Stations a great many European sailors of Calcutta who, with some men of the Indian navy, form quite a little navy army, and have been very successful. They are posted in Dacca, Assam, Arracan, Dinagepore, Purneah, and other places.

Levies of Native Battalions are also very largely carried on in the Bengal Government at various outlying Stations, and a great variety of the different tribes which skirt Bengal are enlisted in our service—Assamese, Munnipoorees, and Mugs, Santhals, Seebundies, and other tribes of Chota Nagpore, Christians of Backergunge, Lattials of Nuddea, men of the Nepal Terai and Hills, and even Hindoostanees of Behar. The Assamese and Munnipoorees enlist readily; Mugs, Seebundies, and Nepal men, are also obtained in considerable numbers. The Santhals at first held back, but have latterly begun to come in. At Backergunge, about 200 native Christians have enlisted. The Lattials of Nuddea stipulate for local service, and will not run the risk of general service.

*The Punjab.*—Till the last day or two there has been no communication with the Punjab, except through Bombay, and no details of very recent events there are known; but a letter from the Chief Commissioner of December 24, states generally that all is quiet, that he can dispense with a large proportion of the Cavalry and Artillery ordered to Kurrahee, and that, although he would be well pleased to have Infantry, he will also, if necessary, spare a regiment of that arm. He has organized a Bullock Train from Multan to Lahore with the view of speedily and easily getting up troops.

On the Cabul Frontier there appears to be no uneasiness, and the lamentable sickness which has this year occurred at Peshawur is decreasing.

The Maharajah Runbeer Sing of Cashmere had been formerly invested by the Chief Commissioner in recognition of his succession to his father's Principality. It will have been remarked how particularly well the Punjab troops have behaved in all the recent operations. Sir John Lawrence has promised to the Commander-in-chief 2,000 native Sabres, and one or two Infantry regiments. It is trusted that some of the new Punjab regiments recently raised will be ready for the occupation of our Districts, when the Commander-in-chief has recovered them.

The Judicial Commissioner has visited with the extreme penalty of the law some soldiers of the regiment of Loodiana which shared in the collision at Benares in June, on the ground (which was at the time disputed by some), that the regiment certainly mutinied, that being a Sikh regiment, the soldiers had not the excuse of being carried away by the Hindoostanees, and that judging from the time of their return, these men were probably at Delhi. Men of other regiments, where the Sikhs were few, have, on the ground of the influences to which they were subject, escaped with transportation.

Shera Sing, the ex-Sirdar of the Punjab, and now a detainee in Calcutta, whose brother has already been employed in raising a levy for local service at Benares (it will be remembered that a Sikh Sirdar saved a portion of the regiment of Loodiana at that Station), has, on his application, on the ground of declining health, been permitted to visit Benares, and it has been intimated to him that the Government is well inclined to comply with the request that he should obtain a jagheer or zemindaree, and settle with his family in Oude or Behar.

*Pegu.*—The wing of Her Majesty's 29th, hitherto in Calcutta, has been returned to Pegu, and the 69th arriving overland at Madras, also go there. Of the squadron of Her Majesty's ships now arriving from England, one Corvette, and one or two gun-boats will be stationed in the Rangoon river.

It is known that the King of Ava has collected a considerable number of troops at Amara-poon, although no hostile intention has shown itself.

*Calcutta.*—In Calcutta everything is quiet, and there has been little to notice. European soldiers have ceased to arrive in numbers as of late, but orders have been dispatched to send on to Calcutta the two regiments sent to Galle by the Government of the Cape.

That Governor has also intimated that he will be able to procure 2,500 horses for the Indian Government. He will ship 1,200 of them, and arrangements are being made to fetch the remainder.

The 70th Regiment Native Infantry volunteered, and has embarked and sailed for China. They went without demur.

There being now few troops to dispatch up-country, the large transport available is being used to send up stores.

The party sent to the Andaman Islands to fix on a good place of transportation has returned, and reports favorably.

The Governor-General has issued an order on the occasion of the expected arrival of the first portion of the Lucknow heroes and heroines, which has been received with warmth by the community.

It has been proposed in the Legislative Council to remove the recovered Divisions of Delhi and Meerut from the operation of the general regulations, and to put them on the same footing as the Bengal non-regulation territories. Bills have also been introduced, by which it is proposed to give power to award corporal punishment in cases of concealment of arms, and also of some minor offences, and to render compulsory (without option to the judge) the transportation of heinous offenders, escaped from jail, who fail to give themselves up.

A new telegraph line to Madras direct, following the coast, has been opened, and Calcutta is thus also placed in communication with Bombay and Indore.

*Finance.*—Nothing has occurred materially to affect the calculations on which was based a financial estimate, lately submitted to the Home Government. The cash subscription to the loan,

during the past month were 12,61,881 rupees, being somewhat less than was expected, but the immediate supply of money in the Treasuries is good.

The opening balances of the general Treasury and Mint on the 1st instant amounted to 310 lakhs, and in the Treasuries of the Central Provinces (Allahabad, Cawnpore, &c.) or in transit to them, there were upwards of 130 lakhs. Only 20 lakhs additional will be sent up from Calcutta this month, and with this exception no other remittances from Calcutta are required.

Madras and Bombay are supplied. The North-western Treasuries of Agra, Meerut, and Deilh, are receiving revenue, and are more than able to meet the demands on them. In the Punjab only is there a want of cash, and, considering that the Delhi war has been carried on from thence, and that a new army has been there raised, it is not wonderful that it should be so. Remittances will be made from Bombay, and perhaps to some extent from the North-western Provinces as the revenue is realized. It is understood that the Bombay Treasury is in a condition to supply the demand. If not, it can be aided from Calcutta.

Excepting the revenue of districts in actual possession of the enemy, the Indian revenues seem to be less affected by this great war than might have been expected. The revenues of Bengal Proper come in much as usual, with the exception of some items depending on the inland traffic.

The price of opium is said to have fallen, but seeing the probability of a short supply, it is hoped that the price realized will not be less than 1,250 rupees per chest.

### No. 43.

#### *The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Fort William, January 9, 1858. (No. 5.)*

WE have from time to time transmitted to you, during the last few months, documents showing what has been done in the way of providing the means of transport from Calcutta to the Upper Provinces, for European troops, and of hastening them to their destination.

2. We now forward a memorandum, showing in one view the measures that were taken for that purpose, and the results which have been attained.

3. It is enough for us to observe that, during the seven and a-half months, from the breaking out of the mutinies, 18,947 British soldiers were conveyed by land from Calcutta to Benares, Allahabad, and Cawnpore, by means before unused for the purpose, and in far less time and with much greater comfort to the men than if any other mode of conveyance had been adopted; that of the reinforcements sent out from England, every regiment that could be spared from Calcutta, was moved up within a few days, after its arrival; and that every available man had reached Benares, distant 300 miles from the extreme terminus of the railway, by the end of the year.

5. We also desire to bring prominently to your notice, that this result has been attained without a complaint, either as regards carriage or supplies, on the part of any of the numerous officers and men who have been sent up the Grand Trunk Road by bullock-train and dawk-carriage; that carts have been collected at Raneegunge in abundance, far beyond the needs of the service, not only without impressment but with the cheerful consent of the owners; and that it is now established beyond all doubt that, independently of the bullock-train, which is of itself more than sufficient for the conveyance of all regiments likely to march along the Grand Trunk Road, carriage is to be had for the movement of troops, in Bengal, at brief notice and to any extent that may be required.

### Inclosure in No. 43.

#### *Memorandum on the Conveyance of Troops by Bullock-Train, Dawk-Carriage, and Steamers from Calcutta to the North-Western Provinces.*

ON the 18th of May the dawk carriages on the Grand Trunk Road, between Raneegunge and Allahabad to Cawnpore, were taken up to convey parties of Her Majesty's 64th and 84th Regiments from Calcutta to the North-Western Provinces, at the rate of one officer and eighteen men daily, the utmost limit of their capacity.

On Sunday, the 24th May, the 1st Madras Fusiliers having arrived at Calcutta, it was determined that a portion of them should be sent up to Benares and Allahabad by bullock train. A party was accordingly dispatched the same evening. The bullock train was at that time at its ordinary strength, capable of carrying about fifty men a-day; but carts had been collected at Raneegunge, Sherghotty,



Benares and Allahabad, in anticipation of their being required for the conveyance of troops, and hence it was possible to dispatch from Raneegunge a double party of rather more than 100 men daily for four days, viz., on the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th May. The actual number dispatched, including officers, men, and followers, was 464, as detailed in the margin.\* During the same period eighteen men and an officer were dispatched daily by dawk carriages, and the rest of the regiment in steamers.

From the 28th May to the 1st June the Post Office authorities were engaged in strengthening the bullock train between Raneegunge and Benares, a distance of 300 miles, so as to render it capable of conveying 100 men a day without intermission, and during this interval the bullock train carts were collected at Raneegunge, and other carts purchased and sent there by rail from Calcutta. At the same time measures were taken to facilitate the passage of the detachments over the unbridged rivers, and to ensure them shelter and abundant provisions along the line of road.

On the 1st June the despatch of troops from Calcutta for conveyance by bullock train recommenced, and from the 2nd to the 23rd, both inclusive, a party of about 100 men left Raneegunge daily for Benares. By the 28th June the whole of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, Her Majesty's 84th, 64th, and 78th Regiments, together with two companies of Her Majesty's 37th Regiment, and a battery of Madras Artillery, had been sent onward from Calcutta. By this time the rains had set in, the Nuddea rivers were open, and it was determined to send all further reinforcements up to Benares by the river in steamers; consequently there were no despatches by bullock train from the 22nd June until the 23rd August. On the 28th August despatches were renewed for a few days, and continued to the 3rd September. On the 22nd September, when the troops began to arrive from England, the despatches by bullock train were again recommenced, and continued uninterrupted until now. During October only 100 men could be conveyed daily, but from the 3rd November to the 10th December about 200 men a-day were carried, besides spare ammunition, 200 rounds a-man, and some military stores. From the 10th December the bullock train was able to convey 250 men a-day, or a corresponding quantity of military stores; but since the 21st December, all the troops from England having been sent up, the train has been used for the conveyance of military stores under a guard of from eighty to 120 men, chiefly recruits, belonging to different regiments.

Arrangements were also made during the rains with the Manager of the North-Western Dawk Company to dispatch a certain number of dawk carriages daily from Raneegunge to Benares from the commencement of the dry season. From the 1st November ten carriages a-day were available, and from the 1st December this number had been increased to eighteen a-day. By this means from twenty-five to fifty men, besides a great number of officers, had been sent daily up the road. The cost was 200 rupees a-day for each carriage, calculated to carry from three to four men, or two officers.

The entire number of men actually conveyed by bullock train from Raneegunge to Benares from May to the end of December, amounts to 15,258, as shewn in the margin;† but November was the only month in which the train conveyed the full number which it was capable of conveying. From the 2nd June to the 1st November the train was maintained on a footing sufficient, had troops arrived in India, to convey 100 men daily.

The accounts for November and December not having been received, it is impossible at present to give a correct statement of the cost per man of conveying troops by the bullock train when properly organized and fully employed. In October the charges between Raneegunge and Benares, a distance of 300 miles, were 47,790 rupees, and the number of men carried was 2,500; the average cost was, therefore, a little more than 19 rupees per man. For November and December it is estimated that the cost has not exceeded 15 rupees a-man. During November 4,756 men were carried between Benares and Allahabad, a distance of seventy-four miles, at a cost of 15,322 rupees, or rather more than 3 rupees a man.

These charges contrast very favorably with those incurred in the conveyance of troops by carriage dawk or by steamer. In the case of the former, the cost of conveying each man from Raneegunge to Benares is about 64 rupees. The cost of each man sent by steamer cannot be actually stated, as it depends not only on the number of men but on the quantity of cargo sent in each vessel. On the most favorable calculation, however, it is not less than 30 rupees.

The line between Allahabad and Cawnpore was re-opened when General Havelock first advanced in July. It has been more than once interrupted by rebels, but latterly the bullock train has been sufficient on that line to convey 250 men daily; it has, however, been chiefly used for the carriage of ordnance stores and ammunition.

Whenever it may be necessary to dispatch troops from Calcutta to Benares or Allahabad during the rains, when the rivers are full, it is probable that steamers will be found to afford the most convenient mode of carrying troops, but not the cheapest or the most expeditious. At all other seasons of the year the bullock train is undoubtedly the most convenient, as well as the cheapest, most rapid, and healthiest means of transport available, and can at any time be organized to carry 250 men, or 750 maunds, a-day. Even in May and June last, the most inclement period of an unusually hot season, the health of the troops conveyed by bullock train was generally good, the few casualties being for the most part caused by sun-strokes, it being found very difficult to prevent the men from walking uncovered during the heat of the day. In October, November, and December, the health of the detachments was excellent, there being few or no casualties on the road.

The number of men conveyed in dawk carriages, from the 18th May to the end of December, amounts to 2,689,‡ and during the same period 5,810 men, including a Madras Native Infantry

\* 25th, 128; 26th, 108; 27th, 110; 28th, 118: total, 464

† In May, 464; in June, 1,964; 28th August to 3rd September, 556; 22nd September to 31st October, 3,038; 3rd November to 31st December, 9,256: total, 15,258

‡ In May, 224; June, 344; July, 128; October, 17; November and December, 1,976: total, 2,689.

Regiment, were sent by steamer. These, added to the number conveyed by bullock train, make a total of 23,787\* men, conveyed from Calcutta to Benares and Allahabad during the period above mentioned.

Taking the utmost capacity of the bullock train at 250 men a-day, with their officers, and that of the carriage dawk at fifty men a-day, with their officers, then the time occupied in sending a regiment, 1,000 strong, from Calcutta to Benares, by bullock train, is fourteen days, and that occupied in sending such a regiment by dawk carriage is twenty-four days; for, though the time occupied by each detachment on the road is in the former case ten days, and in the latter only four, yet, owing to the comparatively small number the carriages accommodate, the time occupied in conveying 1,000 men by dawk is much greater than that taken to convey 1,000 men by bullock train. The time taken by steamers in getting from Calcutta to Benares varies with the season and with the power of the vessel; but, under the most favorable circumstances, a steamer does not reach Benares in less than twenty days, and is always liable to detention.

It remains to notice the arrangement made for facilitating the passage of Troops over the unbridged rivers on the Grand Trunk Road and for securing shelter and provisions for the Troops on the line of march.

Casks and materials of every kind were sent up from Calcutta in May for the construction of rafts for use during the rains: and on the cessation of the monsoon, temporary earthen causeways were carried over the sandy beds of the rivers (one of them 2½ miles broad), with sufficient bridge openings to allow the dry weather stream to pass, the whole being metalled with gravel and rendered in every respect equal for temporary practical use to any other part of the road.

Officers were appointed, one in Bengal and another in the Central Provinces, whose duty it was to furnish all supplies required for the use of the European troops proceeding by bullock train and dawk carriages, and to collect and have in readiness the large amount of carriage which it was expected would be required for brigades and regiments marching on the same line of road.

During the early part of the operations the duty of providing supplies was satisfactorily performed by the civil officers of the districts through which the Grand Trunk Road passes, but in September a special Superintendent was appointed in Bengal for the purpose, and by the 1st of October the whole of his arrangements were complete and in working order from Rancegunge to Benares, a distance of 300 miles. At each halting place a military officer was appointed to provide shelter and supplies for the detachments as they passed along. Huts were built at each stage for the accommodation of the men, and at each 200 beds were provided. Establishments were appointed and arrangements made for supplying meat, bread, vegetables, rice, salt, tea, rum, and sugar, as well as luxuries and medical comforts, such as port wine, sherry, beer, brandy, sago, and arrowroot. The result is shown by the remarks recorded at each stage by the officer in command of every detachment, all of which, without exception, are of a satisfactory character.

The cost of provisioning and sheltering the troops proceeding by bullock train and dawk carriage cannot yet be ascertained. The amount expended by the Bengal Superintendent is about two lacs of rupees, and the cost of the rations supplied, though many of the articles had to be brought from a distance, is not supposed to be materially in excess of that which would have been incurred in cantonments. Carriage was during the same time supplied without impressment by the Superintendent to Colonel Barker's Brigade, to Colonel Berkeley's Brigade, to Colonel Mitchell's Artillery Detachment, and to the 2nd Dragoon Guards, as well as to several Native Infantry regiments marching in different directions, and to the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments.

No report has been received of the operations of the Superintendent of supplies and carriage in the Central Provinces, but there is every reason to believe that they have been as successful as those in Bengal.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Home Office, January 9, 1858.

#### No. 44.

#### *The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Fort William, January 18, 1858. (No. 8.)*

IN continuation of our letter, dated the 9th January, we have the honor to transmit copy of a letter from the Government of Bengal, dated the 11th instant, and of the statements therein referred to, showing the satisfactory nature of the arrangements made for the accommodation of, and the provision of supplies for, the troops passing up the Grand Trunk Road.

\* Bullock train, 15,258; dawk carriage, 2,689; steamers, 5,840: total, 723,78.

Inclosure 1 in No. 44.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,

*Fort William, January 11, 1858.*

IN reporting on another matter, with which it is unnecessary to trouble the Governor-General in Council, the Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies speaks as follows in regard to the success of the arrangements for furnishing supplies to the troops passing up the Grand Trunk Road.

"It is sufficient to say that through their (the officers subordinate to him) hearty co-operation and constant attention to all requirements, a force of 20,000 men has passed along the Grand Trunk Road from Raneegunge to Benares, a distance of nearly 300 miles, and has been so well satisfied with the arrangements made for their supplies, that not a dozen complaints of any sort have been preferred, and some of these of the most trivial character. The annexed statements for the month of November show the remarks made by each detachment going up on the character of the supplies given, the accommodation provided, and the attention shown to the wants of all. I could furnish the same for the other months, but one is a sample of all."

2. A copy of the statements referred to above is herewith forwarded, in the belief that it will be gratifying to his Lordship in Council to observe how entirely satisfactory the arrangements made for the accommodation of the troops on their march through these provinces have been considered to be by the several officers in command of detachments.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

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## Inclosure 2 in No. 44.

## REMARKS of Officers Commanding Detachments on the Supplies prepared for them at the Station of Annahad in the Month of November 1857.

Date.	Conveyance.	Stage.	No. of		Detachment.	Commanding Officers.	Remarks by Commanding Officers.
			Officers.	Men			
1857. Nov.							
9	Bullock train	Annahad	18	118	H.M. 34th Regiment	Lieut. Colonel Kelly	The provisions were all of good quality.
11	Bullock train	ditto	7	219	ditto	Lieut. Colonel Simpson	All good.
	Horse dawk		2	15	H.M. 88th Regiment	Lieutenant Scott	Everything good.
12	Bullock train	ditto	8	219	H.M. 34th	Major Jordan	The rations were good and sufficient.
	Horse dawk		7	9	H.M. 88th	Lieutenant Burke	Good.
13	Bullock train	ditto	9	155	H.M. 34th	Lieut. Colonel Gwilt	Provisions satisfactory.
	Horse dawk		7	6	H.M. 88th	Lieut. Colonel Maxwell	The provisions were good.
	Bearer dawk		2	20	ditto	Lieutenant Dodgin	Perfectly satisfied with everything.
14	Bullock train	ditto	7	211	ditto	Colonel Maxwell	The rations issued were good.
	Horse dawk		5	9	H.M. 88th Regiment	Lieut. Colonel Woodford	The rations were of good quality and quantity.
15	Bullock train	ditto	6	197	Rifles	Captain Baynes	Everything was arranged to my entire satisfaction.
	Horse dawk		1	12	H.M. 88th Regiment	Colonel Fyers	All articles received in good condition, of sufficient quantity, and of good quality.
							Arrangements quite correct
16	Bearer dawk		4	16	H.M. 88th Regiment	Ensign Mitchell	
	Horse dawk	ditto	6	0	Artillery	Major-General Dupuis	
	Bearer dawk		4	11	Rifles	Major Ross	
	Bearer dawk		4	15	ditto	Ensign Lowton	
17	Bullock train	ditto	3	94	ditto	Captain Nixon	Everything good.
	Bullock train		3	160	H.M. 88th Regiment	Captain Brown	Rations good.
	Bearer dawk		2	20	Rifles	Ensign Cooper	Very good.
18	Bearer dawk	ditto	4	13	ditto	Lieutenant Pemberton	Rations good.
	Bullock train		6	200	ditto	Major Warren	All good.
	Horse dawk		10	0	H.M. 34th Regiment	Colonel Maxwell	Arrangements satisfactory.
19	Bullock train	ditto	5	199	Rifles	Captain Miller	Rations and supplies good.
	Bearer dawk		4	16	ditto	Lieutenant Windham	Good.
	Horse dawk		2	14	H.M. 42nd Highlanders	Ensign Cedy	The articles served were in good condition.
							The rations were of good quality and sufficient.

## REMARKS OF OFFICERS COMMANDING DETACHMENTS ON THE SUPPLIES PREPARED FOR THEM AT THE STATION OF ANNABAD—continued.

Date.	Conveyance.	Stage.	No. of		Detachment.	Commanding Officers.	Remarks by Commanding Officers.
			Officers.	Men.			
1857. Nov. 20	Bullock train	Annabad	5	199	Artillery	Major Anderson	Excellent rations.
	Horse dawk		10	..	ditto	Lieutenant Bramly	
21	Bearer dawk	ditto	3	12	H.M. 42nd Highlanders	Colonel Thorold	Good rations.
	Bullock train		8	220	ditto	Captain Mackled	Good.
22	Horse dawk	ditto	10	3	Engineers	Colonel Harries	Rations good.
	Bullock train		6	174	H.M. 42nd Highlanders	Captain Drysdale	Good.
	Horse dawk		10	..	ditto	Ensign Coleridge	Good.
24	Bearer dawk	ditto	3	12	..	Colonel Loftus	Rations good.
	Bullock train		7	172	Rifles	Lieut.-Colonel Glyn	Good.
	Horse dawk		3	12	H.M. 38th Regiment	Colonel Kelly	Good.
25	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	20	ditto	Lieutenant Wilkie	Rations good.
	Bullock train		6	192	Artillery	Major Gordon	The rations we received were of good quality.
	Bearer dawk		2	12	H.M. 38th Regiment	Ensign R. Skye	Good.
26	Horse dawk	ditto	11	..	ditto	Lieut.-Colonel Sparks	The above articles were received in good condition, and gave satisfaction.
	Bullock train		6	191	ditto	Major Daniel	Everything correct.
	Horse dawk		2	15	ditto	Lieutenant Wardlaw	Good.
	Bearer dawk		2	15	H.M. 23rd Fusiliers	Lieutenant Russell	Rat ones very good.
27	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	20	H.M. 38th Regiment	Lieutenant Ellis	Perfectly satisfied.
	Bullock train		6	192	ditto	Captain Craster	
	Bearer dawk		2	12	ditto	Captain Heigham	
28	Horse dawk	ditto	6	..	..	Lieutenant Evans	The articles received were good and satisfactory.
29	Bullock train	ditto	6	196	ditto	Major Gluster	Provisions good.
	Bearer dawk		6	193	ditto	Major Snodgrass	The rations served out to us were good.
			2	20	H.M. 23rd Fusiliers	Lieutenant Haldane	

E. JACKSON, Superintendent of Carriage, &amp;c.

## Inclosure 3 in No. 44.

## REMARKS of Officers Commanding Detachments on the Supplies prepared for them at the Station of Burkutta, in the Month of November 1857.

Date. Year. Month.	Conveyance.	Stage.	Number of		Detachment.	Commanding Officers.	Remarks by Commanding Officers.
			Officers.	Men.			
1857. Nov.		Burkutta					
1	Bullock train	ditto	4	92	H.M. 82nd Regiment	Captain Marniot	Everything very good.
2	ditto	ditto	9	69	ditto	Captain Farmer	I have found the rations issued very good.
3	ditto	ditto	4	95	Royal Artillery	Major Smith	The articles supplied were in good order.
4	ditto	ditto	4	91	ditto	Major Walcott	Fair rations.
5	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	22	34th Regiment	Lieutenant Lampen	The rations were of good quality.
6	Bullock train	ditto	5	200	ditto	Lieut.-Colonel Simpson	Everything good.
7	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	20	ditto	Captain Marsh	All correct.
8	Bearer dawk	ditto	6	200	ditto	Brigade-Major Jordan	The rations were good and sufficient.
9	Bullock train	ditto	2	18	ditto	Captain Steuart	Good.
10	Bearer dawk	ditto	9	185	88th Regiment	Lieut.-Colonel Gwilt	Provisions supplied of good quality.
11	Bullock train	ditto	2	191	ditto	Lieutenant Percival	Good and entirely to my satisfaction.
12	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	20	ditto	Lieutenant Dodgin	Everything was very good.
13	Bullock train	ditto	6	198	ditto	Captain Baynes	Perfectly satisfied with everything.
14	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	20	ditto	Lieutenant Waring	Everything was arranged to my entire satisfaction.
15	Bearer dawk	ditto	4	16	2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade	Ensign Mitchell	Very good.
16	Bullock train	ditto	6	193	ditto	Captain Nixon	Rations are good.
17	Bearer dawk	ditto	4	15	ditto	Ensign Lawton	The articles supplied were good.
18	Bullock train	ditto	6	200	ditto	Brigade-Major Warren	The bread was very sour.
19	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	20	ditto	Ensign Cooper	Arrangements quite satisfactory.
20	Bullock train	ditto	6	199	ditto	Captain Miles	ditto.
21	Bearer dawk	ditto	4	15	80th Rifles	Lieutenant Pemberton	Good.
22	Bullock train	ditto	5	200	Royal Artillery	Major Anderson	All satisfactory.
23	Bearer dawk	ditto	4	16	3rd Bat. Rifle Brigade	Lieutenant Windham	Bread very stale and sour.
24	Bullock train	ditto	6	200	42nd Royal Highlanders	Captain Macleod	The articles served were in very good condition.
25	Bearer dawk	ditto	10	192	ditto	Lieutenant Bramly	No bread for the men; received ration of country biscuit.
26	Bullock train	ditto	6	20	ditto	Captain Drysdale	The articles were of good quality, and to my satisfaction.
27	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	20	ditto	Lieutenant Cockburn	Rations good
28	Bearer dawk	ditto	7	..	ditto	Ensign Coleridge	All correct; no complaints.
29	Bullock train	ditto	7	172	Rifle Brigade	Lieut.-Colonel Glyn	Arrangements satisfactory, with the exception of bread, which is sour.
30	Bearer dawk	ditto	4	15	Royal Artillery	Lieutenant Gilmore	Rations good, with the exception of bread, which is sour.
31							Bread not good; remainder good.

## REMARKS OF OFFICERS COMMANDING DETACHMENTS ON THE SUPPLIES PREPARED FOR THEM AT THE STATION OF BURKUTTA—continued.

Date.	Conveyance.	Stage.	Number of		Detachment.	Commanding Officers.	Remarks by Commanding Officers.
			Officers.	Men.			
1857.							
Nov. 20	Bullock train	Burkutta	6	192	Royal Artillery	Captain Gordon	Rations good and sufficient, except the bread, which is heavy.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	50	38th Regiment	Lieutenant Wilkie	No remark.
21	Bullock train	ditto	6	192	ditto	Major Daniel	Bread bad, and proper amount not supplied. The proper amount of vegetables was not supplied.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	15	ditto	Lieutenant Wardlaw	Everything correct.
22	Bullock train	ditto	6	192	ditto	Captain Craster	Rations good.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	20	ditto	Lieutenant Ellis	The arrangements are satisfactory, and the rations (with the exception of Commissariat biscuit, issued in lieu of bread, which is bad) are good.
23	Bullock train	ditto	6	191	ditto	Major Gloster	All very good.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	20	23rd R. Welsh Fusiliers	Lieutenant Heigham	No remark.
24	Bullock train	ditto	6	191	38th Regiment	Brigade-Major Snodgrass	All rations were good.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	4	..	23rd Fusiliers	Lieutenant Romilly	The provisions were good, and arrangements satisfactory.
25	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	20	ditto	Lieutenant Hill	No remark.
26	Bullock train	ditto	6	191	58th Regiment	Major Farrer	The rations issued were good, with the exception of bread, which was very bad.
27	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	20	23rd R. Welsh Fusiliers	Lieutenant Hall Dare	No remark.
	Bullock train	ditto	6	192	ditto	Captain Bulwer	All very good.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	24	2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade	Lieutenant Moore	All rations served out good in quality and quantity, and gave perfect satisfaction.
28	Bullock train	ditto	6	192	64th Regiment	Captain Meckler	The bread of a very bad quality. In the opinion of the Medical Officer, quite sufficient cause to give the men diarrhoea.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	24	2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade	Captain Glen	Everything good.
29	Bullock train	ditto	6	191	42nd Royal Highlanders	Captain Macpherson	No remark.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	24	2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade	Lieutenant Lane	The rations issued to my men were good, and everything was well provided.
30	Bullock train	ditto	6	191	5rd ditto	Brigade-Major Burchier	Bread very bad.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	24	42nd Royal Highlanders	Lieutenant Furse	I am perfectly satisfied that the rations issued out to the men of my detachment, were of very good quality and proper quantity.

K. JACKSON, Superintendent of Carriage, &amp;c.

## REMARKS of Officers Commanding Detachments on the Supplies prepared for them at the Station of Chowparan, in the Month of November 1857.

Date.	Year.	Month.	Conveyance.	Stage.	Number of		Detachment	Commanding Officers.	Remarks by Commanding Officers.
					Officers.	Men.			
1857	Nov.	2	Bullock train	Chowparan	4	92	82nd Regiment	Captain Marriott	Everything very good.
		3	ditto	ditto	9	69	Ditto	Captain Farmer	I found the rations very good and sufficient.
		4	ditto	ditto	4	95	R H Artillery	Major Smith	No remarks made.
		6	ditto	ditto	4	91	Ditto	Brevet-Major Watcott	Rations good.
		7	ditto	ditto	5	200	34th Regiment	Lieut.-Colonel Simpson	Everything good.
		8	ditto	ditto	5	200	Ditto	Brevet-Major Jordan	The rations were good and sufficient.
		9	ditto	ditto	9	185	Ditto	Brevet-Lieut.-Col Gwilt	No remarks made.
		10	ditto	ditto	5	191	85th Regiment	Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell	The articles issued were all very good.
		11	ditto	ditto	6	98	Ditto	Colonel Raynes	Everything was arranged to my entire satisfaction.
		13	ditto	ditto	6	198	2nd Battalion, Rifles	Captain Nixon	All the articles supplied were good.
		14	ditto	ditto	6	200	Ditto	Brevet-Major Warren	Arrangements quite satisfactory.
		15	ditto	ditto	6	200	Ditto	Captain Miller	Very bad bread; the other rations all good.
		16	ditto	ditto	5	200	R H Artillery	Major Anderson	Rations excellent; men received every possible attention.
		17	ditto	ditto	6	200	42nd Highlanders	Captain McLeod	Rations very good.
		18	ditto	ditto	6	172	Ditto	Captain Drysdale	Rations good.
		20	ditto	ditto	7	172	Rifle Battalion	Lieut.-Colonel Glyn	Rations good, and all arrangements satisfactory.
		21	ditto	ditto	6	192	H. Artillery	Captain Gordon	Rations good and sufficient; brady heavy.
		22	ditto	ditto	6	192	38th Regiment	Major Daniel	The above articles were received in good condition, and to my entire satisfaction.
		23	ditto	ditto	6	192	ditto	Captain Craster	All to my entire satisfaction.
		24	ditto	ditto	6	191	ditto	Major Gloster	Everything good.
		25	ditto	ditto	6	191	ditto	Brevet-Major Snodgrass	All rations received here have been good.
		27	ditto	ditto	6	191	ditto	Major Farrer	Rations good.
		28	ditto	ditto	6	192	23rd Fusiliers	Captain Bulwer	All very good.
		29	ditto	ditto	6	192	64th Regiment	Captain Mockler	The bread very bad; everything else quite satisfactory.
		30	ditto	ditto	6	191	42nd Highlanders	Captain Macpherson	Everything received very good.

E. JACKSON, Superintendent of Carriage, &amp;c.



## Inclosure 5 in No. 41.

REMARKS of Officers Commanding Detachments on the Supplies prepared for them at the Station of Doomree, in the Month of November, 1857.

Date.	Conveyance.	Stage.	Number of		Detachment.	Commanding Officers.	Remarks by Commanding Officers.
			Officers.	Men			
1857. Nov.							
2	Bullock train	Doomree	4	95	Royal Horse Artillery	Major Smith	
3	Bullock train	ditto	4	91	ditto	Major Walcott	
4	Horse dawk	ditto	2	15	H.M. 84th Regiment	Lieutenant Coghane	
5	Horse dawk	ditto	2	15	ditto	Lieutenant Holroyd	
6	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	20	ditto	Lieutenant Lampen	
7	Bullock train	ditto	5	200	ditto	Lieut.-Colonel Simpson	
8	Horse dawk	ditto	2	15	ditto	Lieutenant Moore	
9	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	20	ditto	Captain Marsh	
10	Bullock train	ditto	6	200	ditto	Major Jordan	
11	Horse dawk	ditto	5	7	ditto	Lieut.-Colonel Kelly	
12	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	20	ditto	Captain Stuart	
13	Bullock train	ditto	9	185	ditto	Brigadier Lieut.-Col. Gwilt	
14	Horse dawk	ditto	2	19	H.M. 89th Regiment	Lieutenant	
15	Bearer dawk	ditto	5	191	ditto	Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell	
16	Bullock train	ditto	2	15	ditto	Lieutenant Scott	
17	Horse dawk	ditto	2	20	ditto	Lieutenant Dodgin	
18	Bearer dawk	ditto	6	200	ditto	Captain Baynes	
19	Bullock train	ditto	6	9	ditto	Lieutenant Burke	
20	Horse dawk	ditto	2	20	ditto	Lieutenant Waring	
21	Bearer dawk	ditto	7	6	ditto	Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell	
22	Bullock train	ditto	4	16	ditto	Ensign Mitchell	
23	Horse dawk	ditto	6	198	2nd Battalion Rifles	Captain Nixon	
24	Bearer dawk	ditto	5	9	ditto	Lieut.-Colonel Woodford	
25	Bullock train	ditto	4	15	ditto	Ensign Lawton	
26	Horse dawk	ditto	6	200	ditto	Brigadier Major Warren	
27	Bearer dawk	ditto	1	12	ditto	Lieut.-Colonel Fyers	
28	Bullock train	ditto	2	..	ditto		

## REMARKS of Officers commanding Detachments on the Supplies prepared for them at the Station of Doomree—continued.

Date. Year. Month.	Conveyance.	Stage.	Number of		Detachment.	Commanding Officers.	Remarks by Commanding Officers.
			Office.	Men.			
1857. Nov. 13	Bullock train	Doomree	6	200	2nd Battalion, Rifles	Captain Miles	Rations excellent, and Captain Danesyle's anxiety to afford my detachment every assistance.
	Horse hawk	ditto	4	11	ditto..	Brigadier Major Ross	
	Bearer hawk	ditto	2	20	ditto..	Lieutenant Cooper	
14	Bullock train	ditto	5	200	Royal Horse Artillery	Major Anderson	
	Horse hawk	ditto	7	..	..	Major-General Dupuis	Rations good.
	Bearer hawk	ditto	4	15	2nd Battalion, Rifles	Lieutenant Pemberton	
15	Bullock train	ditto	6	200	H.M. 42nd Highlanders	Captain Macleod	Good. The rations were in every respect good.
	Horse hawk	ditto	12	..	..	Major Maxwell	
	Bearer hawk	ditto	4	16	2nd Battalion, Rifles	Lieutenant Windham	
16	Bullock train	ditto	6	172	H.M. 42nd Highlanders	Captain Drysdale	
	Horse hawk	ditto	2	14	ditto..	Ensign Ceely	Satisfactory.
	Bearer hawk	ditto	9	..	ditto..	Lieutenant Bramly	
17	Bullock train	ditto	..	..	H.M. 42nd Highlanders	Major Thorold	
	Horse hawk	ditto	3	12	ditto..	Lieutenant Cockburn	
18	Bearer hawk	ditto	2	20	3rd Battalion, Rifles	Lieut.-Colonel Glyn	
	Bullock train	ditto	12	..	..	Lieut.-Colonel Harness	
	Horse hawk	ditto	8	..	..	Ensign Coleridge	
19	Bearer hawk	ditto	6	192	Royal Artillery	Captain Gordon	
	Bullock train	ditto	3	12	H.M. 38th Regiment	Lieut.-Colonel Loftus	
	Horse hawk	ditto	4	15	Royal Artillery	Lieut.-Colonel Gilmore	
20	Bearer hawk	ditto	6	192	H.M. 38th Regiment	Major Daniel	
	Bullock train	ditto	3	12	ditto..	Lieut.-Colonel Kelly	
	Horse hawk	ditto	2	20	ditto..	Lieutenant Walker	
21	Bearer hawk	ditto	6	192	ditto..	Captain Craster	
	Bullock train	ditto	2	12	ditto..	Ensign Skey	
	Horse hawk	ditto	2	15	ditto..	Lieutenant Wardlaw	
22	Bearer hawk	ditto	2	192	ditto..	Major Gloucester	
	Bullock train	ditto	6	..	ditto..	Lieut.-Colonel Sparks	
	Horse hawk	ditto	11	..	ditto..	Lieut. Ellis	
	Bearer hawk	ditto	2	20	ditto..	..	

## REMARKS of Officers commanding Detachments on the Supplies prepared for them at the Station of Doornree—continued.

Date.	Conveyance.	Stage.	Number of		Detachment.	Commanding Officers.	Remarks by Commanding Officers.
			Officers.	Men.			
1857.							
Nov. 23	Bullock train	Doornree	6	191	H.M. 38th Regiment	Major Snodgrass	
	Horse dawk	ditto	2	15	ditto..	Lieutenant Boswell	
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	20	Detachment	Captain Bingham	
24	Bullock train	ditto	12	..	..	..	
	Horse dawk	ditto	4	..	60th Regiment, N.I.	Captain Stansbury	Articles good and arrangements satisfactory.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	6	..	23rd Regiment	Lieutenant Romilly	Provisions supplied good, as also the arrangements.
25	Bullock train	ditto	2	192	H.M. 38th Regiment	Major Farrer	Rations were good.
	Horse dawk	ditto	2	15	..	Lieutenant Fitzroy	
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	20	H.M. 38th Regiment	Lieutenant P.-ll	
26	Bullock train	ditto	6	192	..	Captain Bulwer..	Rations good and plentiful.
	Horse dawk	ditto	2	18	Rifle Brigade	Lieutenant Eyre	
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	20	H.M. 23rd Regiment	Lieutenant Lawrence	
27	Bullock train	ditto	6	192	H.M. 64th Regiment	Captain Mocker..	The bread of a very inferior quality.
	Horse dawk	ditto	..	..	..	..	
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	24	Rifle Brigade	Lieutenant Moore..	Tea very good, and plenty of it.
28	Bullock train	ditto	6	191	H.M. 42nd Regiment	Captain Macpherson	
	Horse dawk	ditto	5	12	..	Lieut.-Colonel Hill	
	Bearer dawk	ditto	..	..	..	..	
29	Bullock train	ditto	6	191	Rifle Brigade	Brigade-Major Bonalain	
	Horse dawk	ditto	8	9	H.M. 42nd Regiment	Major Reuter	
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	24	Rifle Brigade	Lieutenant Lane	
30	Bullock train	ditto	6	191	ditto..	Captain Hill	I certify that I am perfectly satisfied with every arrangement made for the accommodation for the troops of my detachment at Doornree.
	Horse dawk	ditto	1	18	..	Lieut.-Colonel Cameron	I am perfectly satisfied that the tea issued for my men's breakfast was very good.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	24	H.M. 43rd Highlanders	Lieutenant Furse.	

E. JACKSON, Superintendent of Carriage, &amp;c.

## Inclosure 6 in No. 44.

REMARKS of Officers Commanding Detachments on the Supplies prepared for them at the Stations of Dehree and Sasseram, in the Month of November, 1857.

Date.	Year.	Month.	Conveyance.	Stage.	Number of		Detachment.	Commanding Officers.	Remarks by Commanding Officers.
					Officers.	Men.			
1857.	Nov.	3	Bullock train	Dehree	6	86	H.M. 82nd Regiment	Captain Gordon	Good.
		4	Bullock train	ditto	4	89	ditto	Major B. Isaac	Everything good.
		5	Bullock train	ditto	4	91	ditto	Captain Marriott	Good.
			Horse dawk	ditto	2	15	H.M. 34th Regiment	Lieutenant Cochrane	I found the rations good and sufficient.
		6	Bullock train	ditto	11	84	H.M. 82nd Regiment	Captain Farmer	The provisions were good.
		7	Bullock train	ditto	4	95	Royal Artillery	Major Smith	Good.
			Bullock train	ditto	4	35	H.M. 34th Regiment	Lieutenant Moore	
		8	Bullock train	ditto	11	118	ditto	Lieut.-Colonel Kelly	
		9	Bullock train	Sasseram	5	200	H.M. 34th Regiment	Lieut.-Colonel Simpson	All good.
		10	Bullock train	ditto	2	18	ditto	Captain Stewart	The rations have been good.
			Bullock train	ditto	2	15	H.M. 88th Regiment	Lieutenant Scott	Good.
		11	Bullock train	ditto	15	228	H.M. 34th Regiment	Major Jordan	The rations were good and sufficient.
			Bullock train	ditto	2	20	H.M. 88th Regiment	Lieutenant Dodgin	
			Horse dawk	ditto	7	6	ditto	Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell	
		12	Bullock train	ditto	9	187	H.M. 34th Regiment	Lieut.-Colonel Gault	
		13	Bullock train	ditto	7	211	H.M. 88th Regiment	Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell	
			Bullock train	ditto	5	9	Rifle Brigade	Colonel Woodford	The rations issued were very good.
			Horse dawk	ditto	..	..			
		14	Bullock train	ditto	6	197	H.M. 88th Regiment	Captain Baynes	Everything was arranged to my entire satisfaction.
			Bullock train	ditto	4	16	ditto	Ensign Mitchell	Everything very correct.
			Bullock train	ditto	1	12	Rifle Brigade	Lieut.-Colonel Fyers	
		15	Horse dawk	ditto	4	15	ditto	Ensign Lawton	Everything good.
			Horse dawk	ditto	4	11	ditto	Major Ross	
		16	Bullock train	ditto	6	200	ditto	Captain Nixon	Rations good.
			Bullock train	ditto	2	20	ditto	Ensign Cooper	Rations very good.
		17	Bullock train	ditto	6	200	ditto	Major Warren	Arrangements quite satisfactory.
			Bullock train	ditto	4	15	ditto	Lieutenant Pemberton	All good.
			Horse dawk	ditto	11	..	ditto	Major Maxwell	
		18	Bullock train	ditto	6	199	ditto	Captain Miller	The rations were of good quality and sufficient.
			Bullock train	ditto	2	14	H.M. 42nd Highlanders	Ensign Ceely	The articles served were in good condition.
			Horse dawk	ditto	2	14	Rifle Brigade	Lieutenant Windham	
			Bullock train	ditto	4	16	ditto		

## REMARKS of Officers Commanding Detachments on the Supplies prepared for them at the Stations of Dehree and Sasseram—continued.

Date.	Conveyance.	Stage.	Number of		Detachment.	Commanding Officers.	Remarks by Commanding Officers.
			Officers.	Men.			
1857. Nov.							
19	Bullock train	Sasseram	5	199	Rifle Brigade	Major Anderson	Rations excellent.
	Horse dawk	ditto	10	12	H.M. 42nd Highlanders	Lieutenant Bramly	
	Bearer dawk	ditto	3		ditto	Lieut.-Colonel Thorold	
20	Bullock train	ditto	8	220	ditto	Captain McLeod	Rations good.
	Horse dawk	ditto	10	2	Royal Engineers	Lieut.-Colonel Harness	Good.
21	Bearer dawk	ditto	3	12	H.M. 38th Regiment	Lieut.-Colonel Softers	Rations good.
	Bullock train	ditto	6	174	H.M. 42nd Highlanders	Captain Drysdale	Perfectly satisfactory.
	Horse dawk	ditto	7		ditto	Ensign Colridge	Mutton very bad.
22	Bearer dawk	ditto	4	15	Royal Artillery	Lieutenant Gilmore	Rations good.
23	Bullock train	ditto	7	172	Rifles	Lieut.-Colonel Glyn	Good.
	Horse dawk	ditto	2	12	H.M. 38th Regiment	Lieut.-Colonel Kelly	Good and sufficient.
24	Bearer dawk	ditto	3	20	Royal Highlanders	Lieut.-Colonel Wylie	Everything correct.
	Bullock train	ditto	6	152	H.M. 38th Regiment	Lieut.-Colonel Gordon	
	Horse dawk	ditto	2	12	ditto	Ensign Russell	
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	15	ditto	Lieut.-Colonel Wardlaw	
25	Horse dawk	ditto	11		ditto	Lieut.-Colonel Sparks	
	Bullock train	ditto	6	192	H.M. 23rd Fusiliers	Major Daniel	Good.
	Horse dawk	ditto	2	15	H.M. 38th Regiment	Lieutenant Russell	Rations good.
26	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	20	ditto	Lieutenant Ellis	Perfectly satisfied.
	Bullock train	ditto	6	192	ditto	Captain Graham	Rations good.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	19	H.M. 23rd Fusiliers	Captain Stansbury	Articles good, and arrangements satisfactory.
27	Horse dawk	ditto	12		ditto	Major Glover	Everything good.
	Bullock train	ditto	6	191	H.M. 38th Regiment	Lieutenant Fitzroy	Received in good condition, and to my entire satisfaction.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	15	H.M. 10th Regiment	Lieutenant Hill	Good.
28	Bullock train	ditto	2	20	H.M. 22nd Fusiliers	Major Sudgess	
	Horse dawk	ditto	6	192	H.M. 48th Regiment	Lieutenant Eyre	
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	15	Rifles	Lieutenant Hildane	
29	Bullock train	ditto	2	20	H.M. 23rd Fusiliers	Lieutenant Moorom	
	Horse dawk	ditto	4	15		Lieutenant Moore	
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	24	Rifles		All rations served out good in quantity and quality, and gave entire satisfaction.

E. JACKSON, Superintendent of Carriage, &amp;c

## Inclosure 7 in No. 11.

## REMARKS of Officers Commanding Detachments on the Supplies prepared for them at the Station of Gyrah, in the Month of November 1857.

Date.	Conveyance.	Stage.	Number of		Detachment.	Commanding Officers.	Remarks by Commanding Officers.
			Officers.	Men.			
1857							
Nov.							
4	Bullock train	Gyrah	5	200	H.M. 34th Regiment	Lieut-Colonel Simpson	Everything correct and good
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	20		Lieutenant Lampen	The rations were of very good quality, and no complaints made.
5	Bullock train	ditto	6	240		Major Jorlan	The rations were good and sufficient.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	18		Captain Marsh	I found everything all correct.
6	Bullock train	ditto	9	185		Brevet Lieut-Col. Swift	The provisions and arrangements satisfactory.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	18		Captain Stewart	The rations were good and sufficient.
7	Bullock train	ditto	5	191	H.M. 88th Regiment	Lieut-Colonel Maxwell	The rations were extremely good, and the arrangements very satisfactory.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	15		Lieut.-Colonel Percival	Sufficient and good.
8	Bullock train	ditto	6	200		Captain Baynes	Everything was arranged to my satisfaction.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	20		Lieutenant Dodgin	Perfectly satisfied with everything.
9	Bullock train	ditto	2	20		Lieutenant Waring	Very satisfactory, indeed.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	200	2nd Battalion, Rifles	Captain Nixon	The arrangement for the reception and comfort of the troops were everything that I could desire.
10	Bullock train	ditto	4	16	H.M. 88th Foot	Captain Mitchell	Arrangements very good.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	6	200	2nd Battalion, Rifles	Lieutenant Warren	Arrangements good, and quite satisfactory.
11	Bullock train	ditto	4	15		Ensign Lawton	Arrangements satisfactory.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	6	200		Captain Miller	All very good.
12	Bullock train	ditto	2	20		Ensign Cooper	Rations very good.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	3	200	R. H. Artillery	Major Anderson	Rations excellent.
13	Bullock train	ditto	4	15	60th Regiment	Lieutenant Penberton	Everything good and satisfactory.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	6	200	42nd Highlanders	Captain Macleod	Satisfied with the arrangements.
14	Bullock train	ditto	4	16	3rd Battalion, Rifles	Lieutenant Windham	The articles supplied at Gyrah were in good condition.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	6	172	R. H. Artillery	Captain Drysdale	Rations good.
15	Bullock train	ditto	10	..	42nd Highlanders	Lieutenant Brandy	The arrangements were perfectly to my satisfaction.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	20		Lieutenant Cockburn	All correct, and no complaint.
16	Bullock train	ditto	6	172	3rd Rifle Brigade	Lieut-Colonel Glyn	Rations well arranged.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	8	0	42nd Highlanders	Ensign Coleridge	Arrangements very satisfactory.
17	Bullock train	ditto	6	192	R. H. Artillery	Captain Gordon	The rations approved good and sufficient.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	4	15		Lieutenant Callingham	The articles received were satisfactory, and in sufficient quantity, every means being taken for our comfort.

## REMARKS of Officers Commanding Detachments on the Supplies prepared for them at the Station of Gyrah—continued.

Date. Year. Month.	Conveyance.	Stage.	Number of		Detachment.	Commanding Officers.	Remarks by Commanding Officers.
			Officers.	Men.			
1857. Nov. 19	Bullock train	Gyrah	6	192	H.M. 38th Regiment	Captain Daniel	The articles received were in good condition, and to my entire satisfaction.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	20	ditto	Lieutenant Wilkins	Satisfactory.
20	Bullock train	ditto	6	192	ditto	Captain Craster	All to our entire satisfaction.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	15	ditto	Lieutenant Warham	Everything correct.
21	Bullock train	ditto	6	192	ditto	Major Guster	Rations admirable.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	20	ditto	Lieutenant Ellis	Arrangements were perfectly satisfactory, and the articles were, in every respect, good.
22	Bullock train	ditto	6	191	ditto	Major Snodgrass	The arrangements excellent.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	20	H.M. 29th Regiment	Captain Houghton	The rations and arrangements were very good.
23	Bearer dawk	ditto	4	..	ditto	Lieutenant Koully	The provisions supplied were extremely good, and the arrangements perfectly satisfactory.
24	Bullock train	ditto	6	192	H.M. 38th Regiment	Major Farrer	The rations were good, and to my satisfaction.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	20	H.M. 23rd Regiment	Lieutenant Hill	The rations in good order, and to my entire satisfaction.
25	Bullock train	ditto	6	192	ditto	Captain Bulwer	Rations were good and plentiful.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	20	ditto	Lieutenant Hallane	Rations were very good.
26	Bullock train	ditto	6	192	H.M. 64th Regiment	Captain Muckler	Articles good, and everything satisfactory.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	24	2nd Battalion Rifles	Lieutenant Moore	All rations served were good both in quantity and quality.
27	Bullock train	ditto	6	191	42nd Highlanders	Captain MacPherson	Everything received very good.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	24	2nd Battalion Rifles	Captain Glyn	All the rations received by this detachment were good and sufficient, and gave entire satisfaction.
28	Bullock train	ditto	6	192	3rd Battalion Rifles	Major Pouchet	Rations I consider to be very good.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	24	2nd Battalion Rifles	Lieutenant Lane	The rations issued to my men were very good, and everything well prepared for them.
29	Bullock train	ditto	6	192	Rifle Brigade	Captain Hill	I am perfectly satisfied with every arrangement made for the troops at Gyrah.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	24	42nd Highlanders	Lieutenant Furse	I am perfectly satisfied that the rations issued to my men were of very good quality.
30	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	24	42nd Highlanders	Captain Fraser	I am perfectly satisfied with the arrangement made for the reception and comfort of my detachment at this station (Gyrah).

F. JACKSON, Superintendent of Carriage, &amp;c.

Inclosure 8 in No. 44.

## REMARKS of Officers Commanding Detachments on the Supplies prepared for them at the Station of Nourungabad in the Month of November 1857.

Date. Year. Month	Conveyance.	Stage.	No. of		Detachment.	Commanding Officers.	Remarks by Commanding Officers.
			Officers.	Men.			
1857. Nov.		Nourungabad					
1	Bullock train	ditto	6	86	82nd Regiment	Captain Gordon	No remarks made.
2	ditto	ditto	4	89	ditto	Major Isaac	Rations good.
3	ditto	ditto	4	91	ditto	Captain Marriott	Everything good.
4	ditto	ditto	9	69	ditto	Captain Farmer	Found the rations good and sufficient.
5	ditto	ditto	4	95	Royal Artillery	Major Smith	Rations were good.
6	ditto	ditto	4	91	ditto	Brevet Major Walcott	Rations good.
7	ditto	ditto	5	200	34th Regiment	Lieut.-Colonel Simpson	All good
8	ditto	ditto	8	219	ditto	Brevet Major Jordan	Rations good and sufficient.
9	ditto	ditto	11	205	34th and 88th Regiments.	Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Gwill	Rations satisfactory.
10	ditto	ditto	7	211	88th Regiment	Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell	Rations issued were good.
11	ditto	ditto	6	198	ditto	Colonel Byrnes	Everything was arranged to my entire satisfaction.
12	ditto	ditto	6	200	Rifle Brigade	Captain Nixon	Rations good.
13	ditto	ditto	6	200	ditto	Brevet Major Warren	Arrangements quite satisfactory.
14	ditto	ditto	6	200	ditto	Captain Miller	Good.
15	ditto	ditto	5	209	Royal Horse Artillery	Major Anderson	Rations excellent.
16	ditto	ditto	8	220	42nd Highlanders.	Captain McLeod	Rations very good.
17	ditto	ditto	6	174	Royal Horse Artillery	Captain Drysdale	Rations good.
18	ditto	ditto	7	172	Rifle Brigade	Lieut.-Colonel Glyn	Rations very good.
19	ditto	ditto	6	192	Royal Artillery	Captain Gordon	Rations good.
20	ditto	ditto	6	192	38th Regiment	Major Daniel	The rations received in good condition, and gave me satisfaction.
21	ditto	ditto	6	192	ditto	Captain Craster	Perfectly satisfied.
22	ditto	ditto	6	191	ditto	Major Goster	Everything good.
23	ditto	ditto	6	192	ditto	Major Snodgrass	The rations received were good and sufficient.
24	ditto	ditto	6	191	ditto	Major Farrer	Rations good.
25	ditto	ditto	6	192	23rd Fusiliers	Captain Bulwer	All very good.

E. JACKSON, Superintendent of Carriage, &amp;c.



## Inclosure 9 in No. 14.

## REMARKS OF OFFICERS COMMANDING DETACHMENTS ON THE SUPPLIES PREPARED FOR THEM AT THE STATION OF SHERGOTTY IN THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1857.

Date.	Year.	Month.	Conveyance.	Stage.	Number of		Detachment.	Commanding Officers.	Remarks by Commanding Officers.
					Officers.	Men.			
1857.	Nov.	2	Bullock train	Shergotty	4	92	82nd Regiment	Major Isaac	Good.
		3	Bullock train	ditto	4	92	ditto	Captain Marriott	Everything the best.
		4	Bullock train	ditto	9	69	ditto	Captain Farmer	I found the rations good and sufficient.
		5	Horse dawk	ditto	2	15	34th Regiment	Lieutenant Cochran	Received in good condition; satisfied.
		5	Bullock train	ditto	4	95	Royal Artillery	Major Smith	The provisions were of good quality.
		6	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	15	34th Regiment	Lieutenant Holroyd	Very good, and everything satisfactory.
		6	Bullock train	ditto	4	91	Royal Artillery	Major Walcott	Rations good.
			Horse dawk	ditto	2	15	34th Regiment	Lieutenant Moore	Good.
		7	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	20	ditto	Lieutenant Lampson	Rations were good, and everything satisfactory.
		7	Horse dawk	ditto	5	7	ditto	Lieut. Colonel Kelly	Rations of good quality.
		8	Bearer dawk	ditto	3	20	ditto	Captain Marsh	All correct.
		8	Bullock train	ditto	5	200	ditto	Captain Simpson	All good.
		9	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	18	ditto	Captain Stuart	No remark.
		9	Bullock train	ditto	6	200	ditto	Major Gordon	The rations were good and sufficient.
		10	Horse dawk	ditto	2	15	88th Regiment	Lieutenant Scott	Everything good and satisfactory. No complaints.
		10	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	19	ditto	Lieutenant Percival	Good in quality.
		10	Bullock train	ditto	9	155	34th Regiment	Colonel Gwill	Provisions satisfactory.
			Horse dawk	ditto	7	9	88th Regiment	Lieutenant Burke	Very good.
		11	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	20	ditto	Lieutenant Dodgins	Perfectly satisfied with everything.
		11	Bullock train	ditto	5	191	ditto	Lieut. Colonel Maxwell	The rations issued very good.
			Horse dawk	ditto	7	6	ditto	Lieutenant Maxwell	Stores were very good.
		12	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	20	ditto	Lieutenant Waring	Very good.
		12	Bullock train	ditto	6	128	ditto	Colonel Barnes	The articles received were of good quality.
		12	Horse dawk	ditto	15	9	2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade	Colonel Woodford	The rations of proper quality.
		13	Bearer dawk	ditto	4	16	88th Regiment	Ensign Mitchell	Quality and quantity correct.
		13	Bullock train	ditto	1	12	2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade	Colonel Fergus	Stores and provisions found to be satisfactory in quantity.
			Horse dawk	ditto	4	15	ditto	Ensign Lawton	Everything satisfactory.
		14	Bearer dawk	ditto	6	158	ditto	Captain Nixon	The rations were very good, and bread excellent.

Remarks of Officers commanding Detachments on the Supplies prepared for them at the Station of Shergotty—continued.

Date. Year. Month.	Conveyance.	Stage.	Number of		Detachment.	Commanding Officers.	Remarks by Commanding Officers.
			Officers.	Men.			
1857. Nov. 14	Horse dawk	Shergotty	4	11	3rd Bat. Rifle Brigade	Major Ross	The rations were of good quality.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	20	2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade	Ensign Cooper	Rations good.
15	Bullock train	ditto	6	200	ditto	Brigade-Major Warren	Arrangements quite satisfactory.
	Horse dawk	ditto	7	..	Royal Artillery	Captain Green	Perfectly satisfied.
16	Bearer dawk	ditto	4	15	1st Bat. Rifle Brigade	Lieutenant Pemberton	All good and satisfactory.
	Bullock train	ditto	6	200	Rifle Brigade	Captain Milles	Good.
	Horse dawk	ditto	11	..	34th Regiment	Major Maxwell	Rations supplied good.
17	Bearer dawk	ditto	4	16	3rd Bat. Rifle Brigade	Lieutenant Windham	The articles served were in good condition.
	Bullock train	ditto	5	199	Royal Artillery	Major Anderson	Rations excellent.
	Horse dawk	ditto	2	14	42nd Highlanders	Ensign Cady	No remark.
18	Bearer dawk	ditto	10	..	ditto	Lieutenant Bramly	The articles were good, and to my satisfaction.
	Bullock train	ditto	6	200	ditto	Captain Macleod	Rations very good.
	Horse dawk	ditto	3	12	ditto	Lieut.-Colonel Thorold	Rations good.
19	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	20	ditto	Lieutenant Cockburn	All correct; no complaints.
	Bullock train	ditto	6	172	ditto	Captain Drysdale	Rations good
20	Horse dawk	ditto	10	2	Royal Engineers	Colonel Harness	Good.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	7	..	42nd Highlanders	Colonel Loftus	Rations thoroughly satisfactory.
	Horse dawk	ditto	3	12	38th Regiment	Lieutenant Gilmore	No remark.
21	Bearer dawk	ditto	4	15	Royal Artillery	Colonel Glyn	No remark.
	Bullock train	ditto	7	172	R Brig & 42nd Highlanders.	Lieut.-Colonel Kelly	Rations good.
	Horse dawk	ditto	3	12	38th Regiment	Lieutenant Wilkie	No remark.
22	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	20	ditto	Captain Gordon	No remark.
	Bullock train	ditto	6	192	Royal Artillery	Ensign Skev	Rations good and sufficient.
	Horse dawk	ditto	2	12	38th Regiment	Lieutenant Wardlaw	Rations received were good.
23	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	15	ditto	Major Daniel	Everything correct.
	Bullock train	ditto	6	192	ditto	..	The above articles were received in good order, and to my entire satisfaction.
	Horse dawk	ditto	11	..	ditto	Colonel Sparks	No remark.
	Bearer dawk	ditto	2	20	ditto	Lieutenant Ellis	The rations were good and sufficient.

Remarks of Officers Commanding Detachments on the Supplies prepared for them at the Station of Shergotty—continued.

Date.		Conveyance.	Stage.	Number of		Detachment.	Commanding Officers.	Remarks by Commanding Officers.
Year.	Month.			Officers.	Men.			
1857.	Nov.							
	24	Bullock train	Shergotty	6	192	38th Regiment	Captain Craster	Perfectly satisfied.
		Horse dawk	ditto	2	15	23rd R. Welsh Fusiliers	Captain Russell	Goyd.
		Bearer dawk	ditto	2	20	23rd R. Welsh Fusiliers	Lieutenant Heigham	Rations were good.
	25	Bullock train	ditto	6	191	38th Regiment	Major Gholster	Everything good.
		Horse dawk	ditto	12		60th Native Infantry	Captain Stanbury	Articles good, and arrangements satisfactory.
		Bearer dawk	ditto	4		23rd R. Welsh Fusiliers	Lieutenant Ronilly	The provisions supplied were good, and the arrangements are satisfactory.
	26	Bullock train	ditto	6	191	38th Regiment	Major Snodgrass	No remark.
		Horse dawk	ditto	2	15	23rd R. Welsh Fusiliers	Lieutenant Freemantle	Received in good condition, and to my entire satisfaction.
		Bearer dawk	ditto	6	20	23rd R. Welsh Fusiliers	Lieutenant Hill	The rations were good, and to my entire satisfaction.
	27	Horse dawk	ditto	2	18	2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade	Lieutenant Eyre	Articles served out were to my satisfaction.
		Bearer dawk	ditto	2	20	23rd R. Welsh Fusiliers	Lieutenant Hall Dare	Very good.
	28	Bullock train	ditto	6	192	38th Regiment	Major Farrer	Rations very good.
		Horse dawk	ditto	4	15	2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade	Lieutenant Moorsom	Good.
		Bearer dawk	ditto	2	24	2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade	Lieutenant Moore	All rations served out good in quantity and quality, and gave entire satisfaction.
	29	Bullock train	ditto	6	192	23rd R. Welsh Fusiliers	Captain Bulwer	All very good.
		Horse dawk	ditto	5	12	ditto	Captain Hill	No remark.
		Bearer dawk	ditto	2	24	2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade	Captain Green	Rations all good.
	30	Bullock train	ditto	6	192	64th Regiment	Captain Mockler	Good and satisfactory.
		Horse dawk	ditto	8	9	42nd Highlanders	Major Priestly	Everything good and satisfactory.
		Bearer dawk	ditto	2	24	2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade	Lieutenant Lane	Rations issued to my men were good, and everything was well done for them.

E. JACKSON, Superintendent of Carriage, &c.

No. 45.

*The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.**Fort William, January 23, 1858. (No. 14.)*

IN continuation of our letter dated the 9th instant, we have the honor to transmit, for your Honorable Court's information, the accompanying general narrative of the progress of events in connection with the revolt.

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Inclosure in No. 45.*General Narrative of the progress of Events in connection with the Revolt.*

THE Commander-in-chief is at Furruckabad. A brigade has been sent to Mhow Shamsabad, the chief place of the Mahommedan rebels of the Furruckabad district, to inflict punishment, and another brigade has crossed the Ganges to occupy the passage of the Ram Gunga, but the result of this latter expedition is not yet known. It was hoped that some remaining refugees might be rescued. His Excellency has sent to Agra for a siege train, with a view to operations against Lucknow; it will reach Cawnpore about the first week of February. The Allahabad magazine will supply General Franks and Jung Bahadoor. It has been arranged to leave regiments at Futtyghur, Mynpoorie, and Merunke-Serai (between Futtyghur and Cawnpore) for the defence of the country.

The spirit of the people of the town of Furruckabad appears to have been good, and the place was spared from plunder. The Hindoos seized and brought in the Nawab's dewan, and he was executed. The quantity of stores found in the Gun Carriage Agency was very large, and the Agency has been, for the time, re-established there. Considerable stores were also found in the Clothing Agency, and Colonel Burn was ordered over to take charge.

Brigadier Carthew is to move with his force of Madras and other troops to a point opposite Calpee, to check the Calpee mutineers, and was to be supported by Colonel Kelly at Akberpore.

Brigadier Campbell is to move up from Allahabad to Futtehpore, with a considerable force, including her Majesty's 79th Highlanders and the 7th Hussars. The 2nd Dragoon Guards had also reached Allahabad.

Although the main bodies of the enemy have been driven from the Doab, all minor rebels and plunderers have not yet been expelled. By the last accounts there was petty resistance and disturbance in several districts; the enemy on either side beyond the Ganges and Jumna were threatening and aggressive, and serious incursions had been made into the upper portion of the Doab, showing an increased enterprise on the part of the rebels. In Mynpoorie, a thakoor named Ackbur Singh, a relation of the ex-rajah, was holding out in his village and fort, and there was some minor resistance. In Etawah, another rebel, named Roop Singh, was in open arms at Oragah, and was receiving support from the Calpee mutineers. These latter are reported to have made an incursion into the Cawnpore district, to have cut up one police post, and to have attacked another. The Calpee mutineers appear to be in fact very troublesome and aggressive, but it is hoped that they will be checked by the troops now placed to watch them. In Mynpoorie and Etawah, however, the disposition of the great mass of the people seemed quite friendly. The garrison of Her Majesty's 38th Regiment, and 200 of Wade's Horse, left at Mynpoorie, secured that place. The Rao, now created Rajah, Bhawani Singh, who is installed in place of his expelled relative, is behaving very well. The Rajah of Eta has died without heirs, and so relieved the Government of some embarrassment, as his conduct had been doubtful. The Magistrate returned to Etawah without troops, but supported by friendly zemindars, with their followers and levies, and he was received by the townspeople with much rejoicing. It appears that, when Brigadier Walpole entered Etawah, on the 29th ultimo, although most of the rebels escaped, a number of them were surrounded in the tehseel by Zor Singh, the friendly zemindar, who at one time had acted as our nazim, and were kept there by him till cut to pieces by the troops. The conduct of the men of Brigadier Walpole's column is stated to have been excellent, and there were none of the complaints of indiscriminate plundering which had been received on previous occasions.

Throughout the Lower Doab the effect of the reoccupation of Cawnpore by the mutineers, in the beginning of December, seems to have been felt some time after their defeat, but latterly the collections were progressing favorably. The Allahabad district was still disturbed, and in the Pergunnahs beyond the Jumna, some powerful ex-zemindars were in open rebellion. The road, however, throughout the Doab has been completely opened, and the communications have not been seriously molested. Where there is local resistance in the Doab districts it is but petty, and such as a small force would suppress.

Narain Rao, of Kirwee, in Banda (the adopted son of the late Benaik Rao, the Mahratta stipendiary, a descendant of the well-known Ragoba, and a connection of the Nana), who had at first behaved very well, is now believed to have changed his tactics, and to have committed himself to hostility to us in concert with the Nawab of Banda. He is said to have lent money to the Nawab, and to have abetted him in the hostile occupation of the Banda district. The Commissioner of Allahabad has felt himself unable any longer to receive letters from the Rao; and the Government paper belonging to him and his brother, amounting to upwards of 25 lacs of rupees, has been stopped payment by

notice in the "Gazette." He is said to have raised levies and to have appointed an escaped life prisoner their commandant. He and his brother are both young men, and their chief manager, one Baboo Goobind, is said to be the real instigator of this conduct. The accounts from Allahabad are very unfavorable to the Banda Nawab, who is said to have taken bodies of mutineers regularly into his pay. The Banda rebels or mutineers are now stated to have come down to the Chilataraghaut, on the Jumna, to threaten the Doab. The district of Banda is reported to be torn by intestine feuds, especially those between the Nawab and the Rancee of Ajighur.

Two relations of the Nana are believed to be in the Humeerpore district, where they assert the Nana's authority, but the faithful rajah of Chikaree, the Bundelcund chief, has sent 1,600 of his men against them. The J-alow district was at one time understood to be held in a friendly way by the Goorsarai chief, who had appointed one of his sons superintendent, and another deputy superintendent, and maintained our native officials, but he was ejected by the men of the Gwalior Contingent, who installed a descendant in the female line of the former chief, while part of the district was occupied by freebooters from Scindia's territories. The Dutta Rajah and Telree Rancee have seized the greater part of the Jhansi territory from the rebel rancee of that place, who, by a strange perversion of ideas, appears to have written to complain to us against them. The Panna Rajah continues to behave well and has reinforced the fort of Kolinger. The Political Agent has called upon all the loyal chiefs of Bundelcund to bring their men and guns to our aid.

The hopes entertained by Lieutenant Osborne of a speedy reopening of the Jubbulpore road, after the capture of Myhere, seem to have been somewhat thrown back. Mohun Singh, the principal prisoner taken at Myhere, has been permitted to escape, and it turns out that most of the other important prisoners are under the protection of powerful sirdars of the victorious force. There has, in consequence, been division and stormy debate in the court of the Rewah Rajah, which seems to have ended in an attempt, by the disaffected party, to gain over the troops protecting the Agent, but without success. It is to be feared, therefore, that it would be difficult to attack Bynragooghur from this side unless a force comes from the Jubbulpore side. But, notwithstanding, Lieutenant Osborne perseveres in the attempt to open the Jubbulpore road for the post.

In Mirzapore, towards the Rewah frontier, there is trouble. Rebels are in Bijjyghat and on the Soane, but the town and neighbourhood of Mirzapore are quiet; the country is flourishing, and the crops are particularly good. Benares and Ghazepore are quiet. Grain appears to be somewhat dear about Benares. Levies of military police were progressing in the districts of the Benares and Allahabad divisions, and, the number of men being now considerable, European officers were being selected to command them.

On the Eastern Oude frontier we are becoming much stronger, and Jung Bahadoor has, as was anticipated, triumphantly reoccupied for our officers the Goruckpore district. The defeat by Brigadier Campbell of the Oude Nazim, in the vicinity of Allahabad, on the 6th instant, appears to have been complete, and his head quarters at Secundra were then evacuated, but since our troops have returned to their place he has reoccupied his former post, at Papamow, close to Allahabad, and keeps up a cannonade across the river. Brigadier-General Franks' left wing was established in strength in the south-west corner of the Jounpore district, and the Brigadier-General himself had ridden into Allahabad to see the Lieutenant-Governor, so that the chain of communication in that direction may be considered to be established. A fresh attack upon the Nazim by Brigadier-General Franks, who will be reinforced by cavalry, is about to be made. Phoolpore had been occupied by a detachment, and Manickelund and his men were still active. This man is a very rare instance of an auction purchaser, a man of our creation, who has fought manfully with us. Azinghur and Jounpore, protected by General Franks' force, are tolerably quiet, and the collections are progressing, but there are rebels in the immediate neighbourhood who have not yet been attacked. Large bodies of rebels of the Pulwar and Rajcoomar tribes of Rajpoots were collected on the frontier, and a good many sepoys were among them. The greater part of this force may, however, be considered a rabble, and it is very imperfectly armed, chiefly with swords and matchlocks. They have a good many guns of different sorts and calibres, and their artillery practice has been sometimes good.

On the march of Jung Bahadoor's force towards Goruckpore, the spirit of the people was found by the British officers in charge to be friendly and loyal. No serious resistance was experienced till the force reached the vicinity of Goruckpore, on the 6th. There the enemy attempted to make a stand, but the Goorkhas, with great gallantry, attacked and defeated them, and drove them headlong over the Raptce. The place was then occupied. Supplies, &c., had been received in abundance, and the feeling of the country seems to be quite with us. Brigades were sent to coerce the one or two rebels in the district, and settle the country. The friendly Gopalpore Rajah's men had been already subsidized by us; a strong brigade was to occupy an advanced position towards Oude, at Bustee; and carriage, &c., was being collected, and preparations made for further service; several notable rebels had been brought in and executed. The spirit of Maharajah Jung Bahadoor and his troops appears to be excellent. Some artillery officers and instructors had been attached to the Goorkhas. The number of Goorkha regiments composing the force is fourteen. Colonel Rowcroft, with his force of Goorkhas and sailors, has been ordered to advance farther into the Goruckpore district, along the line of the Gogra, to coerce a rebel, and hold the "Burhul" ferry between Goruckpore and Azinghur.

Throughout the Upper Doab, there are still continual alarms and threatnings of invasions from Roblicund, but nothing very serious had really happened, and the pacification of the country and collection of revenue were progressing satisfactorily till the occurrence of the recent incursions into the Mozuffernuggur and Seharunpore districts, which will be presently noticed. In Meerut the last instalment of revenue is said to have been collected with a rapidity hardly known in ordinary times. In the vicinity of Agra things are pretty quiet, and, in the Delhi division, the pacification seems to be nearly complete, since the lately turbulent and rebellious districts of Hissar and Kohatuck are reported to be quite quiet. But, in consequence of the successive withdrawal of Brigadier Grant's and Colonel Seaton's columns, the stations of Meerut and Delhi are considered to be weak, and even in districts

of which we have regained possession, the effects of the demoralization of the country are still marked by occasional affrays and plunderings. An affray, with loss of life, is reported at Kosee in the Muttra district. Throughout the rebellion there has been much disturbance on the part of people desiring to pay off old scores against one another, but actuated by no hostility to the Government.

The total number of persons executed at Agra, from July to November, was seventy-eight, of whom seventeen were mutineers, and the rest rebels or seditious persons. Of the latter, thirty-two were Mahomedans, and twenty-nine Hindoos, showing that, in this respect, the two creeds were pretty equally balanced. The great majority of these persons were tried by court-martial.

The raising of levies of horse and foot, for permanent or temporary service, is carried on with great activity. Zemindaree horsemen are obtained in considerable numbers for immediate service.

It appears that, in all, no less than forty-five Europeans and other Christians have been rescued from the custody of friendly Hindoo zemindars in Rohilcund, through the exertions of Mr. J. C. Wilson and others.

It was formerly mentioned, that some plunderers of the Goorgaon district had taken refuge in Alwar, but, as it is stated that 103 men of that class have been apprehended by the Alwar authorities and sent into Delhi, it is to be hoped that they are disposed to prevent the recurrence of such things. The native states bordering on our upper districts are tolerably loyal and quiet, and do not excite apprehension, but there is considerable uneasiness regarding the movements of the Kota mutineers. The Rajah is said to be strengthening himself against them in his citadel. Seindia was received at Agra in regular durbar, and has in the most marked way shown himself friendly to us. He is, however, very weak at present, and can hardly keep in subjection his feudatories and subjects, much less furnish horsemen or any other force to us. It is, however, hoped that the road and telegraph from Agra to Indore may soon be reopened. The Rajah of Putilah has arrived at Agra to the support of his relative at Dholepore. Most of the blame of what happened at Dholepore is thrown on Deo Hans Goojar, the Dewan, and he is said still to have an opposition Goojar party, while the Rajah and the Jats are disposed to be loyal.

The Agra treasury was still well supplied, but the demands on it for the supply of carriage, stores, &c., for the army were heavy. Ten thousand pairs of boots were preparing for the soldiers. The Ranghur Horse is to be increased to 150 sabres.

It is stated that, throughout the Ganges canal, except in the immediate neighbourhood of Roorkee, there has been the greatest destruction of everything that is destructible, and plunder of everything that can be plundered, but the Grand Trunk Road is quite uninjured and in very good repair. The electric telegraph has been completed between Delhi and Agra, and is being rapidly laid down to the junction of the Futteghur Road, which will complete the telegraphic communication from Calcutta to Peshawar.

The Rajah of Bulhabghur had been hanged at Delhi, by the sentence of a military commission.

The incursions alluded to, as having taken place in the upper districts of the Doab, have been the work of rebels and mutineer cavalry from Western Rohilcund. The Ganges is now very low, and is reduced by the diversion of the water into the canal. The enemy have shown a disposition to make raids into our districts, cut off our police, and, as far as they can, prevent us from governing, while they make no stand and return to their own haunts the moment they have done their work. They seem even to abstain from plundering or irritating the people, their hostility being for the most part directed against Government servants only. At Meeranpore, in the Mozuffernugger district, an incursion of this kind was successfully made, and another occurred at Kankal, near Hardwar, in the Sheharunpore district, where a lad belonging to the Electric Telegraph Department was carried off from the canal bungalow, and the bungalow burnt. Both the Hindoos of Kankal and the Mahomedans of Meeranpore were spared by the invaders. A lamentable circumstance, connected with those raids, is, that twenty men of the 8th Irregular Cavalry, who, amid the mutiny and defection of their regiment, had remained faithful, and throughout all these long and trying months had served us well, were now, at the eleventh hour, induced to mutiny and join the rebels. It is, however, satisfactory to know that eight of them were accounted for by friendly Hindoo zemindars, who killed four and captured four.

The last post has brought the very satisfactory news, that a large body of the invaders of the Sheharunpore district has been attacked at Mirzapore, near the head of the Ganges canal, by a small party of eighty Sikhs and ten Europeans, and have been completely routed, with the loss of about 100 killed, besides some more drowned in the canal. It is hoped that the effect of this decided success will be excellent.

Further down the Doab, on the borders of the Bolundshuhur and Allyghur districts, the enemy have not crossed the Ganges, but they maintain positions on the banks, and continue to fire across and create repeated alarms. It seems that many of the Goojars and other plunderers, and rebels of the districts, which we have recovered, have taken refuge beyond the river, where they join in attacks upon us.

The reoccupation of Western Rohilcund as soon as possible is very necessary.

Sir James Outram's position at Lucknow has been twice attacked, but the enemy have been repulsed with considerable loss to them and very little to us. On the last occasion the leader, a Hindoo fanatic, was wounded and captured.

The enemy are, however, in great strength in and about Lucknow, and they show a disposition to surround Sir James Outram's position and to cut off his communications. The 31st Regiment has been dispatched from Cawnpore to reinforce him, and the post at Bunnee will, if necessary, be strengthened.

It is feared that some of the gentlemen prisoners in the hands of the rebels at Lucknow, were put to death in November, a few days before the relief of the garrison. The remaining prisoners are believed to be with the Begum. Maun Singh's vakeel is in Sir J. Outram's camp, and appears to be inclined to do what he can to save the prisoners.

Sharf-oo-Dowlut is said to have been dismissed from the post of Prime Minister to the Begum, and Maun Khan to have been appointed in his place. The Nana is reported to have come into Lucknow, but this is very doubtful.

A collection of several mutinous regiments, with some guns, has taken place at Roy Bareilly, intended, probably, to threaten the Lower Doab, but there are British forces quite prepared to meet them.

By the last accounts Hanwant Singh seems to have seceded from the rebels on the Jounpore frontier. The conduct of this talookdar is a singular instance of the spirit by which some of these men are actuated. He at first behaved very well, saved a number of Europeans, and escorted them to the Ganges, but refused to cross the Allahabad lest injury should be done by the British authorities to his caste or religion. For this service he received the special thanks of Government. Subsequently he gave in his adhesion to the *de facto* rebel Government of Oude, and fired, from his fort on the Ganges, on one of our steamers. In an action with the Ghoorkas on the Jounpore frontier his son was killed, upon which he swore to be revenged, became our uncompromising enemy, and was leading men on the frontier till he again seceded, as has been mentioned.

*Bengal.*—The plains of Bengal and Behar continue quiet, but there is still warfare in the hilly outskirts. The rebellion of the Coles in Singhbhum continues, but by no means the whole of that tribe are against us. On the contrary a large portion of them are still loyal, and some of them are doing us considerable service. Still the rebels are numerous and bold in their savage way. A party of fifty Sikhs, with four European officers, civil and military, lately went against them in the southern part of the Singhbhum district, but were so surrounded in the jungles that all four officers and one-half of the men were wounded with formidable arrows and compelled to retreat. The carriage being required for the wounded, it was necessary to leave behind some camp equipage. Immediately after the Shokawatee Battalion reached Chyebassa, and the next expedition will probably be more successful.

We learn from Nagpore, by telegraph, that the expedition of Nagpore Cavalry and Infantry sent on from Raepore to Sumbulpore, had reached the latter place, defeating and dispersing the insurgents. On this side, however, the road has not been cleared, and we have no direct or detailed information; but the Madras troops from Cuttack are rapidly approaching the scene of action.

In Palamow matters are progressing favourably, and an expedition was about to be undertaken to complete what Lieutenant Graham had successfully begun.

It is feared that there are again rebels at Rotasgur, an old dilapidated fort near the Soane. They appear to be connected with the rebels of the Mirzapore Hills, but we have not yet much information about them. Some apprehension has been felt lest they should interfere with the Trunk Road, but Sasseram will be held by a detachment of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment.

In Eastern Bengal the hunting down of the fugitive mutineers continues. The remnant of the Chittagong mutineers, further reduced and broken, are in the Cachar Hills. The state of things in Munneepore is peculiar, and has given them inducement to try to invade that territory. Every person there who is in any degree connected with the princely family fancies that he has a right to be Rajah, and is ready to take any means to effect a revolution. One of these princelings, with his followers, joined the mutineers, and they came out of the jungle together and occupied a village. There they were attacked from several quarters by detachments of the Sylhet Battalion, and were driven out with a loss of twenty left killed, besides five afterwards captured and, probably, many wounded. They have again taken to the jungles, and their case is no doubt hopeless. Throughout the whole of these affairs the Sylhet Light Infantry has behaved very remarkably well, and they deserve the highest praise. On this last occasion the Kookee Levies also did well. The Commandant of the Sylhet Battalion, Major Byng, has, unfortunately, fallen, whilst leading his regiment in one of those encounters, and Government has to deplore the loss of an excellent officer.

The remainder of the Dacca sepoys and Julpigoree sowars are still in the Nepal jungles, but it is hoped that with the co-operation of the Nepal Soobah they will soon be hunted down.

The state of things in Eastern Bengal appears now so secure that the detachment of the 54th Regiment which had already returned to Dacca is ordered back to Calcutta.

*Central India.*—The intelligence from the Saugor and Nerbudda territories is not very recent. By last accounts things still remain in a disturbed state, though there was no pressing danger.

Dumoh had been recovered by the troops of the Raja of Punna. In Nursingpore a guerilla warfare had been successful, and the people seemed well disposed, but disturbances had increased to the southward. Our authority in Mundla was almost nil; and Seoner was threatened. By the latest accounts, however, it appears that the troops from Nagpore had expelled the marauders who had crossed the frontiers of that territory, and expected shortly to settle in Mundla. The Shaghur and Banpore Rajahs appear to be still in rebellion; but the Madras Cavalry had done good service. Some newly raised Gond police was found useful.

The latest news which has reached Calcutta is to the effect that Sir H. Rose was at or near Saugor on the 15th of January, with the second brigade of his column, consisting of about 2,300 Cavalry and Infantry (of which about 1,000 are Europeans), besides attillerymen and sappers. Twenty-three guns, of which ten are siege artillery, are attached to this brigade.

Sir H. Rose's first brigade is at Mhow. It is somewhat less strong than the second.

The Kamptee column already at Jubbulpore consists of 900 Infantry, 750 Cavalry, and nine guns.

Nagpore and the Nazim's territories are by the last accounts quiet, and the good service of the Nagpore troops towards Sumbulpore had justified the confidence in which they were rearmd. Brigadier Whitlock had reached Kamptee with part of his column on the 10th instant. The remainder, of which Her Majesty's 48rd Regiment forms a part, was at Kurnaul on the 19th instant. Eight thousand bullocks and sixty horses to be made up to 100 were ready at Nagpore to be dispatched to Allahabad for the supply of the army.

No late news of particular interest from the native states of Central India and Rajpootana has reached Calcutta. Major-General Roberts was at Ahmedabad on his way to Rajpootana on the 15th instant, but his force had not been brought together at that time. There was a strong report at Agra that the Oodeypore Rajah's troops had mutinied, but this proved not to be the case.

The Nawab of Tonk is understood to be behaving well, and to have taken severe measures against the disaffected party led by his own brother and uncle, the latter of whom was killed in resisting arrest, while the former and others were put into confinement.

The last account received via Agra states that a force advancing from Deesa had carried the fort of Rowal, near Aboo, with very small loss.

*The Punjaub.*—Everything appears to be quiet in the Punjaub, and there is no remarkable intelligence from thence. It is believed that Sir John Lawrence will be able to spare a European regiment and some more of his Punjaub regiments, for service in Hindostan.

*Pegu.*—Nothing new from Pegu. The corvette "Pelorus," and two gun-boats, to be eventually increased to three, having proceeded to Rangoon, there will be the means of forming on the Irrawaddy a strong naval force in addition to the European military force sent from Calcutta and Madras.

*Calcutta.*—A bill to render lawful the impressment of labourers, carts, &c., with a view to the urgent necessity for the speedy preparation of barracks, has been introduced into the Legislative Council. The protection from the climate of our European soldiers is a necessity which admits no doubt or delay, and though in most stations ordinary labor may be procured in abundance, artisans are often scarce, and are retained, by contract or otherwise, in the service of private employers. An authority to collect them, and insist on their working for Government is required.

The foundation for Police Battalions, under each local Government, has been laid.

The 80th Regiment, detachments of the 6th and 15th Regiments, some Royal Artillery, and some trained cavalry horses from the Cape, have reached Calcutta. The 80th proceeds up-country immediately.

The first cargo of cavalry and artillery horses from Australia is arrived, 170 in number. The supply there obtainable is likely to be considerable. Another ship-load of elephants, sixty-two, has been successfully brought from Moulmein.

Her Majesty's ship "Chesapeake," bearing the flag of Commodore Watson, Her Majesty's ship "Pelorus," and two despatch gun-boats (making up the number of the latter to four in all), have arrived in the river. The disposal of some of these has been mentioned above.

The 17th Native Infantry, now at Mirzapore, is about to come down to Calcutta, and is ordered to China, being a general service corps. The men have voluntarily expressed themselves ready to go. Some sickly and unfit men have been permitted to take their discharge, and the complement of the regiment will be made up by the addition of details from the 65th Regiment at Ghazepore, also a general service corps.

General Beatson has been ordered to the Nizam's country to raise there a body of Cavalry.

The arrival of the remainder of the Lucknow garrison is expected with interest.

It is a curious circumstance that, notwithstanding the disturbed state of the country, the Cabul fruit vendors have found their way down as usual, even to Calcutta; and Cabul grapes, &c., are hawked about the streets just as usual. It seems that while all other traffic has been absolutely stopped, these sturdy Affghans, accustomed to lawless places, have brought their camel caravans through the disturbed districts with comparatively little injury, and generally sold their camels to our Commissariat at or below Cawnpore.

*Finance.*—The results of the last opium sale are favorable beyond expectation, and are remarkable. Two thousand seven hundred and five chests sold at an average of 1,436 rupees per chest, and for a total of 38,85,350 rupees; while in the corresponding month last year 3,655 chests brought only 29,49,000. The cost of manufacture of the smaller quantity being much less, this smaller quantity has yielded a net profit exceeding that yielded by the larger quantity, by much more than the difference of the sums stated.

The successful collection of the revenue in many of the districts of the North-Western Provinces is a very favorable feature in our financial prospects.

The subscriptions to the loan since the close of last year, so far as yet known in Calcutta, amount to 9,76,686 rupees.

Calcutta, January 22, 1858.

G. CAMPBELL.

No. 46.

*The Governor-General of India to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

Allahabad, April 30, 1858. (No. 12.)

I HAVE the honor to forward, for your information, copies of papers received from the Government of the North-Western Provinces in this Department, on the subjects specified in the accompanying abstract of contents.



## Inclosure 1 in No. 46.

[The Commissioner of Goruckpore to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

Sir,

Camp, Amorha, March 29, 1858.

I THINK it right to inform the Government, though I anticipate no objection to the measures, that it is my intention to entertain in the nujeeb or police corps forming here, as explained in my letter, dated 18th March, many sepoys who were absent from their regiments on leave at the time they mutinied, such, in short, as come under the 1st clause General Orders of the Governor-General, dated 14th November, and who can be ascertained to have resided in the interim quietly at their homes, and to have taken part in no local disorders of any kind.

2. Sheik Khyrooddeen, Deputy Magistrate of this district, and who filled the same situation at Bullia, in the Ghazespore district, throughout the past year, tells me he became acquainted with many such sepoys in that part of the country, whose conduct was irreproachable, and even actively loyal, for they repeatedly offered him their services, and that they will now be only too glad to take service on 6 rupees a month.

3. A better class of men for the purpose could not be obtained, for they are already drilled themselves, and would aid in disciplining the other recruits, nor should I entertain the least doubt of their fidelity. Indeed, I believe the very same sepoys who have mutinied and been fighting against us, would now gladly serve us, and faithfully too, for many years to come, could they but see any hopes of pardon, for, whatever their real or imagined grievances, they never would have revolted had they not thought the power was completely in their hands, and now they have awakened to a clear perception of their delusions, and the hopelessness of contending against the British Government. I must not be suspected in these remarks of offering an apology for mutineers, or advocating clemency towards them; I am only stating what I believe to have been the real cause of the mutinies, in support of my view, that there is nothing to prevent men drawn from the same class from being faithful servants of the State, henceforth, as, heretofore, they had been believed to be.

4. I have, therefore, directed Sheik Khyrooddeen to bring me 100 such men, whose good behaviour he can guarantee, and, if the Government sees no objection, I propose entertaining a larger number.

5. Since I last wrote things have come to my knowledge which induce me to think it would be impolitic to raise police corps, composed largely of Goorkhas, in districts bordering on Nepal. On this subject I will express myself without reserve in a demi-official communication.

6. A sprinkling of Sikhs in every police corps, composed mainly of Hindoostanees and Goorkhas, would be very desirable, as an additional security against combination, but it would be impossible to obtain Sikhs for less than 7 rupees a month.

I have, &c.

C. WINGFIELD.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 46.

The Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Commissioner of Goruckpore.

Sir,

Allahabad, April 7, 1858.

I HAVE laid before the Governor-General your letter, dated the 29th ultimo, intimating your intention to raise, in the police corps of your district, a large number of sepoys who have had no share in opposition to the Government. In reply, I am commanded to communicate the following observations for your guidance:—

2. That certain men belonging to mutinous regiments "can be ascertained to have resided in the interim quietly at their homes, and to have taken no part in local disorders of any kind," would not alone be sufficient to warrant their re-entertainment in the service of Government. Instead of waiting to watch the result of the struggle between the Government and their mutinous comrades, it was their duty to have come forward and offered their services in aid of the Government. The sepoys are well aware of this, and it is no merit that they should now come forward when the tide of rebellion has begun to subside.

3. Such sepoys the Governor-General would not consent to re-employ.

4. In your second paragraph, however, it is stated, that some at least of the men have been "actively loyal, for they repeatedly offered him (Sheik Khyrooddeen), their services." Where sepoys on leave actually made a tender of their services, at an early period, to the Government officer of the district or subdivision, his Lordship would not object to their being again allowed to enter the employment of Government. But the fact must be fully established to your own satisfaction.

5. Even of these, the Governor-General desires that the number at first re-enlisted by you be restricted. The time has not yet come when it would be proper to reconstitute large bodies of men, composed of such materials, and it is his Lordship's desire that no section of the new police battalions should bear the stamp of being mainly composed of dishonoured sepoys. It is to be feared that this would be the case if you commenced to raise a corps upon a nucleus of a hundred or more of these men.

6. With these restrictions, and these cautions, the Governor-General sanctions the exercise of a discretionary power, to entertain sepoys who have shown themselves actively on our side.

I have, &c.

W. MUIR.

## Inclosure 3 in No. 46.

*Circular to Commissioners.*

Sir,

Allahabad, March 8, 1858.

DURING the suspension of all constituted authority and the prevalence of anarchy throughout a large portion of the North-Western Provinces, plunder and crimes of lesser violence were frequently perpetrated by the uncontrolled people among themselves. It has been represented that the parties concerned are often ready to compromise such cases, and instructions have been solicited for the guidance of the officers of Government in that event.\*

2. The Governor-General draws a broad distinction between acts committed directly against the Government, or with a view to the subversion of its authority, and acts of plunder and minor violence committed by the people amongst themselves when the restraining power of Government was in abeyance.

3. The Governor-General does not desire that all crimes falling under the latter category should be treated as crimes against the State. Ringleaders, as well as persons concerned in heinous offences and acts of aggravated violence, against whomsoever committed, must be prosecuted and brought to exemplary punishment, and, where complaints are lodged, the cases, whether great or small, must of course be taken up and disposed of as between the parties. But if the claim be for restitution of property plundered, or for damages in consequence of injuries sustained during the period of suspended authority, his Lordship would approve and encourage the admission of a compromise between the prosecutor and the defendants; and wherever this may be effected, and the case is one marked by no circumstances of special aggravation, criminal proceedings may be stayed conditionally on the fulfilment of the compromise within a reasonable time.

4. I am to communicate his Lordship's wish that these principles may be inculcated upon all the officers of Government employed in criminal proceedings.

I have, &amp;c.

W. MUIR.

## Inclosure 4 in No. 46.

*The Superintendent of Jhansi to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

Camp before Jhansi, March 26, 1848.

I HAVE the honor to request instructions on the following points:—

2. As you are aware, the insurrection at Jhansi, Jaloun, and Chandeyree, took place early in June 1857, at which time it is probable the greater part of the kist for May was unpaid; since then no kist has been paid to the British Government, and therefore, besides the balance for May, kists for June and November 1857, and for January 1858, are now owing.

3. During the period that has elapsed, under the insurrection various individuals have collected from the lumberdars on different pretexts; as yet, of course, I do not know all who have collected, but the Rajah of Bhanpore has collected from the inhabitants of the Chandeyree district; and the Rancee of Jhansi, and also, it is said, in a lesser degree, the Rancee of Tehree, from those in the Jhansi district.

4. Although, of course, properly speaking, none of the lumberdars or ryots should have paid kist to any one save the representatives of the British Government; yet, as in many instances, they paid under compulsion, and, in fact, could not help doing so, I shall feel obliged by your informing me whether or no parties so situated are to be compelled to make good to Government the sums so paid by them to other parties as kist, and also by your giving me some general instructions regarding ryots who have paid up their kists to Malgozars and others who have gone into rebellion.

I have, &amp;c.

F. W. PINKNEY.

\* Extract of a letter from Mr. R. H. Davies, Officiating Magistrate of Azimghur, dated February 3.

"5. With regard to the remaining offenders, the plaintiffs withdraw their charges. They file razeenamahs, in which they state that they have received from the defendants the value of their plundered property. . . .

"6. These cases are but samples of hundreds, and the time seems to have arrived when some general rule ought, if possible, to be laid down regarding the expediency and legality of such compromises.

"7. On the other hand, the number of men implicated is so great in these cases—ninety from different villages—that if the letter of the law were carried into effect, our jails would not hold them. It seems also but fair and politic to make some allowance for the excitement and temptation of a time of revolution, when all legal authority was suddenly subverted. . . . There is little doubt that most of those led away will, with the restoration of good order, subside into their former quietude and restraint. There is also less necessity for a vindication of the law, in cases of crime committed whilst all law was virtually suspended, and there seems to be room for forbearance on the part of Government where the plaintiff professes to be satisfied."

**Inclosure 5 in No. 46.**

*The Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Superintendent of Jhansi.*

Sir,

*Allahabad, April 10, 1858.*

HAVING laid before the Governor-General your letter, dated the 25th ultimo, soliciting instructions for your guidance in the collection of outstanding arrears of revenue in the districts of Jaloun, Jhansi, and Chandeyroo, I am commanded by his Lordship to communicate the following reply:—

2. The rubber crops in Bundelcund ripen early, and the demand on account of it has always been realized to some extent in anticipation of the dates on which it falls due. As our hold upon the province was maintained till the beginning of June, a considerable portion of the revenue for that harvest will probably be found to have been collected prior to the outbreak. On the other hand, neither Jaloun nor Jhansi were in a state of financial prosperity. Revision of settlement was in progress in both districts, and there may have been large uncollected balances.

3. It will probably be a work of some time to ascertain with accuracy what had been collected, and what was in arrear when our administration was displaced.

4. It will be best, therefore, in his Lordship's opinion, to confine your first demand to the collection of the entire khurreef instalments,—those, namely, for November and December,—but, in doing so, you will make it distinctly understood that the Government does not forego its claim upon the arrears due for the preceding instalment.

5. As a general rule, you will collect the entire balance in all quarters; numerous objections will, no doubt, be brought forward of collections having been already enforced by the rebel authorities. It is not possible for his Lordship to prescribe any rule that shall be applicable to all cases. Little information is possessed, either as to the amount of such exactions, the circumstances under which they were made, or the behaviour of the landholders themselves.

6. When the khurreef instalments fell due, the progress of events in all parts of the country must have rendered it apparent to the people that the tenure of the usurping rulers could not be long maintained, and, excepting under military pressure, the landholders had every reason to withhold payment, unless their sympathies were with the rebellion. Where there is ground for believing that landholders favorably disposed to our Government were coerced into paying revenue to the rebels, through no fault of their own, there may exist a claim for consideration.

7. Some advertence must also be had to the means of the proprietors, and their ability to carry on the management of their estates successfully. If persons who have shown no disaffection to the British Government have suffered from plunder and exaction, it may be inexpedient still further to trench upon their capital and means of conducting agricultural operations, by making a second demand on account of revenue already paid under compulsion.

8. These principles will be applied by you in reference to the circumstances of each particular case, and they will be held equally applicable to outstanding arrears of previous harvests so soon as you shall have obtained accurate information as to their amount.

9. As directed in paragraph 27 of the circular of the Sudder Board of Revenue, dated 31st July last, you will report to the Board all instances in which you may admit any relaxation of the full demand on the above accounts, with the grounds of your determination.

10. You will understand that no remission of any kind will be entertained in favor of any persons who are suspected of having voluntarily sided with the rebels, or shared in marauding and plundering expeditions.

11. Non-proprietary cultivators, who have paid up their rents to the proprietors, will ordinarily be exempted from any further charge, although the proprietors may have embezzled the amount, or paid it to the rebel Government.

12. A copy of this letter has been sent to the Sudder Board of Revenue and the Commissioner, Jubbulpore.

I have, &c.

W. MUIR.

**Inclosure 6 in No. 46.**

*The Commissioner of Jubbulpore to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

*Jubbulpore, April 17, 1858.*

HAVING seen a letter in the "Bombay Times" purporting to have been written from Jhansi, stating, contrary to the evidence I had received, that all the European ladies murdered at Jhansi had been dishonored by the direct order of the Ranee, I requested the Superintendent of Jhansi to make particular inquiries, and I now inclose a copy of Captain Pinkney's letter in reply, dated the 13th instant, from which it will be seen that the statement in the "Bombay Times" was false; but, as it must have given great pain to the friends in Europe of the deceased, I have sent a copy of Captain Pinkney's letter to the London "Times" for publication, and I trust, for the satisfaction of the friends of the parties in this country, that his Lordship will order the Superintendent's letter to be published in this country.

I have, &c.

C. ERSKINE.

## Inclosure 7 in No. 46.

*The Superintendent of Jhansi to the Commissioner of Jubbulpore.*

Sir,

*Camp, Jhansi, April 13, 1858.*

WITH reference to your letter dated 7th April, 1858, regarding certain statements in the "Bombay Times," in a letter dated 22nd March, 1858, purporting to be written from Jhansi, I have the honor to inform you that, having made inquiries regarding the circumstances attending the murder of the European and Anglo-Indian residents of Jhansi, I find them to be as follows:—

2. After Captain Y. D. Gordon was shot dead over the gateway of the fort, the other officers and residents who were inside, being in want of provisions, agreed to surrender, on the lives of themselves, their wives, and children, being spared. This the mutineers and rebels swore to do, and the Europeans, &c., then allowed them to enter, but the mutineers, police, the Ranees's armed followers, and rebels, immediately bound the men and took them, their wives and children, to the Jekhunbagh, outside the fort and town walls, and there, separating the men from the women, first murdered the men,—Bukshish Ally, the jail darogah, commencing the slaughter by cutting down Captain Skene with his own hand; and they then killed the women and children with swords and spears.

3. The European and Anglo-Indian females were not brought before the Ranees and stripped; their faces were not blackened, nor were any of them dishonored. After the murder, the bodies were stripped and left in the Jekhunbagh till the third day, when they were all buried in a gravel pit close to it.

4. The military authorities, who still keep the administration of the town in their hands have, I believe, discovered some property belonging to those murdered, but I do not know to what extent.

5. Previous to receiving your letter I had written to the "Poona Observer," publicly contradicting the statements in the "Bombay Times."

I have, &amp;c.

F. W. PINKNEY.

## No. 47.

*The Governor-General of India to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.**Allahabad, May 9, 1858. (No. 13.)*

IN continuation of my letter dated the 30th ultimo, I have the honor to forward, for your information, copies of further papers in this Department, on the subjects specified in the accompanying abstract of contents.

2. It is my painful duty to announce to you the death, by small-pox, of that most distinguished officer Captain Sir William Peel, K.C.B., late in command of Her Majesty's ship "Shannon," and of the Naval Brigade, in the North-Western Provinces. A copy of the notification issued on the subject of this most melancholy event is inclosed.

## Inclosure 1 in No. 17.

*The Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary-General to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.*

Sir,

OBSERVING that a proclamation has been issued by Lord Canning to the effect that the names of persons who have aided English subjects during the mutiny shall be submitted to him, I therefore now presume to trespass on your time with my own case, which I should feel obliged by your submitting to the Governor-General. I observe in the case of the parties that aided Lieutenant Browne, of the 56th Native Infantry, that the rewards have been extremely liberal; and I only trust that Lord Canning may be pleased to show his favour equally on those for whom I have attempted, I fear but lamely, to plead.

To the kindness of Jumnaooss and the inhabitants of the village of Jahangeerpore, I attribute my escape; if they had not sheltered me, I must have shared a like fate with the others who fell into the hands of the mutineers.

For the Cohen family, too, I would warmly plead; and I am sure the officers whom I have named as having also shared his kindness would do so too, and perhaps have already done so.

I have, &amp;c.

T. W. HOLLAND, Captain.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 47.

*Statement.*

ON the evening of the 11th May, 1857, when escaping from the mutiny at Delhi, and when about three miles from the cantonments, I found myself attacked by two troopers of the 3rd Cavalry, who wounded and unhorsed me. During the night I lay concealed in a field, and could hear the mutineers talking as they passed. Next morning (12th) I was discovered by some villagers, who accosted me kindly, and asked me to go with them, as I should otherwise surely be discovered and killed. The man who spoke proved to be a zemindar, by name Maun Singh, and by caste an aheer; he took me to his village, which was close by, and called Bhulsooa, and gave me food and drink. He would have kept me concealed in his village, but the other people feared I should be detected by the troopers, who were scouring about all over the country, which would have subjected them all to the fury of the mutineers. Maun Singh then said he would send me to another and more remote village of his own, which, being nearly surrounded by a jheel, and, moreover, being a very poor and wretched place, was not likely to be visited by mutineers. Accordingly, he sent two men, one named Jumnadoss Byrager, and the other Dowlut Ram, aheer, to guide me to the village Jahangeerpore, which was about a mile distant. I reached it about 11 A.M.; the villagers, who were nearly all aheers, surrounded me, pitied my condition, and regretted what had happened, and assured me that they would do all in their power to insure my safety. I was taken at once to the hut of one Lalljee Jat, who, with his sons Hurna and Sitiya, did all in their power to make me comfortable. I remained in this village for seven days; being so close to Delhi it was very unsafe to stir out, and the troopers came daily with their ponies to cut grass near it. My presence in the village was known to all the people of it; they all used to come and talk, and express their sympathy; they all seemed to think that the British rule was at an end, and all regretted it. There being no milk in the village, one Pultoo Swaper, or others of his family, used daily to take the trouble to go and procure some from adjacent villages. I had nothing to reward these poor people with, and thought at that time everything seemed going against the English; still, they stuck by me, and behaved most kindly. If my presence had become known, it would inevitably have brought ruin on them. Maun Singh came and visited me once or twice. However, the seventh day (18th), some one frightened the people of Jahangeerpore by saying that the existence of a "Feringhee" in their village had become known to the mutineers, who declared they purposed to hunt me up; they therefore begged me to quit their village, and said they would take me again to Maun Singh at Bhulsooa. Seeing they were really alarmed, and fearing there might be some truth in the report, I agreed to go, and accordingly started at night; on reaching Bhulsooa, they first took me to Jumnadoss's house, which is on the outskirts of the village; word was then sent to Maun Singh that I had come to ask his protection; one of his men came and professed that Maun Singh was away (this I believe to have been untrue), and that I had better go away to some other place. I then appealed to Jumnadoss Byrager, who very readily and kindly said he would take care of me, and added, that being a Byrager and Brahmin, he was not likely to be suspected.

I remained with Jumnadoss for six days. He gave me the best part of his house to live in, and the best food he could. My presence in the village was known to only one or two, and I could never venture out of my room except when dark; Bhulsooa being situate so close to the road, where the mutineers passed and repassed daily, I was obliged to be extremely careful. Jumnadoss said if I waited a few days, till he got his grain in, he would devise some plan for my getting to Meerut. He, his wife, and his brother Gungadoss remained uniformly kind to me, and were always praising the English rule; and regretting the state of things that there prevailed, and said the sepoys must have all become mad, to turn against such good masters. On the evening of the 24th May, Jumnadoss, having got all his grain in, said to me "I will start with you to Meerut to-morrow, if you like to venture." I agreed, and disguising myself as well as I could, we started before daylight. Dowlut Ram also accompanied us. We crossed the Jumna by boat, and though we passed several villages, and I was seen and interrogated by several people, still no one molested me. Whilst resting under a tree at noon, an old man invited me to his village; he proved to be a jugga zemindar, of Soobhanpore; he gave me food, and I rested at his place for three hours. I learnt from him that certain other fugitives from Delhi had passed a few days before, and had gone on to a person he called "Fransoo Sahib," who, he said, was an European zemindar. Proceeding on, at sunset I reached a large village called Khakra, there the people were also extremely kind, and told me that a large party of English, of both sexes, had stayed with them for two days, and then gone on to "Fransoo Sahib"; some of them volunteered to accompany me there, and did so. I reached Hurchundpore about 9, and there I found an old man, Mr. Francis Cohen, an Eurasian of German descent. He received me most kindly, and did all he could to make me comfortable and happy. His two grandsons vied with him in showing kindness; their names are Messrs. George Cohen Pecho, John Cohen Pecho. I then found that the undermentioned had met with like kindness from the Cohen family:—Lieutenant-Colonel Knyvett, Lieutenant M. Proctor, and Lieutenant H. Gambier, of the 38th Light Infantry; Captain G. Forrest; Mrs. and the Misses Forrest; Lieutenant Vibart, 54th; Lieutenant Salkeld, Engineers; Lieutenant W. Wilson, Artillery; Mrs. Fraser; Mr. Marshall. For all this kindness to us, Mr. Cohen and his family afterwards suffered, being obliged subsequently to fly to Meerut, after being plundered of a good deal of money and property; this circumstance and all Mr. Cohen's good deeds are well known to Mr. Fleetwood Williams, Commissioner of Meerut. After resting a day at Mr. Cohen's, he very kindly lent me a pony, and sent several attendants with me. I went on all night, and rested during the night of the next day at a large Goojur village, about four miles from Meerut.

Eventually, I reached Meerut on the evening of the 27th May.

I am naturally most grateful to these people for their extreme kindness to me, but it is not in my power to reward them all and sufficiently.

Junnaooss has received 100 rupees from the Commissioner of Delhi, and Lalljee and his family 80 rupees.

Dowlut Ram received a post under the Collector of Customs, Delhi.

Mr. Cohen has had the zemindarce of three villages bestowed on him.

Mr. G. C. Poche was appointed by Mr. Murphy an Assistant Salt Patrol.

T. W. HOLLAND, *Captain*.

Camp, Azimghur, April 19, 1858.

### Inclosure 3 in No. 47.

*The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, and to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab.*

Sir,

Allahabad, April 28, 1858.

I AM directed to transmit to you the accompanying copies of a letter and its inclosure from Captain T. Holland, of the late 38th Regiment Light Infantry, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, bringing to notice the good conduct of several persons in the Delhi and Meerut divisions who befriended him at considerable risk to themselves, and who he solicits may be rewarded by the Government.

2. It appears to the Governor-General that some of the individuals named in Captain Holland's statement have already been rewarded, and others may have since been, though Captain Holland is not aware of it; I am therefore to request that you will cause inquiries to be made through the Commissioner of the Meerut (Delhi) division, regarding those parties noticed in Captain Holland's list, who may reside within his jurisdiction, and that the Commissioner may be directed to suggest appropriate rewards for such of them as may not already have received from Government any recognition of their services.

I have, &c.

G. F. EDMONSTONE.

### Inclosure 4 in No. 47.

#### *General Order.*

Allahabad April 30, 1858.

IT is the melancholy duty of the Governor-General to announce the death of that most distinguished officer, Captain Sir William Peel, K.C.B., late in command of Her Majesty's ship "Shannon," and of the Naval Brigade in the North-Western Provinces.

Sir William Peel died at Cawnpore, on the 27th instant, of small-pox. He had been wounded at the commencement of the last advance upon Lucknow, but had nearly recovered from the wound, and was on his way to Calcutta when struck by the disease which has brought his honorable career to an early close.

Sir William Peel's services in the field during the last seven months are well known in India and in England; but it is not so well known how great the value of his presence and example has been wherever, during this eventful period, his duty has led him.

The loss of his daring, but thoughtful courage, joined with eminent abilities, is a very heavy one to his country; but it is not more to be deplored than the loss of that influence which his earnest character, admirable temper, and gentle, kindly bearing, exercised over all within his reach—an influence which was exerted unceasingly for the public good, and of which the Governor-General believes that it may with truth be said that there is not a man of any rank or profession, who, having been associated with Sir William Peel in these times of anxiety and danger, has not felt and acknowledged it.

### Inclosure 5 in No. 47.

*The Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Commissioner of Meerut.*

Sir,

Allahabad, April 26, 1858.

THE time has now arrived when, from the improving condition of your division, and the entry of troops into Rohilcund, it appears to the Governor-General that the functions of Special Commissioners, under the Penal Acts of 1857, may, with advantage, be restricted to the trial of crimes against the State.

2. You will communicate to the several officers holding the powers of Special Commissioners, his Lordship's desire that they will confine their proceedings, accordingly, to offences against the State.

3. You will, at the same time, instruct the police and criminal authorities throughout y cu

division, that in all cases affecting persons and property only, and involving no direct offence against the State, they will revert to the procedure prescribed by the previously existing laws.

4. A copy of these orders will be forwarded to the Court of Sudder Nizamut, for the issue of such further instructions as may seem to them necessary.

I have, &c.  
W. MUIR.

Inclosure 6 in No. 47.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Sir,

*Allahabad, May 6, 1858.*

I AM directed by the Governor-General to request that the Lieutenant-Governor will cause to be drawn up, and submitted to Government, a detailed and connected narrative of the progress of events throughout the territories subject to his jurisdiction, from the date of the outbreak at Meerut in May 1857, up to the present time.

2. I am desired also to request that his Honor will bring prominently forward the services which may have been performed during that period by any officers in civil employ, whether covenanted or uncovenanted, and state his opinion of the merits of each for the consideration of the Governor-General.

3. His Lordship likewise desires that the merits of any individuals who, though not in the employ of Government, may have done good service during the late disturbances, may be specially noticed in the narrative.

I have, &c.  
G. F. EDMONSTONE.

Inclosure 7 in No. 47.

*A few words relative to the late Mutiny of the Bengal Army, and the Rebellion in the Bengal Presidency, by Shaik Hedayut Ali, Subadar and Sirdar Bahadoor, Bengal Sikh Police Battalion, commanded by Captain T. Rattray, who has translated this paper from the original Oordoo.*

I DEEM it my duty, as far as it lies in my power, to explain what has led to the disaffection lately so universally evinced both by the native army and many of the sirdars or chieftains throughout Hindoostan.

It is well known to the British Government, and to all the world, that the country of Hindoostan in former times was almost solely inhabited by people of Hindoo persuasion, and that many years afterwards the Mahomedans conquered the country; and it is also well known that the Hindoos are proverbially foolish on the score of religion, and deem no religion equal to their own.

To the best of my belief and understanding, the first symptoms of disaffection to the British Government on the part of the sepoys were shown in 1833, when an army from Hindoostan was ordered to Cabool. When this army crossed the Indus at Attock, the sepoys became discontented, grumbling, and angry. They heard that when Rajah Maun Singh, Wuzer of one of the former Emperors of Delhi, crossed the Indus to wage war with the Affghans, he caused all the Brahmins to take off their janeo, or sacred thread, worn by Brahmins, and emblematic of their caste, and told all his men that the Hindoo religion extended no farther than the Indus. Maun Singh built a temple on the other side of the Indus, and in this temple the Brahmins were directed to suspend their janeo. This fact is well known to all Hindoos, whether literate or the reverse. One of the customs of the Hindoos is never to eat or cook their food until they have bathed and gone through other forms of their religion. When in 1838-39, the army reached Affghanistan, the Hindoos left off bathing, and the performance of other acts which their form of religion demanded, on account of the extreme cold, to which they were unaccustomed. Whatever they purchased in the bazaar for their daily food, they were compelled to take from the hands of the Mahomedans, because in the Cabool country all the Bunneeahs, with few exceptions, are of the Mahomedan faith. The Hindoos being obliged, as above stated, to abstain from certain acts of their religion (bathing, which to a Hindoo is almost as necessary as his daily food), and to receive their bread from the hands of the Mahomedans, fancied they had lost their caste, and had been forced to become Mahomedans; they therefore became much dissatisfied and disgusted.

When the winter set in at Cabool, the Hindoostanee sepoys suffered much from the snow and cold. The commanding officers, pitying their condition, gave to each man a "pooteen," or jacket, made of sheep-skin, the wool worn inwards. The sepoys at the time pretended much to be pleased with the "pooteens," but really in their hearts were much displeased, because no Hindoo, except of the lowest caste, likes to touch the skin of a dead animal. Fearing to object, they consented to wear them. They thought and talked openly amongst themselves, "We must not show our anger and discontent in this country, because if we do we shall never be able to return to Hindoostan, and we cannot live in this country," so they kept quiet only to show their anger and discontent on a more opportune occasion. They, moreover, thought that, even if they did mutiny in that country, and killed all the English, they would be no better off, because the Affghans would compel them to become Mahomedans. Many sepoys of the 27th and 54th Native Infantry, who were wounded and taken prisoners, were converted to Mahomedanism. Do not let any English gentlemen think that the

above is not true because they were not acquainted with it at the time. A native of Hindoostan seldom opens his mind to his officer; he only says what he thinks would please his officer. The sepoys reserve their real opinion until they return to their lines and to their comrades.

When the English returned to Ferozepore, in 1842, I was there with the Light Company of my Regiment, the 8th Native Infantry, in which my father was a Subadar. Eight Light Companies were formed into one regiment, and were under orders for Afghanistan, but were never sent. I was then a private; I visited nearly all the regiments that had returned from Cabool, having many friends and acquaintances in them. The sepoys of all the regiments were displeased at having been sent to Cabool, and said of themselves that by going to Cabool they had become outcasts to their religion, by having been compelled to clothe themselves with the skins of animals, to abstain from bathing, and other acts demanded by their religion, in consequence of the country being so unfitted for Hindoos, on account of the great cold, and the whole country being Mahomedans.

The Mahomedans of the regiments were displeased because they said the British Government had forced them to fight against people of their creed, which was forbidden in the Koran. For saying this, a subadar of the 27th Native Infantry was shot to death by musketry. The Mahomedans always boasted amongst themselves how they had evaded the English order, by never taking aim when they fired.

None of the Hindoos in Hindoostan would eat with their comrades who went to Afghanistan, nor would they even allow them to touch their cooking utensils; they looked upon them all as outcasts, and treated them accordingly. It was said that the sepoys of the 27th Native Infantry, who were shut up in Ghuznee, were all compelled to become Mahomedans.

At Ferozepore, Zalim Singh, a subadar in the 71st Native Infantry, told the men of the 35th Light Infantry that they had lost their caste and become Mahomedans, and that consequently none of their comrades could eat or smoke with them. For this offence he was tried by a general court-martial, and dismissed the service. When the sepoys of other regiments heard how the sepoys who went to Afghanistan were treated by their own comrades, and heard what hardships they had undergone in Afghanistan, they became exceedingly dissatisfied and displeased with the Government for having ordered them there, and determined on the first favorable opportunity to show their feelings.

The first symptoms of mutiny broke out in the 6th Native Infantry, who were ordered to Scinde, on their arrival at Sukkur, and I believe, previous to their arrival there, they mutinied about their pay. The 7th Light Cavalry and several other regiments showed a most mutinous spirit, but beyond hanging a few men in the 6th, and transporting and dismissing others, the Government took but little notice of the bad feeling evinced.

Some years after this, the British went to war with the Sikhs, and annexed the Punjab to their dominions. On the annexation, the native army occupied the country, and the sepoys received double batta as long as they remained in the Punjab, but the British Government never openly proclaimed how long batta would be granted. From avarice and love of money, the sepoys liked serving in the Punjab. When the regiments in the Punjab had served a certain time, they were relieved by other regiments from Hindoostan. The relieving regiments were not allowed double batta, but drew what they would have drawn from their own provinces.

This was looked upon as a great grievance. For this reason the 66th at Unritser mutinied, and were disbanded, and, in my humble opinion, were very properly treated; for, if an army is faithless to its salt, and can decide as to the proper amount of pay it is to receive, of what good is it? It is right for every one to receive according to his deserts. The 32nd and 22nd Native Infantry also showed symptoms of mutiny, but they were hushed up. The Government must be well aware that when a soldier has once or twice shown a disposition to mutiny, he is useless as a soldier. One mutinous sepoy affects his whole company, and gradually one man after another, either from fear or sympathy, joins the mutineer.

It is very necessary, when any sepoy or sepoys mutiny, that the commanding officer of the regiment should report fully the whole circumstances to the Government. How otherwise can the Government become aware of the fact, and make proper arrangement to prevent the mutinous feeling from spreading?

Many commanding officers, to my knowledge, reported their regiments all right when they knew that there was discontent and bad feeling in the ranks, and to my belief, for the sake of the name of their respective regiments, concealed the real state of their regiments, until at length the sepoys took to murdering their officers.

I feel perfectly convinced that, up to the present time, the real cause of the mutiny, and the feeling of the country generally against the British rule, is not well known to the State. It is for this reason that I am now taking the liberty of expressing my views on the subject.

I will now attempt to explain why the sirdars and higher classes of Hindoostan became disaffected to the British Government.

In 1849 or 1850 the authorities of Shaharunpore caused a large hospital to be built for the sick of all creeds and persuasions. The principal authorities (I purposely abstain from giving names, although I could do so), issued a proclamation saying that all sick men or women, high or low, *jurdah nishcen* (those who never go out in public) or others, must resort to this hospital for treatment, and all native practitioners were forbidden to prescribe or attend sick people. When the meaning of this proclamation was explained to the chief people, they collected many men together for the purpose of making a disturbance, for these people imagined in their ignorance that it was the intention of the British to take away the dignity and honour of all; on this account they became angry and excited, and determined to offer opposition, but for want of arms they could do nothing. When the authorities saw the bad feeling the proclamation had produced they withdrew it, and the excitement for a time subsided.

A year or two after this, my regiment, the 8th Native Infantry, was cantoned at Shahjehanpore. I was in the habit of visiting the chief people of the city. In course of conversation these people said to me, if any of our brothers commit any offence against the State, according to the nature of the



offence and by the laws of the land they get punished; this is all very right and proper, and we have nothing to say against it, but the law must be bad which by its infliction ruins our religion; for instance, when any one is sentenced to imprisonment, immediately on his reaching the prison his beard and moustache are cut; this is to us a great insult. In jail it is ordered that the prisoners should eat in messes, the Mahomedans by themselves and the Hindoos by themselves; this is no outrage to a Mahomedan, but it is a great one to the feelings and religion of a Hindoo. One Hindoo won't eat from the hand of another unless they happen to be brothers or cousins. The Government is also well aware that there are many kinds of Brahmins—for instance, there are Tewarees, Dhobies, Choubies, Paundes, Missers, Opadiah, Sookhuls, Baghpais, Agunitries, &c.; none of these, though all Brahmins, will eat from each other's hands—that is, won't eat what the other cooks. I ask what is the use of such men in any army? To give an instance—amongst the fifty Sikhs of this regiment lately besieged at Arrah, there was one Hindoostanee Brahmin; this man for five or six days neither ate nor drank anything; at the end of this time he was so reduced that he could scarcely stand. He was of no use in the garrison, even had he been trusted; the other men, European or Sikhs, came out as well as they went in. On account of these prison arrangements it was the general opinion that the Government wished to do away with all caste. When any Hindoo is released from prison he is always tabooed by his family and looked upon as having lost caste; on this account both the prisoner and his relatives become disaffected towards the Government. The above strictness was carried out in many jails, in consequence of which disturbances broke out in the Ghyh, Arrah, Benares, and many other jails.

After these events the missionaries requested all the Moulvies and Pundits (Mahomedan and Hindoo priests), to assemble, and when assembled asked them why they shut up their women? That they ought to let them out like women of other countries; told them they ought not to circumcise their children or give them the *janeu*, or marry them until they were eighteen years of age; and that none of the above forms should be carried out without the permission of the Magistrate of the district. These questions and remarks caused great fear in the minds of both the Mahomedans and the Hindoos; they said amongst themselves, if the Government insists upon our acting up to these orders what next shall we not be compelled to do against our customs and religion? To talk over this matter many persons of both religions assembled in Calcutta. The missionaries of the Mofussil also spoke to the same effect to the villagers, so that all, more or less, became alarmed for their religion and displeased with the Government, for they thought the missionaries dare not give such orders without the consent of the Government.

The Government is well aware that the generality of the inhabitants of Hindoostan are uneducated and extremely bigoted, and the more uneducated they are, the more bigoted; they have no books or literature, and think what their fathers did before them that must be the best. For instance, they wear the same clothes, of the same pattern as their ancestors did before them, and imagine that if they put on a coat or trousers of an English cut, it indicates a Christian; they think anything new or anything they don't understand, must be meant in some way or other to affect their religion.

From this foolishness on their part, all the late anarchy and ruin has come to pass.

In 1856 the British Government annexed the kingdom of Oude. At the time of annexation, it was the talk of the whole of Hindoostan that the British Government had promised the ruler of Oude (I believe that there was a treaty to the same effect) that the kingdom of Oude should never be taken by the English, because in former times the kings of Oude had rendered valuable assistance to the British Government.

When the Government of India issued the proclamation of the annexation throughout Oude, the King of Oude also issued a proclamation that on no account should any of his subjects resist the British authorities, and that when the British troops entered his territory, all assistance in the shape of provisions, &c., should be afforded. The sirdars of Oude and the army of the king obeyed his order. The people of Hindoostan likewise said, "The country of Oude belongs to the king, and whether he has done well or bad as regards his own Government, he has not injured or broken faith with the English in any way; if the British Government dethrones a king who has ever been so faithful to them, what independent Nawab or Rajah is safe?" For the above mentioned reasons, every sirdar who had anything to lose, began to fear and suspect the British Government; but they felt they were helpless, having no army with which to resist, and so they remained quiet, waiting for a favorable opportunity to rise.

The feeling of the people of Oude became known to me in the following manner. I was proceeding to join the Sikh regiment Captain Rattray was raising in the Punjab, and arrived at Cawnpore on the 14th March, 1856. On that day the Nawab of Oude also reached Cawnpore on his way to Calcutta. I remained at Cawnpore six days, and had frequent interviews with the king's vakeels, courtiers, and servants. No one but his own people ever saw the king. The principal people of Cawnpore, and many of the native officers and sepoy from the regiments stationed at Cawnpore, had interviews with the vakeels and servants of the king. They were all of opinion that the Government had acted unjustly in annexing the country of Oude, and they all sympathized with the king and his sirdars.

The *vakeel*, or minister, of the Bithoor chief (the Nana Sahib, who is so well known for his perfidy and cruelty) was present, and said how displeased and angry his master was with the British for annexing Oude.

The serai in which I had taken up my temporary abode, became so full with the king's people and their visitors, that I was compelled to leave it. I went and lived with Shauk Habern, a subadar in the second company, 1st Native Infantry. I learnt from this officer that the sepoy of his regiment were all indignant at the King of Oude being dispossessed of his kingdom, and talked openly amongst themselves as to the little faith that could be placed in the English after their treatment of the king, who himself and his progenitors had been so faithful to them. A few days after this I proceeded and joined my new corps at Lahore, and returned with it to Bengal.

On the march down, I had heard that the native infantry regiments at Barrackpore were beginning to show symptoms of mutiny; so from time to time I learnt all that I could of their proceedings, which I duly reported to the commanding officer of my regiment.

I have no hesitation in asserting that the rebellion first commenced in Calcutta, where the King of Oude was either a prisoner or under surveillance.

The reason for the mutiny breaking out at Cawnpore is this. As stated above, the King of Oude reached Cawnpore in December, 1856, and stayed there twelve or fifteen days, and the inhabitants of Cawnpore and the sepoys had many opportunities of planning mutiny and rebellion. The annexation of Oude, in addition to their other imaginary grievances, caused a universal disaffection throughout the army, and from that time it determined upon mutinying.

When the country of Punjab was taken by the British, a general order was issued that in every line regiment 200 Sikhs and Punjaabee Mahomedans were to be entertained.

Many commanding officers enlisted the required number, some 150, some 100. When the Sikhs and Mahomedans came for enlistment, the commanding officers promised that they would never interfere with their hair and beards: on this stipulation, the Punjaabee Mahomedans, in particular, took service willingly. Some years afterwards a general order was issued by General Anson, the late Commander-in-chief, directing the Mahomedans to cut their beards after a prescribed fashion. On this order being understood, the Punjaabees petitioned their respective commanding officers, saying, "When we enlisted we were promised that our beards should not be cut, and we cannot and will not cut them."

This was reported by the commanding officers to the Commander-in-chief, but his Excellency would not listen to them, but directed that the order should be carried out, and that those who refused to submit, were to be dismissed the service. Many Punjaub sepoys, rather than have their beards touched, took their discharge and went to their homes. These men on the road bitterly complained how the commanding officers had broken faith with them, and said there is no dependence to be placed upon the English; they say one thing and do another. The Hindoostanee sepoys were also much displeased with this beard-cutting order, and with the way the Punjaabees had been treated. Several good men, who took their discharge on account of this order, re-enlisted in this regiment, and I have often heard them talking about this order, and how they had lost so many years' service.

In September, 1856, a general order was issued, to the effect that all recruits hereafter enlisted must swear that they would go wherever their services were required. When the old sepoys heard of this order, they were much frightened and displeased; they said, "Up to this day those men who went to Afghanistan have not been re-admitted to their caste; how are we to know where the English may not force us to go; they will be ordering us next to go to London." As I have said above, any new order issued by Government is looked upon with much suspicion by the native army, and is much canvassed in every regiment.

Lately, the British Government desired to introduce the English rifle into the ranks of the native army, for this simple reason; this rifle can throw a ball with accuracy some 900 yards, and consequently is much superior to the musket. It was of course given by the Government with a view to save the sepoys' lives in action, but the natives of this country are such ignorant, bigoted fools, that they never will believe anything is intended for their good. Three depôts were appointed for the purpose of teaching the new rifle exercise; one was stationed at Dum Dum, one at Umballa, and one at Sealkote; one naik and four sepoys, one European officer, one native officer, and one havildar were to be sent to learn the use of the new rifle. Among the sepoys sent there were many Brahmmins. When these men were learning, a Kalassie from Fort William went to the sepoys who were on duty at the fort, and told them that the cartridges of the new rifles were made up with the fat of cows and pigs, and that if they bit these cartridges they would lose all caste. On hearing this, great suspicion seized their hearts; the Brahmmins especially objected to touch these cartridges, but were told that the Government would force them. When they saw the cartridges, they said, "If we touch these cartridges we shall lose caste, so how can we put our teeth to them?" About this time the men at Dum Dum wrote letters to all the other regiments in the service. From reading these letters, the whole army were induced to believe that the time was come when the Government intended to force them all to Christianity. All this was told me by the regiments at Dinapore.

From this imperfect relation of facts, the Government will perceive that for the last sixteen years the sepoys have been becoming more and more mutinous. The different orders, as above described, viz., the messing together in jails, the remarks and proclamation of missionaries, the annexation of Oude, the swearing in of recruits to go wherever they were ordered, and the arrival of the new rifle, set the whole country and army mad. The chieftains and sirdars kept constantly telling the sepoys that it was better to die than to give up their religion. For this reason alone, the 19th Native Infantry at Berhampore mutinied, and when this regiment was ordered down to Calcutta to be disbanded, they gave out wherever they went that they were martyrs to their religion: They said, "We have lost our bread, but have held fast our religion. The Government wanted us to bite the cartridges, and thus lose our caste, but we would not do it." This was nothing but lies on their part, because the Government never issued the new cartridges to them at all; the old blank cartridges that they had been in the habit of using were alone issued: no new rifles had been issued to any except to the depôts, so why should the Government have issued cartridges? When the regiments at Meerut heard that the 19th had been disbanded, for, as they thought, objecting to touch the new cartridges, they came to the determination to mutiny. Then the commanding officers began to promise their men that they should never be forced to use the new rifle, but the sepoys would not believe them, but called them liars, firmly believing what their countrymen and comrades told them. At this time the whole were alike in a state of mutiny.

The force at Meerut having mutinied, and murdered as many officers as they could, went off to the King of Delhi and proclaimed him king. They told him that the whole army had thrown off their allegiance to the British, and were now at his disposal, "So now," said the native officers, "you

are our chosen and hereditary king: give the order, and we will make arrangements to fight these Kafirs of English."

The King of Delhi has had very little intercourse with the world, and still less with the native army, except latterly for treasonable purposes, but he readily believed what the troops told him, and at once proclaimed himself king, and preparations to fight were at once commenced. When the troops at Cawnpore heard what was going on at Delhi, they mutinied, and were ready to march to Delhi; but the traitor, Nana Sahib, having taken up arms, persuaded them to stay with him. The acts of cruelty performed by this fiend are now patent to the world. This wretch thought that by the change of Governments he would become one of the magnates of the land. It was he who ordered the sepoys to kill all the Europeans, their wives, and their little ones. I don't think the sepoys would have killed their officers had the Nana Sahib not instigated them to do so, but in Hindoostan one man acts as his fellow does.

In due course of time the regiments at Dinapore mutinied, and put themselves under a Rajpoot Sirdar, Koor Singh, of Jugdeespore. With these three regiments, Koor Singh thought himself strong enough to defy the English, and he proclaimed himself Rajah of Shahabad (which title he retained for about a week). At the time of this mutiny, I was with the head-quarters of my corps at Patna, and I did all in my power to prevent the sepoys from mutinying, but to no purpose; they looked always upon me as not one of their own brotherhood. When I knew the time had arrived for these regiments to mutiny, I reported the circumstance to my commanding officer and the Commissioner of Patna, Mr. W. Tayler, and these gentlemen made their arrangements to prevent the city of Patna from rising. My early information enabled all the Europeans and their families to assemble at the Commissioner's house, and all I did to show my loyalty, both at Patna and Dinapore, is well known to the authorities at those places, and doubtless this has been reported to the Government, as I have been handsomely rewarded.

It is perhaps needless for me to state that since the English came to Hindoostan they have always been most particular in not interfering with the religion and the prejudices of the people; but in my humble opinion they have erred in only entertaining high caste people in their army. I really believe that had the inferior castes been entertained, as is the practice in the Bombay army, the rebellion never would have reached the height it has done. What can it signify, as long as a young man is of the requisite physique, whether he is of a high or low caste? I believe had the men of low caste been entertained, they would have done anything or gone anywhere the Government desired. A mixture of creeds is highly essential in the native army, to prevent disturbances.

Another reason (and in my opinion a very serious one) why the army became mutinous and disaffected, is this: promotion all went by seniority, and not as it ought, according to merit and proficiency. All the old men, from length of service, worth nothing as commissioned or non-commissioned officers, received promotion; whilst younger men, in every way fit, languished in their lines, saying, "What use is there in us exerting ourselves; we cannot get promotion until our turn comes, and that time can't come until our heads are grey and our mouths toothless?" For this reason the sepoys for the most part drew their pay and were careless with regard to their duty. The higher ranks of the native army from old age alone were quite incapacitated from doing their duty, even had they the will to do it. I state confidently that the generality of the native officers were an encumbrance to the State; instead of commanding sepoys, the sepoys commanded them, and instead of the commissioned and non-commissioned ranks preventing the men from mutinying, they rather persuaded them to do so.

I will now endeavour to explain why the feelings and intentions of the sepoys did not become known to their European officers. In former times the officers used to keep native women, and constantly had the native officers and sepoys in their society, and did more to please them. These women exercised a good deal of influence in the regiment. This was all in accordance with the feeling of the sepoys. By acting in this way the officers did good service to the Government, because they became better acquainted with the character of their men, and with what was going on in the lines. In latter times this has not been the case. It appears to me, the officers who have been appointed to the service within the last twenty years, are better educated than the officers of former times were. I think more books have been published lately. Now the officers marry English ladies, and there is less in common between the officers and sepoys; of late years, the sepoys have not confided in their officers. The consequence of all this has been, that when the mutiny broke out, the officers were misinformed as to its extent. I have been ever in the habit of keeping my commanding officer informed of all that occurs. If all native officers did likewise, the army could not mutiny.

I beg to state that in my opinion the natives of Hindoostan are only fitted for militia or police, for this simple reason, that they are averse to serve in any other country but their own, for the Government must be well aware that no regiment has ever gone on board ship without showing more or less discontent.

In my opinion the Sonthals would make excellent materials for soldiers. I have seen a great many kinds of men, but I have never before seen men like the Sonthals, who are of opinion that everything the Almighty has been pleased to make must be good, and consequently eat everything: they have no prejudices of caste or religion to fight against; for this reason, I conclude they would do anything and go anywhere the Government desire. It is true these men are savages, but they could be taught, even as other men are, for it is a well-known fact that "civilization begets civilization."

I consider that I ought to know the feelings of the late native army. In 1763 my grandfather was in the service of the British, and in due course became and died a subadar. My father was born in the army, and accompanied it everywhere until he became a man. He entered the service in 1801, and died a subadar in 1853. I was accustomed to hear of former times from his own lips. From the time of my birth I accompanied my father wherever his regiment went, and in his regiment I was enlisted. Both my grandfather and father, as well as myself, were in the same corps. I rose to be havildar-major of my regiment, and then through the interest of Captain Rattray had the good fortune

No. 49.

*The Governor-General of India to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.**Allahabad, May 14, 1858. (No. 16.)*

I HAVE the honor to forward, for your information, the accompanying copy of a petition, from Nawab Jan Fishan Khan Bahadoor, praying for a recognition of his services during the rebellion of 1857, together with a copy of the resolution recorded thereon.

2. You will observe that, in consideration of the conspicuous loyalty of Nawab Jan Fishan Khan, and his eminent services to the British Government, the pension of 1,000 rupees per mensem, which the Nawab now enjoys, is to be continued in perpetuity to the lineal heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; and that, as an additional reward, the proprietary right, in confiscated villages, assessed at 10,000 rupees per annum, is to be conferred on the Nawab, with remission of one-half revenue for his life, and of one-quarter revenue for two generations, on condition of loyal behaviour and active service in any time of trouble or disorder.

3. The Government of the North-Western Provinces have been requested to cause confiscated villages, to the above value, to be selected in the district of Meerut for presentation to Nawab Jan Fishan Khan Bahadoor, on the foregoing conditions.

4. An extract from the General Order by the Governor-General in Council, in the Military Department, dated 5th November last, rendering to Nawab Jan Fishan Khan the thanks of the Governor-General in Council for his services before Delhi, is inclosed.

Inclosure 1 in No. 49.

*Petition.**To the Right Honorable Charles John Viscount Canning, Governor-General of India.*

The humble Petition of Nawab Mahomed Jan Fishan Khan, Resident of Sirdhanan, near Meerut,

Most Respectfully sheweth,

THAT your petitioner begs to state that the deeds of bravery, &c., performed by your petitioner during the Cabul war, and his fidelity to the British Government, were apparent to all the officers who were present at the campaign, but to recall these events to memory he begs to relate a few particulars which happened during that period.

When the chiefs of the countries adjacent to Cabul were hostile and prepared to encounter the British army, Sir William Macnaghten, Agent to the Governor-General, appointed your petitioner to the command of the Afghan army, on the side of the British, and sent him, in company with Sir Alexander Burnes and Shahzadah Timour Shah and their troops to Kohistan, where your petitioner chastised those chiefs severely for their perverseness by overthrowing many of their forts, and brought them to subject themselves again to the British rule, for which actions the title of Jan Fishan Khan was conferred on your petitioner.

Subsequently, when Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan escaped from the Shah of Bokhara's prison, and arrived at Kohistan, and collected the discontented chiefs of that place, and raised an army of 25,000 men, then also Sir William Macnaghten ordered me to go with Sir William Alexander Burnes and Shahzadah Timour Shah to Zillah Pindar, where your petitioner scattered, discomfited, and routed Dost Mahomed Khan's army, and brought over the other chiefs to the British side: after which Mahomed Afzul Khan, son of Dost Mahomed, again encountered the British army with his troops and your petitioner was wounded, and Afzul Khan's army was overthrown, whereupon the title of Bahadoor was conferred upon your petitioner, and Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan gave himself up to Sir William Macnaghten, and was imprisoned and sent to Hindostan to Calcutta.

Again, when the chiefs of Cabul collected together unanimously in one body and arrived at Cabul Khoord with a numerous army and blocked up the communication of the British Government, then your petitioner encountered and discomfited them and restored the communication. After this, when these chiefs besieged the fort of Cabul, where your petitioner was with the other British officers at that time located, he assisted them materially with provisions, &c., on account of which assistance Mahomed Ukbur Khan had three brothers and a son of your petitioner's executed, and had all the estates, landed property, &c., of your petitioner confiscated and his castle overthrown.

When the British army left the fort of Cabul, your petitioner escaped and hid himself amongst mountains, and when the British army alone was sent towards Cabul, your petitioner collected 500 horsemen, and in a night attack took the fort of Sheoky, and had the satisfaction of releasing all the British officers that Mahomed Ukbur Khan had imprisoned, viz., Colonel Troop, Eldred Pottinger

Major Drummond, Mrs. Mackenzie, and Messrs. Francy and Travel; according to the above names seventeen ladies and gentlemen were imprisoned, whom your petitioner released and brought them to the place called Bood Khak, whereupon General Pollock and General Sale brought your petitioner to Hindostan, and presented him to Lord Ellenborough at Ferozepore, and explained to him all the services your petitioner had done for the benefit of the British, whereupon Lord Ellenborough conferred a pension of 1,000 rupees per mensem on your petitioner, besides the 1,000 rupees per mensem was ordered to remain in hopes of other kindness. Then your petitioner, after leaving Cabul with his whole family, came to reside at Sardhanah, and with difficulty and misery brought up my family and carried on my expenses. Your petitioner now begs to relate, for your Lordship's information, that the pension granted to him is barely sufficient, as above mentioned, with economy to support him and his large family.

The services of your petitioner to the British Government during the late outbreak in the field of Delhi with various battles fought against the rebels, are, he thinks, well known to Government. He was present all the time, with all his relations, at the Delhi war. I need not trouble your Lordship with any details, as the despatches of Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson have already reached your Lordship; but he may be permitted to observe that if every jagheerdar and pensioner had behaved as your petitioner behaved, then the mutineers could not have withstood the British Government for a single month. Your petitioner now begs to state, for your Lordship's information, that the pension also may be considered, and begs to draw your Lordship's attention to the fact that he has grown aged and feeble, and has no other means of supporting himself besides his pension: he therefore solicits that the pension, so kindly granted to him, may be perpetuated in his family from generation to generation, in order that after his death his family may not live in want, but have something to support them in a respectable position, and that for his generous fidelity during the late rebellion a jagheer perpetually may be conferred upon him. Your petitioner also begs to state that the jagheers which have been confiscated from those that have acted ungratefully, and from those provinces may be conferred on your petitioner. My fair services and gratitude may be considered properly by your Lordship, and accordingly my family's supportation made, by which I hope your Lordship will gain a name through the stations of Hindostan, and may be granted according to your Lordship's name; and whenever your petitioner's services be required, will sacrifice his blood for the British Government and fulfil his duties ordered.

For which kindness your Lordship's humble servant shall ever pray for long life, wealth, health and prosperity.

Seal.

April 9, 1858.

Resident of Sirdhanah, near Meerut.

#### Inclosure 2 in No. 49.

Minute.

Allahabad, May 8, 1858.

READ a petition from Nawab Jan Fishan Khan Bahadoor, to the address of Governor-General, dated 9th April, 1858, praying for a recognition of his services during the rebellion of 1857.

Read the General Order of the Governor-General in Council in the Military Department, dated 5th November, 1857, tendering to Nawab Jan Fishan Khan, among others, the thanks of the Governor-General in Council for the services performed by him before Delhi.

The Governor-General resolves that, in consideration of the conspicuous loyalty of Nawab Jan Fishan Khan Bahadoor, and his eminent services to the British Government, the pension of 1,000 rupees per mensem, which the Nawab now enjoys, shall be continued in perpetuity to the lineal heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; and that, as an additional reward, the proprietary right in confiscated villages assessed at 10,000 rupees per annum, shall be conferred on the Nawab, with remission of half revenue for his life, and of quarter revenue for two generations, on condition of loyal behaviour and active service in any time of trouble and disorder.

Ordered that the Government, North-West Provinces, be requested to cause confiscated villages to the value above indicated to be selected in the district of Meerut, or other suitable locality, for presentation to the Nawab Jan Fishan Khan Bahadoor on the foregoing conditions, and to submit hereafter the names of the said villages, and of the Pergunnah and district in which they may be situate, together with the amount of revenue assessed upon each, with a view to the preparation of a sunnud securing to the said Nawab the proprietary right thereof.

Ordered, further, that the Government, North-West Provinces, be requested to intimate to the officers of audit and account in the North-West Provinces that the life pension of 1,000 rupees now enjoyed by Nawab Jan Fishan Khan has been extended to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten in perpetuity, subject to the condition described in the resolution.

Ordered that, meanwhile, a copy of the resolution be transmitted to Nawab Jan Fishan Khan Bahadoor for information with reference to his petition.

## Inclosure 8 in No. 49.

*The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Secretary to Government,  
North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

*Allahabad, May 8, 1858.*

I AM desired by the Governor-General to transmit to you copy of a resolution which has been recorded under this date, in the Home Department of the Government of India, and to request that, with the permission of the Government, North-Western Provinces, you will cause effect to be given to the orders which it contains.

2. It will be, of course, convenient to Nawab Jan Fishan Khan, that the villages to be granted to him in proprietary right should be near to Sirdhana, where he resides, and that, so far as may be possible, they should form one or more compact circles. The local authorities who may be charged with the selection of the villages should be instructed accordingly.

I have, &c.

G. F. EDMONSTONE.

## Inclosure 4 in No. 49.

*Extract from General Order by the Governor-General in Council in the Military Department.*

*November 5, 1857.*

THERE remains to the Governor-General in Council the pleasing duty of noticing the part taken in the contest before Delhi by some of the neighbouring native chiefs.

The loyal and constant co-operation of the Maharajah of Puttiala and his troops, the steady support of the Rajah of Jheend, whose forces shared in the assault, and the assistance given to the British arms by Jan Fishan Khan and Sirdar Meer Khan Sahib, will call for the marked thanks of the Governor-General in Council.

These true-hearted chiefs, faithful to their engagements, have shown trust in the power, honor and friendship of the British Government.

The Governor-General in Council will also have the gratification of thanking Maharajah Runbeer Singh, of Cashmere, for the timely support given by the Jummoo Contingent, placed by his Highness under the command of Captain Richard Lawrence.

The conduct of the Ruler of Cashmere has been that of a sincere ally.















